NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY —Nothing has as yet says the American of Tuesday, been promulgated in relation to the terms on which the important negotiation respecting the arrangement of the North Eastern Boundary question has been concluded between this country and Great Britain. It was supposed that the Treaty would be signed on Saturday, and if so, it is probable that it was communicated to the Senate yesterday for ratification.

According to the New York Journal of Commerce, the terms of the Treaty are that—

"England is to have a portion of the disputed territory, and to give us Rouse's Point and other disputed ground in New Hampshire and Vermont with the free use of the St John. We should not think it strange if the U. States undertake to make Maine some indemnity, in consideration of the national benefits of the treaty. We have reason to think that all matters of dispute will be included in the settlement, except the Oregon question."

Judge Noah's paper, the New York "Union," of Saturday evening, speaking of the Treaty, says—

We understand that the Boundary question will be satisfactorily adjusted; Great Britain will agree to the line proposed and pay for additional transfer of territory—the Caroline affair will be honorably settled and the damages paid for; and the right of search in relation to the suppression of the slave trade, will take that direction called for by the dictates of humanity, while at the same time sustaining the honor of the American flag. The President throughout the whole negotiation, has asked for nothing that Great Britain ought not to grant, or this republic accept."

The annexed article on this subject is from the National Intelligencer of yesterday:

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

Our paragraph in Saturday's paper respecting the Boundary Negotiation, turns out to have been well founded—It is now generally known that all the Commissioners from the two States interested in it have signified their assent to the line proposed. If no unforeseen or unexpected difficulty should arise, this very important transaction will ere long receive its completion. What the line agreed on is, or what are its terms or conditions, we have not yet learnt. We take it for granted that all these are fair and honorable; and as they are satisfactory to the parties principally concerned we doubt not they will prove equally so to the country. And most sincerely do we congratulate the country on the settlement of a controversy of we may say, *fifty years' duration*—a controversy which has even threatened to involve the country in the calamities of war.

All those who have labored successfully the unstinted thanks of the country. The settlement of this and other interesting questions, which we trust will also be satisfactorily adjusted, will be an event equally honorable and fortunate to the Executive administration. We hear from all sides, and it gives us pleasure to repeat it, that the President has manifested a sincere desire to arrange the questions in difference between the United States and England in a manner honorable and satisfactory. And we cheerfully use this occasion to say, that while we have been obliged to express our disapprobation of other important acts of the present Chief Magistrate, we know nothing which we do not approve in his conduct of our Foreign Relations. On these subjects the general tone and character of the Executive messages to Congress, and other public communications, have been patriotic, dignified, and well considered. We might add, too, that looking to some of the principal missions abroad, we do not know when they have been filled—certainly not for a long time past—by incumbents more useful & honorable to the nation. We most sincerely hope that the Administration may enjoy the enviable distinction of putting at rest difficulties which have so long existed, and which at times seemed to threaten the general peace.

The Commissioners to arrange for a conventional line, were, on the part of Maine, Edward Kavannagh, Edward Kent, N. P. Preble, and John Otis; on the part of Massachusetts, Abbot Lawrence, John Mills, and Charles Allen.—These most respectable gentlemen, high in the confidence of their respective States, appointed without reference to political parties, and confined to none, will we are convinced, be found to have executed the trust reposed in them in the most desirable and honorable manner.

We know nothing of the particular proceedings which have taken place in this negotiation since the publication of the letter of the Secretary of State to the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts, in May last. The business, as we then felt and said, was well begun, though we hesitated to indulge in any very sanguine hopes of bringing so many different interests to agree. That they *have* agreed, is creditable alike to the patriotism and good sense of all parties.

The STATES interested deserve eminent commendation for the manner in which they appointed and gave full powers to their Commissioners, as well as for the selection of individuals so fitted for their high trust.

And while giving due credit to all who have been instrumental in bringing about the happy result which we took up our pen to announce, we must not pass by him who, it is to be presumed, guided and was the chief counsellor in the negotiation. We mean of course the Secretary of State. The task which devolved upon him was a most difficult one. The courage arising from a high sense of duty was necessary to embolden him to attempt what so many had failed in; and prudence, wise conduct, and firm determination must have been requisite to success. We are greatly deceived in our judgement and our information in this matter, if when the history of this negotiation is published, the Secretary do not have this praise awarded him by the unanimous public voice.

In conclusion, we congratulate the British Envoy upon the honorable result of his difficult mission, which cannot but confirm to him the respect and regard that his urbanity and acceptable deportment have won from all who have had occasion to known him.

By last evening's mail from Washington we received the Madisonian Extra, containing the following.

MADISONIAA—EXTRA.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

We are authorized to say that a conventional line of boundary, with its various conditions and equivalents, has been agreed on by the Executive and the British Special Envoy, with the unanimous consent of the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts. We congratulate all parties upon this happy and honorable result.

TERMS.—We have reason to know that the Commissioners of the two States of Maine and Massachusetts have signified their assent to a line of boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.

Every body knows that the territory in dispute embraces all the region of the Upper St. John, and the general understanding now is, that this region is to be divided into unequal parts, the largest and by far the most valuable, to be assigned to Maine, together with considerations connected with the navigation of the St. Johns, (both sides of the lower of which belong to England,) of the greatest importance to the value of the timber growing on its branches. Other important arrangements in different parts of the line, hitherto unsettled, in various places between Maine and the Lake of the Woods, are rumored as likely to take place.

We doubt not the Administration knows what it is about, and in due time we shall see. Let it be remembered that General Jackson offered to give to Maine one million of acres of public land in 1832, as a loan to induce her to come to an agreement; the land to be sold by the United States, and the whole proceeds to be paid to Maine, without deduction. And other indemnity, of course, to be provided for Massachusetts, which State owned one-half the land.—An agreement to this effect, in substance, was signed, on the part of the United States, by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, Louis McLane, Secretary of the Treasury and Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, and on the part of Maine by W. P. Preble, Reuel Williams, and Nicholas Emery.

The New York Herald which seems to have had a peep behind the curtain, gives the following as the result of the negotiation:

The United States commences the line at the head lake of the St. Croix river runs it directly north to Mars Hill, thence due north, till it strikes the St. Johns river, at a point a few miles above the Great Falls. We then run the line along the course of the St. Johns River, until it meets the St Francis River The line then runs up the St. Francis until it reaches the southern outlet of the upper lake on the St. Francis. This is the most northerly point on the line.

The line then runs south west and by south for 100 miles in a straight line, at a distance of 25 feet from the base of the mountains skirting the St. Lawrence river, until it strikes the N. W. branch of the river St. Johns. It then runs due south for about 30 miles, until it strikes the S. W. branch of the St. Johns river; after this it follows the course of that branch up to its source in the mountains, close to the source of the Penobscot and Metgarmette rivers, and terminates at the precise point where the south westerly termination of the three lines previously drawn by the United States, Great Britain, and the king of the Netherlands, were made to terminate.

The line, in short, varies scarcely a mile either way from that defined by the King of the Netherlands. The tract which we have given on the northeastern border of Maine is valuable to Great Britain, as strengthening her military position, but is not of much importance to us.

The General Government are to reimburse Maine for her expenses in defending the disputed territory, and Massachusetts is to receive $150,000 from the United States, for her portion of the lands which is to be given up.

We get Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, and the navigation of St John's river above the Falls; but, as we have no access to them below the Falls, the free navigation of that river under these circumstances, is worth but little.

The locotocos are opposed to this treaty whether from party or patriotic motives we shall see in a few days.

RUMORS.—Some of the false rumors afloat state that *money* is to be paid to England—others that it is to be given to Maine, &c. There is not a word of truth in any of them.—*Madisonian.*

We learn that the Gas Light Company yesterday stopped the building of their Gas Works. The state of the currency is such that they cannot go on with them at this time. By this, nearly two hundred persons are thrown out of employment. This is one of the fruits of that *better* currency which Gen. Jackson and his successor promised us.

St. Louis Repub.

From the Baltimore American.

THE VETO POWER.—The difficulty of defining by words the true nature and extent of this power, under the constitution, renders it one liable to great abuses. It is vested in the President without any other qualification than that of being subject to a reversal by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress—a qualification which takes away little or nothing from its absolute character.

There is no difficulty in ascertaining the SPIRIT of the constitution relative to this power. It was designed to be used only in extreme cases. The chief considerations which seemed to make it necessary were—first, that the Executive might have some safe guard and means of defence against being encroached upon or wallowed up by the Legislative department—since without it, says a high authority, he "might gradually be stripped of his authorities by successive resolutions, or annihilated by a single vote;" and secondly, it was considered that the veto power would afford some additional security against improvident and improper legislation.

That it was regarded as a power to be sparingly exercised is plain from the following remarks in the Federalist:—'The superior weight and influence of the legislative body in a free government, and the hazard to the Executive in a trial of strength with that body, afford a satisfactory security, that the negative would generally be employed with great caution; and that, in it is exercise, 'their would oftener be room for a charge of timidity than of rashness. A King of Great Britain, with all his train of sovereign attributes, and with all the influence he draws from a thousand sources, would at this day, hesitate to put a negative upon the joint resolutions of the two *Houses* of Parliament.'

Such were the views and inferences of the founders of the Constitution concerning the nature of the veto power and its probable exercise. Yet the limitations here indicated could not be annexed, in the Constitution, to the grant of the power—because they are themselves of an indefinite character, and to be viewed, not so much as POSITIVE RESTRAINTS as the probable counteractions of other parts of the government resulting from the regular operations of the whole system.

The idea of the veto power, and the analogies which were adduced to illustrate its nature and use, when it was proposed as a feature in our Constitution, came from the British government. And here we cannot but think a great mistake was committed; for the analogies which were relied on as applicable to the case, do not exist.

There are two sources of power in the British government. Thus the House of Commons derives its power from the people; the Crown holds what authority it possesses from the old principle of the divine right of kings secured by hereditary succession. These powers cannot of supremacy was in fact settled by the revolution of 1688, when the principle of hereditary succession was put down, and Parliament assumed the sovereign power of the realm, which power it exercised by calling to the throne William of Orange—a man who had no more RIGHT to it by hereditary claim than the Great Mogul had. The regal power has been suffering gradual diminution since that period, until now the royalty of England little more than an empty pageantry and a memorial of the past.

The Veto power, then, in Great Britain is a mere IMBELLE TELUM—a weapon formidable enough in itself but quite harmless in hands too feeble to use it. When the House of Lords unites with the Commons in any enactment there is presented a combination of the aristocracy and the popular power which is altogether too formidable for the Crown to resist.

In our government there is but one source of power; and in any contest between the Executive and the Legislative departments, each claims to be the exponent of the popular will—or, in other words to be sovereign. A British monarch will not dare to defeat the legislation of Parliament; for he knows that the actual sovereignty of the realm resides in that body, and that he himself reigns only by its permission. But an American President, looking forward to a re-election, or anxious to carry out his own favourite notions, or to defeat a political enemy, may embarrass the action of Congress at every step—may nullify the doings of both Houses—and in the meantime employ all the influence of his station and all the patronage of the government to strengthen his party, and secure by all manner of insidious arts a popular majority to confirm his acts. The temptations to do this are strong and constant—the attempt may be successful or it may fail. But in either case the country sufferers from distractions and fierce disputes, and fails to enjoy any of the quiet blessings of good government.

If the supremacy of the Legislature were as fully recognized in the United States as it is in England the Veto power would be but rarely used amongst us. But the President claims to be the representative of the people as well as Congress—and to make good his claim he will exert, if there be occasion, every power vested in him to the utmost. The Veto power will thus be used not only to forbid—but also by indirection to dictate; and before Congress ventures upon any act it will become a matter of the first importance to ascertain whether it is in accordance with the Executive pleasure. The power of saying what shall not be done is not far removed from the power of saying what shall be done.

The nearest analogy that we can call to mind, as applicable to the Veto power in our government, is to be drawn from the nature of the same power in the Roman Commonwealth. The tribunes used the Veto in the name of the people; and they soon contrived to make their power supreme and then to abuse it.

If the President had the Veto power subject to a reversal by a vote of the majority of both Houses he would still retain all the MORAL power that belongs to it. His objections duly set forth, with reasonings annexed, would be entitled to respectful consideration—But so long as the Veto power stands as it is, it cannot be denied that the Presesident may, if he chooses so to abuse it, not only possess "an active agency in all legislation," but hold also a controlling power over all legislation. If the supreme power of legislation under the Constitution really belongs to Congress, nothing will secure the possession of it to that body except such a qualification of the Veto power as will leave it reversible by a majority of the two legislative bodies.

How times have changed since J. Q. Adams's administration! In his speech in the House, on Friday last, speaking of the appointments to the Navy that were made when he was President, Mr. Adams said:

He had been complained of by his friends, for carrying the principle of not interfering with the heads of departments in appointments to office too far. He did not recollect one midshipman was appointed by himself. It was the practice then—(he thought he saw different symptoms now)—for the heads of the War and Navy Departments to dispense such favors as the appointment of cadets and midshipmen. A register of applications was kept, from which the head of the department selected, with reference to applicants of the longest standing, best recommendations, and having regard to federal numbers. Though with little less arbitrary power than Louis XIV, like that monarch, when he wished any friend of his appointed, he had to ask it as a favor of the Secretary. Often was he refused; and only once was he told there happened to be a vacancy, and that was the extent of his appointments.

This was the true republican, *democratic* mode of administering the government! Would that such a system could be revived!—*Alexandria Gazette.*

PROGRESS OF POST OFFICE MATTERS.

Matters and things are curiously enough managed in the Post Office department from beginning to end. In one place, the patronage is hawked about from one point to another. In a second place, some one is appointed without his own wish, in order to disappoint one who did wish, and his friends who also desired him to have the place. And in a third instance a man is thrust into office, as if to reward him for the extremity of his opposition to the party by which he obtains his office. The following will illustrate the last named instance:

POST OFFICE MEETING.

The Whigs of this, and the adjoining towns, are earnestly invited to meet at the Otsego Hotel, in Cooperstown, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock; P. M., to consult and express freely their opinions upon the late extraordinary conduct of the Postmaster General, in removing Andrew M. Barber, an efficient and distinguished Whig, and appointing to his place a man notorious for hanging the late lamented General Harrison in effigy July 8, 1842.

Robert Campbell.
John Russell
Wh. H. Averill.
William Nichols.
Henry Scott.

The Republican in another paper, says:

"This whole district is looking with an intense but painful solicitude, not believing that the Postmaster General seriously contemplated such a change.—The Department are in full possession of all the facts, and will therefore act advisedly, and we trust, cautiously in the matter. Against the present Postmaster, Mr. Barber, not the fraction of a charge exists. The community, almost to a man, have attested their entire satisfaction to the manner in which the duties of the office are discharged; and full four fifths of that community deprecate his removal, and the appointment of the man Davis to his place. We forbear further comment at this time."

It is no matter whether he hung, burnt or shot General Harrison, so that his appointment disappoints an honest man that prefers Henry Clay to ruin, and the Whig principles to utter anarchy.

The true character and pernicious effects of the Stay Law which has just been passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania are set forth in the annexed article in the Philadelphia North American.

THE STAY LAW—This recent law of our Legislature is inserted on our first page; and a more unwise law, we must think, has seldom disfigured the annals of grave legislation. Its direct tendency will be to embarrass that very class of persons whom it is intended to benefit.—It must result in throwing fresh obstacles in the way of those whose interests requires them to seek accommodations in the shape of loans.

Money is always loaned on the best terms where the most satisfactory security can be given. This law is incompatible with this security, and saps the very foundations of confidence. It deprives a man of the credit to which his real property entitles him and of the advantage of that credit when his emergencies may be the most pressing. It throws doubt, uncertainty and embarrassment on the best security he can offer, that of bond and mortgage, and invests this security with contingencies, from which the capitalist turns away. It makes a man powerless in the midst of his means. Money should be left free to such arrangements as the parties themselves may agree upon.

Legal interference embarrasses both, and especially the party seeking accommodation. He has enough to contend with in that spirit of doubt and distrust which deeply pervades all business transactions without the additional embarrassment of a Stay Law. This law and that of Usury are out of place in these times; they were never productive of benefit—Let money regulate itself, let the relations of borrower and lender be of their own mutual arrangements, and let legislation turn its attention to objects where it can effect some good without the certainty of accomplishing a greater evil.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN—IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

North & South American Coffee House. }
London, Monday Evening, July 4, }

We take advantage of an express from this to Liverpool to send you details of all the most important and latest intelligence, and which will be conveyed by the North American Mail Steamer Acadia.

During the whole of yesterday and today London has been in the most excited state in consequence of the apprehension of another individual who is believed to have intended an attempt on the Queen's life, and this within but a few hours of her Majesty's royal clemency having been extended towards the man Francis, whom she had just saved from the severest penalty of the law.—It was on her Majesty's return from the Chapel Royal, yesterday, that the wretch seems to have intended his purpose; but the whole affair seems so truly revolting and opposite to the national character that we can scarcely bring our minds to credit its truth.

We have an India mail with dates from Bombay down to the 23d of May. Although the events which have occurred since the date of our last advices are not of so striking a character as those of which the news has been communicated by the last six mails, the intelligence is, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

Our news from China is to the 4th of April. The preparations for the defence by the Chinese of the river between Whampoa and Canton were still in progress, although now nearly completed and their officers were unremitting in their exertions to practise their artillerymen in the use of great guns.

Ningpo had been attacked on the 18th of March by a Chinese force estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men. They were allowed to enter the town without opposition, but upon reaching the market place were met on all sides by our troops, and instantly routed. About 250 are said to have been left dead on the field, while on our side not a single [illegible] took place.

This appears to have been only a part of a concerted attack, as at the same time fire boats were launced, & an attempt was made upon our garrison of Chinghae, but in each case with signal ill success.

Trade appears to have been carried on as usual, but, with the exception of cotton, not upon remunerating prices.—Barter was the only means of commercial intercourse.

The commercial intelligence from India is of very unfavorable character.—Freights for shipping are in the most depressed state, and indeed every thing seems at a stand-still.

Throughout England, we rejoice to say, there is an increasing disposition to maintain the most friendly relationship with the United States of America, and no further evidence of this can be needed than a recent manifestation on the occasion of the meeting of the British Associations of Science now assembled at Manchester. This society numbers all the leading characters of the country in its list of members; and we instance the cordial exhibition of good feeling towards America, so warmly marked in its reception of Mr. Everett, as the highest compliment that could possibly have been paid. All seemed to vie with each other in rendering honor to the American Ambassador.

Mr. Everett, in acknowledging the kindness of his reception, very properly alluded to all the points now under settlement and remarked on steam navigation, and the blessings which it has continued to confer since its first establishment.

In England the greatest manufacturing and commercial distress continues to exist, but most well-disposed parties seem inclined to trace this to the over-creative power of machinery rather than to any other cause. There has been extreme depression of late, owing to all parties having withheld from business operations until the passing of the tariff bill enables them to see clearly what steps to take in their matters of regular business and speculation. The tariff being now settled of course such causes are removed.

The proceedings in Parliament have possessed no very special interest, business having been devoted to the income tax and the new tariff questions, both of which are now passed. It is expected that the business of the session will be brought to a close about the 20th of this month.

The accounts from all parts of England respecting the prospects of the harvest are of the most cheering description.

LAND FUNDS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express writes that the Treasury Department is ready to make requisition of the States by distributing the share of money allowed them under the Land Bill, for the sales from January to July. New Jersey, it is said, has received her share.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 30.

WHIGS AROUSE.

The Whigs of Talbot County, are respectfully invited to assemble in general County Meeting on Tuesday the 16th August prox. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House in Easton, to appoint delegates to the Convention to assemble in Baltimore on the 24th. August, and to take steps preparatory to the approaching Fall Campaign.

MANY WHIGS.

July 23, 1842.

The Protracted Meeting now being held at the Methodist Protestant Church, in this town, has been filled to overflowing, and great numbers have joined that society of Christians, indeed we do not recollect so great a revival in this place for many years past.

The following preachers officiated during the present week, viz. Hon. P. B. Hopper, Rev. L. J. Cox, Rev. Mr. Ree e, Rev. Mr. Barns, Rev. Mr. Murrey, Rev. Mr. Elderdice, assisted by many brethren from Queen Ann's County.

The Citizens of this district (the Easton) will please bear in mind that a meeting will take place in the Court House, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration the subject of providing Houses for Primary schools in the district. (See Advertisement.)

Mr. E. Penrose Jones, the authorized agent for the following periodicals is now in this town soliciting subscriptions, we commend him to the attention of our readers, viz: Graham's Magazine, Gody's Lady's Book, the Musical Library, Young People's Book, the Ladies Companion and the various New York and Philadelphia Weeklies.

ELECTIONS.—The election in North Carolina takes place on the 4th of next month. J. M. Morehead, the present incumbent, is the Whig candidate for Governor, and Louis D. Henry, the opposition candidate.

NEAPOLITAN INDEMNITY.—We are informed, (says the Boston Daily Advertiser,) on the authority of letters just received by the Acadia, that the instalment of the Neapolitan indemnity was paid at Naples on the 8th of June, and that the whole proceeds have been shipped in gold coins at Havre on board the packet ship Albany, bound for New York.

A YOUNG CLERGYMAN.—The Trenton Gazette says:—"Samuel L. Southard, son of the late lamented Senator, was ordained at St. Michael's Church, Philadelphia, on Sunday morning last, by the Right Rev George W. Doane, Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey.

Mr. Proffit, of the *House* of Representatives, is quite ill at Washington.

At a numerous Political meeting held at New Orleans the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved That we most heartily and cordially respond to the voice of the freemen of the United States, which from the North and South, the East and the West of this vast Union, is proclaiming the patriot and statesman. HENRY CLAY, as the next Whig candidate for the Presidency, and that when the time for action arrives, he shall receive from the Whigs of Louisiana, a *long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether.*

Signing the Pledge.—Between *two and three yards* of the *Clay pledge* was filled up at our office yesterday. This voluntary turn out of several hundred persons to give their names to the pledge to assist by all honorable means, in the Election of Mr. Clay, shows in the strongest language the spirit which animates the people. Another long list was filled at the Era office. There are still room, and as the list cannot be sent round we hope every friend of Mr Clay will come up and sign without further application.—*St. Louis Repub.*

The Steamship British Queen arrived at New York on Wednesday evening, from Antwerp and Southampton bringing London papers to the 9th inst., inclusive.

The Tariff bill, which had previously passed the Commons, was read a third time in the House of Lords on the 9th inst., and passed.

The weather continued favorable for the growing crops.

The National Intelligencer states for the information of the creditors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, that the President and Directors have determined to offer at public sale all its land and other property, either in the District of Columbia or in the State of Maryland which is not indispensably necessary for the operations of the Company, and to receive in payment its scrip, or any claims admitted to be due by it, excepting those held by creditors of the

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