after an extra session of five weeks and one day. This is the end of the old Loco Foco Legislature. The next session will show a new set of men, and a new political organization.

VERMONT.

Geological Survey of Vermont.—A bill has been reported in the Vermont Legislature to appropriate $2000 for a geological survey of the State.

Legislature of Vermont.—The Legislature of Vermont adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of twenty three days Previous to the adjournment, a joint resolution to choose an agent to settle the concerns of the Old Vermont State Bank, was passed. A resolution instructing the Vermont delegation in Congress to prevent the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath, was rejected. The resolution to loan $20,000 to the University of Vermont, was rejected. On the New Jersey case, the reports of the committee concluded with resolutions strongly condemnatory of the course of Congress. The resolutions were adopted, 100 to 13 The report of the committee relative to business concerns of the country attributing a large share of the financial troubles of the country since 1836, to the reduction of the tariff, and concluding with resolutions in favor of the protection of domestic industry, which were adopted unanimously.

STEAM SHIP PRESIDENT.

This ship, which left New York on the 2d instant, returned to that port on Monday at noon. The Journal of Commerce, 2. P. M. says—

She came up to this city in fine style, and it turns out that no disaster has befallen her, but that the weather has been so heavy and the wind so strong from the east, that up to Saturday noon she had made but three hundred miles and her fuel had become so much exhausted that it was not thought wise to venture forward, and at 2 o'clock she was put about for New York.

The President will start again as soon as she can take in sufficient fuel, probably to morrow evening or next day morning.

The passengers have published the following card:

STEAM SHIP PRESIDENT, Nov 9.

We the undersigned, passengers on board the steam ship President, from New York to Liverpool, feel it due to the commander, Capt. Keane, to give publicity to the following statement of facts, explanatory of the true cause of our returning again to the port of our departure before accomplishing our intended voyage.

On the morning after our leaving New York, Nov 3d, we encountered a severe head wind from the NE which gradually increased to a hard gale, with a very heavy sea, against which the ship was propelled by steam for four successive days, without making a greater progress during the whole of that time, than about 300 miles on our way.

On Sunday the 8th of Nov Capt. Keane assembled his passengers together, and communicated to them that he had received a report from the engineer, stating that there remained only fourteen days consumption of coal on board, and there being every prospect of a continuance of the adverse gale for several days longer he deemed it his duty to make the fact known to his passengers without delay.

He then frankly expressed his opinion, that it would be running too great a risk to proceed further on the voyage under such circumstances; as fourteen days was the shortest time in which we could hope to reach England, if the adverse gale should cease immediately, and we should be favored with fair winds and fine weather the greater part of the way.

But as we could not safely reckon on this, our position would be a very painful one, if, after exhausting our fourteen day's supply of coal, we should find ourselves approaching the English coast, without any fuel on board. He thought it his duty therefore, for the interest of all concerned —both owners and passengers—to return to New York while the gale lasted, there to take in the requisite supply of coal, and then resume the voyage. He wished at the same time by submitting these facts and reasonings to the passengers, to obtain an expression of their opinions on the subject.

On this a deliberate conversation followed, among the passengers, in which some difference of opinion appearing to exist on minor points, it was thought best to take the decision of the whole body present on the main question; and accordingly their votes were taken—those who approved of the return to N. York, and who thought the reasons for this step abundantly sufficient, being requested to answer in the affirmative, and those who thought a farther perseverance preferable to answer in the negative—when only two appeared to embrace the latter view, out of at least sixty gentlemen assembled on the occasion.

After this brief narrative of facts, we desire to state that the good qualities of the President, as a sea boat, were tested and proved in the most satisfactory manner during the gale, which she weathered in perfect security, without straining a bolt or timber, and with less of motion or working in her frame than is usually seen under similar circumstances.

Our confidence in her perfect safety was therefore never once shaken or disturbed; as no vessel could have sustained herself better during such a gale as she encountered.

To Capt. Keane and his officers, we also bear the willing testimony of unreserved praise for their vigilant and indefatigable attention to their duty throughout the whole of the gale; and we deem the conduct of the captain in returning to N. York, for the reasons assigned, perfectly justifiable, and worthy of all commendation, as best calculated to protect the lives and property committed to his care.

At the same time, we feel it due to the public and ourselves, to express our unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of those, with whom the responsibility lies, who caused the ship to be sent to sea for a winter passage, with an inadequate supply of fuel, and an equally manifest deficiency of hands in the crew; the more especially as no intermediate depot of coal has been formed at any place to which the ship could repair in case of need.

The New York Express of Monday, 2, P. M. says—

The return of the steamer President will be a serious disappointment not only to passengers, but to many persons who made remittances: She took a very large amount of Bills. The packet ship Patrick Henry for Liverpool, which was to sail to day, is delayed till to morrow.—She will no doubt take out some of the passengers from the steamer President. The London Packet is also detained till the 12th.

From the N. Orleans Picayune, Oct. 30

A ROYAL CONFLAGRATION.

The Empress and the Monarch, two majestic boats, were completely demolished by fire upon the river early yesterday morning. The Empress was up for St. Louis, and would have left at meridian on Wednesday but for the violent rain storm which prevailed at that time.—Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning she was discovered to be on fire; but so rapid was the progress of the flames that all efforts to check the conflagration proved unavailing. There being no possibility of saving the boat, and her presence placing the other boats in manifest danger, she was at length cut loose and suffered to float off into the stream. This produced a singularly novel and magnificent spectacle for those who left their beds and sought the Levee at the sound of the fire bells. The blazing boat, one sheet of flame from stem to stern, fell off into the current, illuminating the vessels and houses along the Levee, spreading a broad glare of red around the sky and lighting the deep Mississippi with the long, quivering reflection of her flames.

She floated almost directly across the river, touching the opposite shore at Slaughter-house Point communicating her fire to the Monarch, which was there at the ship yard, undergoing repairs. Both the doomed vessels were from here towed out into the stream by a ferry boat and cast loose, from whence they floated down the river, and the two hulks sank in fifteen feet water some six or seven miles below the city.

The Empress was owned principally in Frankfort, (Ky.) and partly in St. Louis. She was commanded by Capt Bacon who never left the blazing vessel until she was cast loose by the ferry boat and actually sinking. It is possible that the fire of the Empress might have been quenched on this side, but the risk to the adjoining boats was so great that the other crews cut her loose. The loss of boat and cargo, which was principally sold in this market was valued at $10.000. The Monarch was valued at $40.000. upon which there was an insurance to the amount of $25,000.

From the Apalachicola Commercial Advertiser of Oct. 29th.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER—Loss of Life.—We learn that on the Sunday previous, the steamboat Le Roy Washington, Capt. Smith, with the mail from Cattahoochee to Iola, and having on board 13 persons; was totally lost. Her boilers first exploded, and she afterwards caught fire. Six persons lost their lives, viz: Daniel Rowlett, passenger; Washington Smith, master; John Ashton, engineer; Pressly Hicks and John Waller, firemen; Henry Carter, a free mulatto, steward. The names of the wounded are Mr. Holloman, pilot: Sam Smoothers, a free mulatto, cook; a black woman belonging to the boat, and a negro boy belonging to Judge Spangler. Mr. Willis Alston, a passenger, jumped into the yawl and escaped. The mail was saved, and the wounded were conveyed to the plantation of Mr. Sutton, to be taken care of. A Mr. Tappan, who went on board, to assist the wounded and recover bodies, was left, the yawl having been taken on shore with the wounded. The fire gained fearfully on him; and though rescued by the return of the yawl, a few minutes delay would have rendered his rescue impossible. The mail, rescued by Mr. Sutton, was conveyed to its destination by the steamboat Louisa, Capt Jas. Y. Smith.

Fatal Affray.—We are called upon to record one of the most painful events which has ever transpired within our city or county. A few days since and our fellow-citizen Dr. Vans M. Sullivane, formerly of Cambridge, Md. but for the last 7 years a resident of this county, was in the enjoyment of the best of health and the most buoyant spirits. And now, he is the inmate of the cold charnel house of the dead

On Wednesday morning last, while Dr. S. was in the store room of Messrs. Taylor and Ballard, he met with Dr. B. W. Morehead, of this place, and an altercation ensued. Dr S. was first stabbed severely in the right side with a pocket knife—two other deep and horrible gashes were then inflicted upon his throat and neck which entirely severed the jugular vein, and he bled to death in less than two minutes.

Various and contradictory reports are afloat as to the quarrel and unfortunate ath, but as the thing is now undergoing a judicial investigation at Port Gibson we forbear all further remarks.—Grand Gulf (Miss.) Adver. Oct. 16.

The New Orleans Picayune states that two rogues effected their escape from the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge in the following manner:

To prevent the effects of humidity, the cells in the lower story have a counter arch of bricks under the brick floor. These convicts, with a very small saw, made an opening in the floor of one of their cells the joints of which would deceive the most experienced eye, particularly as they always left a little sand on the floor with the apparent intention of keeping their cells clean; these openings could descend in the night. They commenced by cutting through a brick wall, three feet thick, which separated their cells; then through another wall communicating to another cell, in order to have space to put the bricks and earth to be taken from their intended excavation. This excavation was about fourteen feet in length at a depth of four and a half feet. To make this subterranean cavity, they first pierced through a wall two feet thick then through the foundations of an outside wall six and a half feet thick; making the opening for their exit in the great court of the Penitentiary. They thence descended into the garden by the roof of a work shed. This labor must have required at least six months, for the tools found in the excavation consisted of three small pieces of iron two of which are old morticing chisels three quarters of an inch broad.

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONGST WOMEN

The highest mortality of English women by consumption may be ascribed partly to the in-door life which they lead and partly to the compression, preventing the expansion of the chest, by costume In both ways they are deprived of free draughts of vital air, and the altered blood deposits tubercolous matter with a fatal, unnatural felicity. 31 090 English women died in one year of this incurable malady. Will not this impressive fact induce persons of rank and influence to set their country women right in the article of dress, and lead them to abandon a practice which disfigures the body, strangles the chest, produces nervous or other disorders and has an unquestionable tendency to implant an incurable hectic malady in the frame? Girls have no more need of artificial bons and bandages than boys.—English Registrar-General's Annual Report.

Election Despatch.—An example to other States.—The empire State closed its canvass on Wednesday night at sun down. The number of votes polled were probably from 430 to 450000. On Saturday morning *less than twenty two hours*, the result was known in this city; distance 6 to 700 miles east and north. and comprising nearly every county in the State. Such was the intense feeling of our citizens on the subject, to have the result, and it may in a great measure be attributed to the energy and enterprise of Whig editors and publishers. The result was known in Philadelphia at noon on Saturday, at Washington, Baltimore and Boston on Sunday morning, and in Richmond, Va., on Monday morning! We recollect well when we did not get the returns in this city from Suffolk or Westand it was more than a fortnight before the Western part of the State was heard from.—[N. Y. Express.

Money Matters.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Tuesday says—

Our Stock Market was quite active yesterday. Upwards of 400 shares of the United States Bank changed hands, at prices ranging from 68 to 69 No one can experience surprise at this improvement. The senttlement of the Presidential question, and adverse to an administration that has warred so ruthlessly and bitterly against the Bank, is naturally calculated to improve the prospects of the institution, even should the new administration take no stand in relation to the National Bank. It is at least certain that the Bank will in future have fair play, while the business prospects of the country, and the approaching resumption of specie payments, must always have a favourable effect. The chances, moreover, of the successful mission of Messrs. Alsop and Brown will be greatly improved by the decision of the people adverse to the Sub Treasury system. On the whole, therefore, the prospect is much more favorable than it has been. Confidence will gradually revive, and the business energies of the country once more be called into successful exercise.

Severe and Just Rebuke.—The Augusta Geo. Chronicle, of th 19th ultimo, says: "We copy from th last Macon Messenger the following just rebuke to Mr. Forsyth, who has been for some time loading the mails with franked packages of Extra Globes and other locofoco documents, addressed to the clerks of courts and the justices of the inferior courts in various counties:

GEORGIA—LEE COUNTY.

Inferior Court, Adjourned Term, 1840.

It appearing in the Crt that one John Forsyth has sent to this Court, for the purpose of making them panders to party baseness, certain packages of vile and slanderous papers, to wit: One package of "*Extra Globes* one package of "Addresses to the slaveholding States, by the Democratic Members of Congress," and one package of "Addresses to the People of Georgi" and that said papers are false and infamous in their nature, and tend to subvert truth, to defraud the people, to decei the ignorant, and to make the host voters as corrupt as the administration from which they emanated; and this Cot being unwilling to pander to the vile of a corrupt administration, or be made a tool of a party, as is the aforsd JOHN FORSYTH: It is therefore ordered that the Sheriff of this county take the aforesaid papers, and betwee the hours of ten and three this day, in fire to be made for that purpose, othe public square, or some other publied eminent place, that he burn and consume the same utterly and entirely; and that copies of this order be sent to Amos Kendall Ex-Postmaster General, and the aforesaid John Forsyth, and the same to be published in the Columbus Enquirer and Georgia Messenger.

A true extract from the minutes, Oct. 8, 1840

ASHLEY PHILLIPS, Clerk.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTIONS.

Returns from the Presidential Election in the following States having been received wholly or in part, the account of results ascertained may be set down thus:

For Harrison.		For Van Buren.	
Maine,	10	N. Hampshire	7
Connecticut,	8		
Rhode Island,	4		
New York,	42		
New Jersey,	8		
Pennsylvania,	30		
Maryland,	10		
Georgia,	11		
Ohio,	21		
Indiana,	9		
Kentucky,	15		
	168		7

Twenty four States have voted, giving in all two hundred and sixty-eight Electors. North Carolina will vote on Thursday next, the 12th, giving fifteen Electors; and South Carolina will choose her eleven electors by her Legislature which meets on the 23 d. Twenty six Electors therefore remain to be chosen Before the close of the present week the whole Electoral College will be complete except the eleven electors from South Carolina.

Elections for members of the Twenty Seventh Congress have been held in seven States, viz: Maine, Louisiana, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, and South Carolina. In these seven States the elections of 1838 gave thirty four Whig members and forty seven of the Administration. By the recent elections they stand forty six Whig & thirty three Van Buren—showing a gain of twelve To these are to be added a further gain of five Whig members in New Jersey. Members of Congress were also chosen at the late election in New York: the result of which will not diminish the aggregate of the Whig gain. The House of Representatives of the next Congress will contain a decided Whig majority.

We can estimate with tolerable accuracy the effect of the recent elections on the political character of the U. S. Senate also. The terms of office of the following Van Buren Senators will expire on the 3d of March next:

Garret D. Wall,	New Jersey,	1
Wm. H. Roane,	Virginia	1
Redford Brown, Robert Strange,	North Carolina,	2
Wilson Lumpkin,	Georgia,	1
Robert C. Nicholas,	Louisiana,	1
John Norvell,	Michigan,	1
		7

It is probable that the places of these gentlemen will be filled by Whig Senators. From States now represented by filled after the 3rd of March next, seven Whigs more are secured—thus.

Maine,	1	Rhode Island,	1
Massachusetts,	1	Virginia,	1
Delaware,	2		
Kentucky,	1		7

In addition to these fourteen there are now in the Senate fifteen Whigs whose terms of office continue until March 1842 or for a longer period. They are from the following States:

Massachusetts,	1	Rhode Island,	1
Vermont,	2	New York,	1
Connecticut,	1	New Jersey,	1
Maryland,	2	Kentucky,	1
Indiana.	2	South Carolina,	1
Mississippi,	1		
Michigan,	1		15

It thus appears that after the third of March 1841, the Senate of the United States will contain twenty nine Whig Senators—being a majority of that body

In looking over the last table we perceive a slight mistake, which, however does not affect the general conclusion.—There is a vacancy in the Senatorial delegation of Maryland, caused by the recent death of the Hon. Mr. Spence. A Whig will be elected at the next session of our State Legislature.

Gen. Harrison will therefore enter upon his Administration with majorities in the two Houses of Congress strong and decided enough to secure the energetic action of the Government upon those measures which the interests of the Nation and the wishes of the people shall call for. To the maturing of these measures in a patriotic spirit and with statesmanlike wisdom, the best intellects of the country will now be devoted. The first session of the Twenty-seventh Congress will constitute an important era in the political history of this Republic.

Baltimore American.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

NEW YORK Sunday, 3, P. M.

I enclose you the vote of all the counties in this State save one, which will increase the Whig majority of 12 209, six hundred or a thousand votes. Last night the Locos were so indignant at the shameless falsehoods put forth by the New Era newspaper, in regard to the Pennsylvania election, that it was with difficulty they were prevented from tearing the office down. They have been betting all they had on the strength of these returns, and now find themselves not only deceived but mostly penniless. The good news from Maine you will find in the Atlas of yesterday.

I understand that Blair, of the Globe, is now on board a vessel in the river bound to Havana, as passenger.

Since the discovery of the Glentworth conspiracy, I am assured that the Insurance officers who have insured tobacco warehoused in the Inspection Warehouses have caused them to be watched through the night, by a large number of firemen. Serious apprehensions are also felt by the whigs very generally, that the public offices at Washington will be destroyed by fire before the inauguration of General Harrison.

MARYLAND.

WHIG MAJORITY, 4 650!

From unofficial returns from all the counties.

The following table will show the result of the election for President, on the 2d of November, 1840, compared with the State election on the 7th of Oct. 1840.

	President, Nov. 2.		Legis. Oct 7	
	Har.	V. B.	(V)	(L F)
Alleghany	1271	1033	1229	1114
Anne Arundel	154 maj.		1378	1327
Annapolis	189	123	170	148
Baltimore city	7296	7427	7072	7342
Baltimore co	1941	2620	1656	2372
Calvert	169 maj		496	369
Caroline	687	537	685	591
Carroll	1544	1612	1511	1607
Cecil	1188	1053	1386	1354
Charles	340 maj		807	519
Dorchester	1381	839	543	
Frederick	2958	2624	2935	2709
Harford	1347	1246	1274	1293
Kent	679	475	664	515
Montgomery	873	542	1039	731
P. George's	400 maj.		801 maj.	
Q Anne's	778	661	794	682
Somerset	1516	846	1544	865
St. Mary's	896	415	481	
Talbot	749	685	719	740
Washington	2485	2290	2504	2292
Worcester	1492	692	1235	924
	30 330	25,680	30,244	27,493
	25 680		27,493	
Whig maj.	4,650		2,771	

Being a Whig gain of 1879 on the election of the 13th ult. and 868 on the Presidential election of 1836.

From the New York Democratic Press, Nov. 7

THE VICTORY.

The die is cast and locofocoism is prostrate! The election intelligence of yesterday settled the great question. Martin Van Buren has been tried by a jury of his peers, the majority have given in their verdict, and on the fourth of March next, in pursuance of his sentence, the *president of a party* will be removed from the high office he has prostituted to party purposes, to make way for a President of the People

We said yesterday that the faces of both our friends and their opponents, would undergo a transformation to-day. And is it not so? There is a voice of wailing in the Custom House—there is a groaning in the Post Office—there is no hope in the bosom of the United States District Attorney—Recorder Morris has lost that alacrity of spirit, which recently distinguished him—Mayor Varian is "quite chop fallen"—Collector Hoyt is in a quandary—Stevenson could scarcely muster breath to swear to an affidavit, and Tammany is in tears. Their "sufferings is intolerable;" moreover they are unavailing, for Wm. Henry Harrison of Ohio, and John Tyler of Virginia have this morning received a majority of Electoral votes to elect them to the offices respectively of President and Vice President of the United States. There is no help for it Messrs. Locofocos; a Democratic Whig Administration will regulate the affairs of this republic during the years 1841, '2 '3 and '4, "in spite of all lamentations here and elsewhere."

Pennsylvania and New York, the anchors of Van Buren's hopes, are both lost to him Maine has cut loose from him the indications from Virginia are that true to the memory of Jefferson, she has cast her vote for his disciple and friend.

This is indeed a season for exultation. The Republic has passed through a terrible ordeal its destiny for good or evil, its very existence probably depended on the result. The struggle has been between corruption & patriotism, between a profligate and unscrupulous administration, backed by all the strength that money and patronage could purchase, or sophistry mislead on the one hand, and the virtue, the intelligence of the country on the other. Thank God! the latter have triumphed; the sterling democracy, "unseduced, unterrified," have fought the good fight, the demagogues are defeated, and THE PEOPLE REIGN.

The Abolition Ticket.—The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks it probable that 500 votes were polled in Pennsylvania, on the 30th for the Abolition Ticket. In Philadelphia City and County that ticket received 107 in Dauphin 47 Cumberland 3, Adams 1. Lancaster 3, Chester 25. Bradford 60, Beaver 20, and Susquehanna 31.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Retrocession of the District of Columbia.—In the Legislature of Rhode Island on Wednesday last a message was received from the Governor, presenting to the House a communication from Walter Jones of the city of Washington, accompanied by a remonstrance from divers citizens of the District of Columbia protesting against *exclusive* legislation by Congress for and over the District. With the above was also presented to the House a communication from divers other citizens of the District of Columbia requesting that the Legislature of this State would adopt such measures as may seem expedient to procure a retrocession of of the District of Columbia to the States to which it formerly belonged. The whole subject was referred to Select Committees, to report thereon at the next January session.

The election of a member of Congress for the thirteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Wm. S. Ramsey, will take place, in accordance with a proclamation of the Governor, on Friday, the 20th day of November instant.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 14.

The Fall Term of Talbot county Court, commences on Monday next, when we hope to see many of our patrons.

ELECTION RETURNS.

From the Baltimore papers of yesterday, received by the Steam Boat last night, we make out the following returns:—

Maryland.—Harrison majority 4650.
Delaware, do do 1194
Pennsylvania, do do 264
New York, do do 10,000
Tennessee.—The Whig gain in the seven counties heard from is 2016 from last year. Our majority is is expected, will be 10,000.

Ohio.—Harrison's majority 25,000.

Illinois—Is still doubtful.

Kentucky.—Complete returns not received. Harrison's majority will rise to 20,000.

Louisiana.—but few returns received. The Correspondent of the American says—"The Whigs are undoubtedly ahead in every poll."

Michigan—but few returns.—A letter from Detroit gives Harrison a majority of from 1 to 2000.

Massachusetts—gives Harrison an overwhelming majority.

Virginia.—Eight counties yet to be heard from—the Van Buren majority now 685.

Maine.—The returns received, leave no room to doubt that we have carried the State.

DELAWARE.

It will be seen by the following statement, made up from the official returns [illegible] a most decided vote for Harrison and the Whig cause, at the election held on Tuesday last. Some returns received us by yesterday's steamboat.

	Electors.	Gov'r.	Cong.
Sussex county,	620	380	460
Kent county,	439	400	439
N. Castle county,	135	135	135
Whig majority	1194	915	974

ACTUAL RESULTS.

The results, as fast as they come to hand, shall be given to our readers.

Electoral Votes.

	Harrison.	V. Buren.
No. 1. Connecticut,	8	
No. 2 Ohio,	21	
No. 3. Maryland,	10	
No 4 Rhode Island,	4	
No 5. New Hampshire,		7
No. 6. New Jersey,	8	
No. 7. Maine,	10	
No. 8. Pennsylvania,	30	
No 9. New York,	40	
No. 10. Georgia,	11	
No. 11. Kentucky,	15	
No. 12. Indiana,	9	
No. 13. Delaware,	3	
No. 14. Massachusetts,	14	
	185	7

☞The battle is fought! The victory is won! There is to be a change at Washington city. The eagles will soon fly into the White House, while the turkeys waddle down the door steps.

[Louisville Journal.

The New York Express of Wednesday, 2, P. M. says—

The steamer President, which leaves to day, if not beaten by the Havre packet ship of Monday, and the Patrick Henry for Liverpool, will take out the most important news we have had for a long while to send, viz., a complete change in the administration of the Federal Government, and a highly probable, if not certain change, of all its financial policy. This news is of a character to have a highly important influence on all American Stocks held in Europe, indicating as it does, a stronger pledge of good faith on the part of the States and a greater permanency of our Republican form of Government. It will not be dreamed for a moment that the Federal Government will assume the State Debts, but a fair and equitable distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, according to the plan of Mr. Clay it must be foreseen will be agitated, which distribution would place the credit of all the States on a better footing. The great pledge of faith, however, is the order and sobriety with which a great revolution has been effected, and the triumph of the conservative party of the country over new schemes, and plans but shadowed, of which none could foresee the end.

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