

enemy of French ambition, my Lord Holland, may be able to parry off the thrusts rhetorical of the Aberdeens, and Orfords, and Valletorts, and Vyvyans—that may last a long while—but this I know, that every sound-hearted and clear-headed Englishman has an intimate conviction that, cloak it, wrap it, disguise it, deny it, forswear it as they may, the present government here is tarred with the same stick as the movement-faction in France, in Belgium, in Portugal, in Spain, in Germany, in Italy—the holy cause of insurrection all over the world is their hobby. They have a dirty sympathy, and all their friends that have courage to speak out exult and glory in the fact, with the anti-ecclesiastical and anti-monarchical principles, wherever, and under whatever form or shape developed; and we shall see the upshot ere long, nearer home than Mr. Stanley anticipates.

Tickler. Seeing all this so clearly, I am astonished that you continue to be so much in the mulhgrabs anent the General Question. Why, man, we are, after all, a sensible, shrewd, sagacious sort of nation, and no conjurer that ever shifted a sovereign could succeed in persuading us long that even a red cap is a sufficient apology for total absence of brain. Let them go on. They are nearing the end of the tether, and may not improbably find it terminate in a loop.

Tickler. To be serious—I agree with you, that it is time to be looking a little forward in good earnest. I have a respect, without bawling, for your sagacity; indeed I have long suspected you of not being quite canny in the article of foresight, and you would do me a special kindness if you would untwist your legs, and sit up, and tell, *paucis verbis*, what you really do expect to come upon us.

North. I am no witch, but I hold to the opinion I have all along expressed, that this nonsense will either blow over entirely in the course of the next two or three months, or this nation will find itself in the full career of a worse than French revolution. My hope of the milder issue is daily strengthening—I am not sanguine as to the concern, by no means; but I think I do see considerable symptoms of a reaction. The excellent arguments in the Quarterly, and I may add, in the Magazine, and the many really valuable pamphlets put forth on the same side, more especially Sir John Walsh's, Colonel Stewart's, and the anonymous 'Observations' on Brougham's Advice, have not been in vain. The subject has been tossed about and twisted in every possible shape in these publications—the blood and marrow of every limb of the Whig abortion have been sucked out and analyzed, all its bones have been broken, and its inherent rottenness has been thoroughly exposed. As for the Ministers themselves, they have been entirely and hopelessly beaten, mauled, jellied, annihilated—by John Wilson Crocker and his co-operatives; so much so, that wherever I go, in whatever company I mix, I can honestly say I never do now hear from Whig, Radical, or any other person, even a syllable in their defence. They are given up. Their food is the bread of contempt, and their drink is the waters of scorn. A feeling of mingled wonder and disgust is prevalent, even where but a few weeks ago they were worshipped as demigods.

Tickler. In which case the *descensus in avernum* would proceed at a locomotive rate.

North. Yes. We should see a constitutional assembly next winter—the Bishops unfrocked, the Peers unermind, the three per cents struck down to two (to begin with), the pensions abolished, and the corn law scattered to chaff—all within the course of the spring—and then, most probably, according to the old chant of Mother Skipton's doggerel—

'A bloody summer, and no king.'

North. War is the game, sir—life, honour, glory, are a grand stake. The air above is mad, and the earth staggers and reels, when the old original savage of the woods bursts splendidly horrible from amidst the snapt fetters of custom, and the pretty flimsy veils and mantlings of your civilisation are beat and trodden into mud and Lethe, and the beautiful wild-beast burns and pants for brotherly blood.

The copyright of the miscellaneous prose works of Sir Walter Scott, which compose six volumes 8vo, was

sold on Thursday in M'Ewen's Rooms, for the sum of £240. Only three bidders appeared, two of whom retired soon after the competition had begun, the third—Mr. Cadell—being understood, as in the former sale of the Waverley Novels, to bid in behalf of the illustrious author himself. We understand that Sir Walter is to set out on a continental tour. He performs the voyage in a government vessel, and will make Naples his residence for the winter. His amiable daughter Miss Scott, who since the death of Lady Scott, has entirely devoted herself to the comfort of her venerable parent, accompanies Sir Walter.

A M E R I C A .

Extracts from the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress at the commencement of the First Session of the 22d Congress

The pacific and wise policy of our Government kept us in a state of neutrality during the wars that have, at different periods since our political existence, been carried on by other powers; but this policy, while it gave activity and extent to our commerce, exposed it in the same proportion to injuries from belligerent nations. Hence have arisen claims of indemnity for those injuries. England, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples and lately Portugal, had all, in a greater or less degree, infringed our neutral right. Demands for reparation were made upon all. They have had in all, and continue to have in some cases, a leading influence on the nature of our relations with the powers on which they were made.

Of the claims upon England it is unnecessary to speak, further than to say, that the state of things to which their prosecution and denial gave rise has been succeeded by arrangements productive of mutual good feeling and amicable relations between the two countries, which it is hoped will not be interrupted. One of these arrangements is that relative to the colonial trade, which has communicated to congress at the last session; and although the short period during which it had been in force will not enable me to form an accurate judgment of its operation, there is every reason to believe that it will prove highly beneficial. The trade thereby authorized has employed, to 30th Sept. last, upwards of 80,000 tons of American and 15,000 tons of foreign shipping in the outward voyages; and, in the inward, nearly an equal amount of American and 20,000 only of foreign tonnage. Advantages, too, have resulted to our agricultural interests from the state of trade between Canada and our territories and States bordering on the Saint Lawrence and the Lakes, which may prove more than equivalent to the loss sustained by the discrimination made to favor the trade of the northern colonies with the West Indies.

After our transition from the state of colonies to that of an independent nation, many points were found necessary to be settled between us and Great Britain. Among them is the demarkation of boundaries, not described with sufficient precision in the Treaty of Peace. Some of the lines that divide the States and Territories of the United States from the British Provinces have been definitively fixed. That, however, which separates us from the Provinces of Canada and New-Brunswick to the North and East was still in dispute when I came into office. But I found arrangements made for its settlement over which I had no control. The commissioners who had been appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent, having been unable to agree, a convention was made with Great Britain by my immediate predecessor in office, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by which it was agreed 'that the points of difference which have arisen in the settlement of the boundary line between the American and British dominions, as described in the 5th Article of the Treaty of Ghent, shall be referred as therein provided, to some friendly Sovereign or State, who shall be invited to investigate and make a decision upon such points of difference; and the King of the Netherlands having, by the late President and his Britannic Majesty, been designated as such friendly Sovereign, it became my duty to carry, with good faith the agreement so made into full effect. To this end I caused all measures to be taken which were necessary to a full exposition of our case to the Sovereign Ar-

biter; and nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary to his Court, a distinguished citizen of the State most interested in the question, and who had been one of the agents previously employed for settling the controversy. On the 10th day of January last, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands delivered to the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, and of Great Britain, his written opinion on the case referred to him. The papers in relation to the subject, will be communicated by special message, to the proper branch of the Government, with the perfect confidence that its wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure an amicable settlement of the controversy, without infringing any constitutional rights of the States immediately interested.

It affords me satisfaction to inform you that suggestions made by my directions, to the Charge d'Affairs of his Britannic Majesty, to this Government, have had their desired effect in producing the release of certain American citizens, who were imprisoned for setting up the authority of the State of Maine, at a place in the disputed territory, under the actual jurisdiction of his Britannic Majesty. From this, and the assurance I have received, of the desire of the local authorities to avoid any cause of collision, I have the best hopes that a good understanding will be kept up until it is confirmed by the final disposition of the subject.

The amicable relations which now subsist between the United States and Great Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudices to which former events naturally gave rise—concur to present this as a fit period for renewing our endeavors to provide against a recurrence of causes of irritation, which in the event of a war with Great Britain, and any other power, would inevitably endanger our peace. Animated by the sincere desire to avoid such a state of things and peacefully to secure under all possible circumstance, the rights and honor of the country, I have given such instruction to the Minister lately sent to the Court of London, as will evince that desire; and if met by a corresponding disposition, which we cannot doubt, will put an end to causes of collision, which, without advantage to either, tend to estrange from each other, two nations who have every motive to preserve not only peace, but an intercourse of the most amicable nature.

This rapid sketch of our foreign relations it is hoped fellow citizens, may be of some use in so much of your legislation as may bear on that important subject; while it affords to the country as large a source of high gratification in the contemplation of our political and commercial connexion with the rest of the world. At peace with all—having subjects of future difference with few, and those susceptible of easy adjustment—extending our commerce gradually on all sides, and on none by any but the most liberal and mutually beneficial means,—we may, by the blessing of Providence, hope for for all that national prosperity which can be derived from an intercourse with foreign nations, guided by these eternal principles of justice and reciprocal good will, which are binding as well upon States, as the individuals of whom they are composed.

I have great satisfaction in making this statement of our affairs, because the course of our national policy enables me to do it without any indiscreet exposure of what in other governments is usually concealed from the people. Having none but a straight forward open-course to pursue—guided by a single principle that will bear the strongest light—we have happily no political combinations to form, no alliance to entangle us, no complicated interests to conceal; and in subjecting all we have done to the consideration of our fellow citizens, and to the inspection of the world, we give no advantage to other nations, and lay ourselves open to no injury.

It may not be improper to add that to preserve this state of things and give confidence to the world in the integrity of our designs, all our consular and diplomatic agents are strictly enjoined to examine well every cause of complaint preferred by our citizens; and, while they urge with earnestness those that are well founded, to countenance none that are unreasonable or unjust, and to enjoin on our merchants and navigators the strictest obedience to the laws of the countries to which they resort, and a course of conduct in their dealings that may support the character of our nation and render us respected abroad.