

(From the Quilse Mercury.)

We have watched with much solicitude the progress of Mr. Vattemare, who, in the course of his literary pilgrimage, has reached this city. It will be unnecessary for us to explain that the object of Mr. Vattemare is the noble and philanthropic one of uniting together, for the promotion of each other's happiness, of the whole human family; and this by means of comparatively easy attainment. We pass very lightly over that portion of the scheme which, in older countries, may be of the greatest interest, but which here is comparatively secondary and subordinate. We allude to the system of commerce, or change of curious specimens of art, and rare productions of nature, in the various kingdoms of which the scientific world is composed. In this department of Mr. Vattemare's magnificent project, we cannot pretend for many years to effect much. Our efforts must rather be directed to the more practically beneficial portions of the scheme—those which are designed to create among ourselves a system of mutual interchange of whatever is calculated to advance and improve the moral and intellectual condition of our people.

The plan submitted for the approval of our fellow citizens, and which we are pleased to learn has already received the most liberal support from those best qualified to render it available, is one which, in the ordinary view of human nature, would appear chimerical and vain—being no less than a proposal to the various societies to throw open their halls to the world at large—not indeed to diminish their usefulness but to extend it to the whole community, to suffer the waters of knowledge to flow within the reach of every one who is willing to dip into the glorious stream. With a noble generosity, the Natural History Society have set example to their fellow labourers in the cause of knowledge, and have declared that whatever they possess will be given into the general fund for the instruction of the public—an example followed by the Montreal Library and the Mechanics' Institute, with scarcely a dissentient voice among the members of either association.

Preliminary meetings of various literary societies have been held, at which the proposed amalgamation has been discussed, in a spirit of liberality deserving of the very highest commendation; declaratory resolutions have been adopted, expressive of the high appreciation in which the scheme is held, and the first steps taken towards the merging of the different bodies into one—to which no individuals or classes shall have an exclusive right, but to which the seeker after knowledge, whatever his origin or creed, may resort, and apply to his own use whatever may have been accumulated by the separate associations, in their individual or collective capacity.

THE CITY MEMBERS.

What is revolution? Why, Sir, that is revolution which overturns or controls, or successfully resists the existing public authority, that which arrests the exercise of the Supreme power; that which introduces a new paramount authority into the rule of the state.—DANIEL WEBSTER.

DISORGANIZATION has been so long the order of the day in Lower Canada, that it is not at all surprising to see the rum of the old Parliament again in motion. The reckless policy which it adopted has had the effect of annihilating a constitution, used for the worst and most iniquitous of purposes by men calling themselves patriots and the representatives of the people. They have placed the country in the condition it was in when ceded by the Crown of France to Great Britain, they have forced the Imperial Parliament to provide the country with a new legislature, and what are they now doing? Why, attempting to create new troubles, organizing secret committees to control the elections, and disturb the working of the new constitution. They are already prepared to say, we will strike at the root of a representative form of Government, wherein all the inhabitants of the Canadas will have a representation, and why? Because we cannot have the old Constitution back again altho' we have rejected it.

The Imperial government have decreed that the Union shall take place, and take place it will.—Now, there is no middle course to adopt, obedience to the Imperial Parliament or not; they who say nay, to the principle of the Union, for in its details, particularly in the representation, it may be modified or altered by the new legislature, are prepared to divest themselves of their allegiance to the Parent State, and resort as the last Assembly did, to open and avowed resistance to its decrees.—When the question of Union or no Union was open, resistance to the measure, on the part of those who conscientiously thought that it would not answer the purpose intended, was just and deserving of all praise; now that it is adopted, resistance to the principle of the measure is directly the reverse and saps the very foundation of society and of the constitutional form of Government now about being restored to us. It behoves the electors then, who wish for peace and quietness, to weigh well these matters before they vote for a candidate at the ensuing election, who will not openly, earnestly, and manfully, pledge himself to resist every attempt to overturn the legislature lately granted by the Imperial Government, to the people of these Provinces; a Legislature in which he canvasses for a seat.

The most prominent of the revivers of the old Assembly is the Editor of the Quebec Gazette, who avowedly advocates the subversion of the new constitution to effect the restoration of the old. Like Rip Van Winkle, he appears to have been asleep for the last few years and awakes wonderfully astonished at what has occurred during his slumbers. Whether his repose has been enjoyed on the downy cushions of the Special Council or elsewhere, does not matter much it does seem however, that he has seen nothing of a dangerous and unprovoked rebellion, or of a host of grievances, which he now conjures up like so many ghosts, to frighten the independent electors of the city out of their wits, and into the belief, that the secret committee of Glackmeyer and company are the men to have the keeping of their votes and consciences. But this secret junta has yet to learn, if it has not yet learnt, that the independent electors of the city are not to be caught with chaff. It has been already told by the electors who have always opposed the machinations of the old leaders, and in a voice loud enough not to be misunderstood, that they will not submit to the degradation hitherto attempted to be imposed on them. They have declared, when the old constitution was proposed to them, that they would have none of it—that they preferred the Union of the Provinces, and left the settlement of the measure to the Imperial Parliament.

Does this committee, which has modestly taken upon itself to regulate all the elections of the Province, after the old fashion, sincerely believe, that it will induce these electors now to thwart a measure which it would have been proper in them to oppose if they disliked it when it might have been proposed—that is, be-

Did not oppose, but openly approved of it,—and their declaration to that effect now stands before the Imperial Parliament as a part of the evidence upon which the measure was based. By supporting any candidate adverse to the principle of the Union, and who will declare that he will do his best, truly and conscientiously to subvert it, these electors will at once admit that they desire the restoration of the old assembly—and stamp themselves with inconsistency and as revivers, or if the term may be used, as resurrectionists of that body. The editor of the Quebec Gazette particularly in suspension times and before his last change, in his many recommendations, which we are sorry to see are now but few and far between, urged implicit obedience to the laws, and particularly those of the Special Council, then perfectly immaculate in his opinion, now the reverse. Every thing political then emanating from the Government was to him right, and to all appearance smooth and glossy on the surface, the Gazette washed it down smoothly at any rate. Crucifixion would now be too good a fate for the man who would advocate the suspension of a Judge—then it was all right. *Vincent Tempora mutantur et nos mutantur ab illis.* Times are changed, and so are we.

Now, nothing but grievances are seen thro' the medium of the Gazette, and those heretofore existing in Upper Canada are referred to. It does not require the Editor of the Gazette to fish these up, the men in Upper Canada who voted for the Union last winter know them as well as he does, and go into the United Legislature, not to reform them, because they belong not to the new Legislature, but to the old; but to take care that a *novus ordo rerum*, a new system is established, a system that will confer on the people a good government and a government, so far as is consistent with our connection with the parent state, responsible to the people, a responsibility to which the Imperial Government has pledged itself.

To what purpose is it then, that the past is now raked up? The object we well know and is duly appreciated—a vote of the United Legislature not to proceed to business. The man who is disposed towards peace, to support order and the law, will say, let bygones be bygones, the British Government has declared its resolution to carry on the government of Canada on new principles, the law and the constitution of Canada must be upheld, and the principles of a British free representative form of government maintained. With such views, it is to be hoped that a majority of the electors will be actuated at the poll, and that their choice of members for the United Legislature, representing as these members will have the honor of doing, a most influential and respectable constituency, will fall upon persons who will enunciate and manfully maintain these doctrines. Such sentiments, at any rate, belong to more than one of the electors who will vote accordingly, and signs himself PAX.

From the St. John Observer.

Sir,—You will oblige me by publishing the following letter, and also the reply.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A. GESNER.

For the Boston Courier.

FOSSIL REMAINS, &c.

We notice that the St. John, N. B. papers are engaged in controversy, whether the bones of an animal found in that vicinity, some months since, belonged to an existing race, or were those of an individual whose living analogue has long ceased to exist. We presume it is a question, which those well versed in comparative anatomy, as applied to fossil osteology, could readily decide. One believes them to be the remains of a sperm whale, another those of the *megalosaurus*—certainly very different creatures. The accuracy of the gentleman who holds the latter opinion, has not hitherto been such as to give the greatest credibility to his assertions, and, though the opposite opinion may not be correct, we incline to think that, if the remains prove to be fossil, at all, they will ally themselves with a very different animal from the *megalosaurus* of Buckland (an enormous reptile of the crocodile class, found only in the oolite and lias formations of Europe) and, most probably, with either the *megatherium* of Cuvier, or the mastodon giganteum (mammoth) of the same author, both of which have been found in North America. At any rate, we would advise our provincial geologists to send all the fragments to our learned friend Dr. Harland of Philadelphia, for examination.

While our pen is in hand, we have a few words to say in reference to the gentleman above referred to, Dr. Gesner of St. John. We have not forgotten that it was his enviable lot to make known the discovery of native iron in Nova Scotia a few years since, which he announced with a good deal of parade, and which excited much interest at the time, until some, with as much incredulity as love of truth, happened to discover it to be a bar of cast-iron, with several letters upon it not altogether effaced by rust! not the work of the most ancient Vulcan. And more recently, in a work on the mineralogy of Nova Scotia, he has shown his knowledge of the science, by confounding the species known as Prehnite with another, quite unlike it, and belonging to a different class. He has done this, or something far less excusable, viz. assigned a new locality to this mineral, merely to add so important a one to his catalogue, and because he supposed it must eventually be found there, reasoning from its well known habits and associations, but without any regard to the consequences of so rash a measure. It is well known that the gentleman who first made a careful examination of Nova Scotia, as well as others since, failed to discover even the trace of this mineral, and they were therefore led to doubt its existence there. Dr. Gesner now, in a sort of triumph, comes out, and declares he has found it. But when we ask for a specimen, it proves to be quite a different thing, and shows that the writer has copied the character of the mineral from some treatise on the science, without examining it for himself, to see if they applied to it! We do not speak unauthoritatively—we have a specimen of the mineral, with his own label, in our hands, which we esteem a great curiosity. Setting aside its color, we doubt whether the merest tyro in the science would ever have mistaken it for prehnite. We hope, if these lines meet the eyes of any of our provincial neighbours, they will call on Dr. Gesner for an explanation. We in these parts, at least, must have some explanation, before we can satisfy ourselves that their geologist is all that he should be; and nothing short of a public acknowledgement, on his part—as public as were the pretended discoveries first made known—ever can satisfy us.

To the Editors of the Boston Courier.

Gentlemen:—I was much surprised to see the above anonymous communication in your paper, I would by no means reply to remarks made by any person, who withholds his name from the public, did they not contain statements altogether unfounded and untrue; and which might deceive those who have had no opportunity of being made acquainted with the facts. If the writer in your paper had ever read Professor Hitchcock's able Report on the Geology of Massachusetts, he would have seen that the

tertiary deposits of that State, and other parts of America, as well as in the tertiary clay near Paris, and other parts of Europe. In regard to the bone in question, I have never expressed myself positively on the subject.

The object of the writer of the above article was evidently an unfair attack upon my reputation. He charges me with having "made the discovery of native iron in Nova Scotia, a few years since;" which he says I "announced with a good deal of parade," but which at last proved to be "a bar of cast iron."

I have never discovered native iron in my life, nor "announced," that I have done so, nor can your correspondent exhibit, in any of my writings, or show in any way whatever the least foundation for his assertion.

About a year and a half ago, while I was on a visit at Paris, my friend the Rev. N. A. Coster informed me that he had found a singular piece of iron, which by some had been supposed to be native. That gentleman kindly gave the specimen; a part of which I have preserved on account of its peculiar state of oxidation. Mr. Coster afterwards visited my house with Mr. Roby, to whom I showed the iron and the letters upon it; but I never thought nor said it was "native," as every person will know who has visited my collection since it was placed there.

In regard to the Prehnite of which your correspondent writes, I did indeed find three small specimens of that mineral in the Country where I lived, and explored the rocks for upwards of twenty years. Those specimens still remain in my cabinet. Your correspondent cannot show a specimen of Prehnite, with a label upon it in my hand writing.

I do regret that the has meddled with an unprofitable discussion in which he ought to have taken no part. I have the honor of being acquainted with a number of Professors of Colleges and other scientific individuals, in the United States, and I think I can freely appeal to them in the present instance, knowing that they would justly condemn the manner in which your correspondent has maliciously lent himself to the secret malice of others, and whose recent communications have exhibited his claims to originality and confidence. The inhabitants of these Provinces well know the sources of these attacks, and the unwillingness I feel even to defend myself against them. Hoping that you will give this defence the same circulation you have offered the attack that gave rise to it, I am, Sirs, your obdt,

A. GESNER.

St. John, 14th Dec. 1840.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

Last evening, J. H. Gray, Esq. delivered a very pleasing Lecture on the Life and Writings of Sir Walter Scott, a Lecture of great interest, which was treated in a manner highly creditable to the Lecturer. The biography of Sir Walter was given in a very neat and concise manner, interspersed throughout with notices of the various writings of "the Wizard of the North," and the extraordinary, and in some instances, painful circumstances, under which several of those wonderful productions of genius were composed.—The subject will be concluded next Monday evening.

At the close it was announced that Dr. Gesner would, on Friday evening next, lecture upon Mineralogy, and illustrate his observations by exhibiting specimens of native and foreign minerals.—It was also announced, that a Lecture, in addition to those mentioned in the printed list, would be delivered on Wednesday the 30th instant, by Lieut. Webber Smith, of the Royal Artillery, who had kindly consented to favour the Institute with the aid of his well-known talents and scientific acquirements, by delivering a Lecture on "Suspension Bridges." We congratulate the Institute and the public on this announcement, as affording evidence that the resources of the Institute are yet by no means fully developed, and that a lively and increasing interest in its proceedings is felt by all ranks and classes in this community.

Captain Walter Douglas, has declined the command of the Columbia, preferring to remain in the Unicorn.

From the Edinburgh Review.

THE EVERLASTING CHURCH.

There is not, and there never was, on this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when tame leopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of the Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series, from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century, to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends, till it is lost in the twilight of fable.

The republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the republic of Venice was modern when compared with the Papacy; and the republic of Venice is gone, and the papacy remains. The papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique; but full of life and youthful vigour.—The Catholic church is still sending forth to the furthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any former age. Her acquisitions in the new world have more than compensated her for what she has lost in the old. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of Missouri and Cape Horn—countries which, a century hence, may not improbably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe.

The members of her communion are certainly not fewer than one hundred and fifty millions; and it will be difficult to show that all the other Christian sects united amount to a hundred and twenty millions.—Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments, and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and feels no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was respected before the Frank had set foot on Britain—or the Frank had passed the Rhine—when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch—when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor, when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London

NEW YORK, December 12.

The annual message of the President occupies as usual, a large portion of our columns, but the nature of the communication, developing as it does the state of the nation in all its bearings—its policy and future prospects, is of such paramount importance that we always make room for it with pleasure.

In the present instance its tone and matter are eminently gratifying. The country is pronounced to be recovering from its recent embarrassments, and PEACE is broadly impressed on its first paragraphs. "With all the powers of the world," says the Chief Magistrate, "our relations are those of honorable peace." What more gratifying declaration can fall from the lips of the chief of any nation! The excitement of the Boundary dispute is fast abating, and a favourable period is approaching for finally settling it.

The delay in settling the basis of the commission of exploration and survey ought not to be complained of, because in settling this a great part of the question will be adjusted. The Treaty of Ghent provides for such commission of survey, and when the survey is completed, if the commissioners and respective governments cannot agree, the matter, it is in like manner provided, shall be referred to the decision of a third power. This process has once already been gone through, but the decision was not very satisfactory to either party, although Great Britain was willing to abide by it. It is however now mutually set aside, and the high contracting parties must begin de novo and repeat the same proceedings; but it will be necessary to do so with more exactness—to be more accurate in the survey, more particular in obtaining the physical features of the country, and more precise in defining the points to be submitted to the arbitrator. To obtain such information, we say, delay should not be grudged.

In the mean time both parties are prosecuting enquiries. The result of Col. Mudge's Report our readers already know; and an American commission has been actively engaged during the summer exploring the same ground; its labors however were interrupted by the approach of winter, but they will be resumed in the spring, and with the information thus obtained, we repeat, the basis of the Joint Commission can be fixed with much more satisfaction to both parties, and the case can be delivered with more precision to the sovereign who shall be mutually called upon to arbitrate between the disputants.

The treaty, by this arbitration clause, as we have before said, most fortunately provides for its own settlement and execution; and there consequently is no necessity whatever why hostilities should spring from it.—As there is no real grounds for discord, and as we are assured by the President that both governments are most sincerely desirous of bringing the question to an early and amicable termination, we entertain the most sanguine hopes of seeing, ere long, all cause of irritation consigned to oblivion.

With the other branches of the annual Message, it is not our wont to interfere.—*Albion.*

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—We will thank you to contradict the statement which has appeared in several of the newspapers, that the royal mail steamers would proceed to Portsmouth, instead of Boston, during the winter months. This error can only have arisen from the circumstance of 400 or 500 tons of coal having been sent to Portsmouth for the use of the steamers, to guard against any possible contingency.

Your most obedient servants.

BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON.

New York, Nov. 23, 1840.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1840.

We are still without any later European dates; and at the present season the English December mail cannot be expected before next Tuesday. During the winter there will be no steam communication between England and the United States; consequently the line of Mail steamers will have all the passengers that pass between the two countries, except the few who may prefer the sailing packets.

The New York Albion received yesterday contains the President's Message to Congress; and we have made the following selections from it, being the only parts in which our readers generally will feel any interest:—

With all the Powers in the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered about the other hemispheres, they have not cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behooves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national independence, for which this government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armour, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favourable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute was then before the British government, for its consideration. The answer of that government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received through the minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered—such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the state of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox.—That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the mat-

on. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation. Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the states of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labours as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the United States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a State, that I thought it my duty as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government through its Minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of the boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly Power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

The charge of affairs of Brazil having expressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for American property seized 1819; and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that Government.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the United States and Texas, for marking the boundary between them, have, according to the last report received from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission adjourned on the 16th of June last to re-assemble on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian line thence to Red River. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

The present sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and Government of the United States may well congratulate themselves. An overflowing treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States. Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources unencumbered with debt; and in this respect, the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and enviable position.

Causes are in operation which will it is believed, justify a still further reduction, without injury to any important national interest. The expense of sustaining the troops in Florida have been gradually and greatly reduced, through the persevering efforts of the War Department; and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity for military operations in that quarter will soon cease. The removal of the Indians from within our settled borders is nearly completed. The pension list, one of the heaviest charges upon the Treasury, is rapidly diminishing by death. The most costly of our public buildings are either finished, or nearly so; and we may, I think, safely promise ourselves a continued exemption from border difficulties.

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next is estimated at one million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the expected receipts, from all sources during the next year, will, it is believed, be sufficient to enable the Government to meet every engagement, and leave a suitable balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, if the remedial measures connected with the customs and the public lands, heretofore recommended, shall be adopted, and the new appropriations by Congress shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates.

The desultory duties connected with the removal of the Indians, in which the army has been constantly engaged on the northern and western frontiers, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry into full effect the plan recommended by the Secretary for improving its discipline. In every instance where the regiments have been concentrated, they have made great progress; and the best results may be anticipated from a continuance of this system. During the last season, a part of the troops have been employed in removing Indians from the interior to the territory assigned them in the west—a duty which they have performed efficiently and with praiseworthy humanity; and that portion of them which has been stationed in Florida, continued in active operations there throughout the heat of summer.

The policy of the United States in regard to the Indians, of which a succinct account is given in my Message of 1838, and of the wisdom and expediency of which I am fully satisfied, has been continued in active operation throughout the whole period of my administration.—Since the spring of 1837, more than forty thousand Indians have been removed to their new homes West of the Mississippi, and I am happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the result of this measure as eminently beneficial to that people.

The emigration of the Seminoles alone has been attended with bloodshed—hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in Florida, under the apprehension that they would be compelled, by force, to comply with their treaty stipulations.

The navy, as will appear from the accompanying report of the secretary, has been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico.

A small squadron, consisting of the frigate Constellation and the sloop of war Boston, under commodore Kearney, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter; and commander Aulick, in the sloop of war Yorktown, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and