whole or in part. Messrs. Gales and Seaton, Force and Clark must get their allowances, or the Military Academy must be virtually abolished, and all the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government be left unprovided for; that is, all your officers at home and abroad, from the highest to the lowest, except those of the army and navy, and; with them the whole Government be sacrificed. This is Whig economy, purity and patriotism, with a vengeance.

A great increase in the public expenditures has grown out of the large appropriations for improvements, light-houses, roads, canals, piers, harbors, clearing out of rivers and creeks, &c. all of which, you well know, are part and parcel of that Federal bantling, misnamed the American system. One important branch of this obnoxious and onerous policy, Gen. Jackson nearly crushed by his famous Maysville veto This was for a road, both the extremities of which were embraced within a State, and it had no claim at all to the character of National. Yet you all recollect what a storm was raised against the brave old man, when he successfully grappled with this manifest usurpation. That one act has saved countless millions to the country. It was calculated that there were similar measures in contemplation, to the amount of forty or fifty millions of dollars, and much more, if my memory does not deceive me, all of which were strangled in the cradle by this energetic grasp. One of them was for a turnpike all the way from Buffalo to New Orleans, which would not only have involved an incalculable expense, but have been superseded by the more expeditious means of communication which have since been generally adopted. Not to speak of the unconstitutionality of this system, it is now universally admitted that such works can be better and more economically constructed by the States themselves. A striking proof of this is furnished by Mr. Murray, from whose able speech I have already quoted. "If," observes he, "the bill for the Cumberland road, now on your table, passes, we will have appropriated, altogether, $7,115,683 to that one object, which will yet cost many millions. The average amount paid for each mile, between Cumberland in Maryland, and Columbus, in Ohio, a distance of some two hundred and sixty-five miles, is between 19 and $20,000 The cost of one hundred miles in Indiana, it is estimated, will be $15,875 per mile and ninety miles reported upon from Illinois, will cost $13,875 per mile. In Kentucky we have the best macadamized roads, graded to two and a half degrees, covered with two coats of broken rock, nine inches thick, and all well executed for an amount varying from 4 to $5,000 per mile." I will not now talk of the corrupt bargaining indulged by this system, the unequalled logrolling [illegible]

The other branches of the policy, the appropriations for light-houses, harbors, and other pretended national objects, it has been the constant effort of the Democratic members in Congress to suppress or at least to check and curtail. This is one of the chief objects of the able report introduced by Mr. Gamble at the late session. "After we had adopted the policy," I quote from the report, "of raising more revenue than was wanted for Federal purposes, and as the [illegible] preached for the redemption of the [illegible] this was one of the new channels of expenditure resorted to in order to [illegible] templated surplus. According [illegible] first time in the history of the [illegible] act was passed on the 20th [illegible] improving certain harbors by [illegible] certain rivers and, by trifling appropriations to last of the weather [illegible] and be wholly [illegible] purposes, the blood to blame [illegible] lately increased [illegible] long duration [illegible] to $121,000; and in 182[illegible] and ach[illegible] 1838, the appropriations [illegible] millions and a half, and the [illegible] amounts to $1,715,000. The aggregate appropriated for those [illegible] 91[illegible], besides canal stocks [illegible] acquired for the corporations [illegible] for investments in the [illegible] 383,496; making the [illegible] 633,96. The estimates [illegible] of these works amount [illegible] $4,630,542 2[illegible] judging by our experience as to former estimates, it will more probably require ten millions, besides the cost of some of the most expensive works, for which there are no estimates at all. In addition to this, a bill is now pending, and would have passed the House at the close of the last session, but for want of time, which with the amendments, embraced appropriations for new works, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, and involving an ultimate expenditure of probably five millions more! * * * * Such is the result of this Federal system of improving our harbors, rivers, and creeks, and building piers, for our cities, towns, and villages, and such the prospect before us. The time has certainly arrived when it becomes necessary to inquire whether all these expenditures belong to Federal legislation; and to examine a system which, if made permanent, must entirely change the character of our Government." Add to this, that the distribution of those improvements, as they are called, is unfair and unequal; that but few are or ever will be completed; that many of them are rotten before they are finished, and will have to be rebuilt, and that others are entirely useless, and will be abandoned, and we have a faint picture of this branch of the *glorious* American system of Mr. Clay.

Well, how were the suggestions of this truly Democratic report, which it is known had the entire sanction of the Administration, received by those *economical* people who are now making such an hypocritical outcry about extravagance? Why, the Federal minority of the committee remonstrated against the report; the mongrel Whig faction in the House denounced it; it was decried in all their papers throughout the Union. For all these absurd and extravagant appropriations, the Federal party voted in almost compact mass, and all the resistance came from the Republican members. Many millions more would have been sacrificed had not the untiring opposition of the Democracy in both Houses defeated numerous schemes and propositions of that Federal party, which is now making the land ring with its hypocritical lamentations about the extravagance of the Government. More than that availing themselves of the aid of a few timid or false members of the Democratic party, they forced upon the Government, in spite of its remonstrances, millions upon millions, uncalled for, unneeded, and beyond the estimates submitted by the departments. I have not space to enter into details upon this subject, but shall confine myself to a recapitulation of the results obtained from published official statements.

For the last four years of Gen. Jackson's administration, the great body of the Opposition voted for appropriations beyond the estimates, amounting to SIXTY-NINE MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR DOLLARS. Besides this, they voted for other rejected appropriations, carrying the amount beyond the estimates for which, as a body, they gave their votes, up to SIXTY SIX MILLIONS. For 1838 alone, the appropriations were carried to THIRTEEN MILLIONS, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS AND SIXTY-EIGHT CENTS beyond the estimates submitted by Government. Besides these, the projected appropriations of the Opposition which failed, amounted to $5,125,899, making the total amount of excess beyond estimates, for 1838, $13,321,704 08. From this it will be seen, that, in the last five or six years, the excess of the actual appropriations, beyond the annual estimates, has been about $85,000,000; and that the projected appropriations, proposed or supported by the Opposition, including those only for specific sums, which do not embrace all the projected appropriations of the Opposition, would have carried the expenditures to ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS, THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND, FOUR DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-EIGHT CENTS! Pretty gentlemen these, to be prating about economy! For these excessive appropriations, the administration is not responsible. It is bound to execute the laws of Congress. And if it be asked again, why the veto was not interposed? I reply, that that protecting shield is too sacred an arm to be daily employed, & brought out on every occasion of Executive non-concurrence; and, moreover, that a factious or treacherous majority in the House has invented a method of trepanning or coercing both the Executive and the other branch, through the unconstitutional and iniquitous contrivance I have described, of engrafting an obnoxious measure upon bills which cannot be lost without danger or destruction to the Government, or to essential branches of the public service.*

But I have neither time nor space to discuss this important subject as it should be treated, and, besides, I fear to exhaust your patience. It is too voluminous; it is too minute; it is too comprehensive; it is too particular. I shall close with a brief notice of the appropriations for 1839, which you are told amount to about $40,000,000; which sum is then, with much candor, compared with the expenses of Mr. Adams's Administration. Figures, it is said, cannot lie. True, but the men who use them may; and in this case, the figures themselves are false, the nominal amount of the appropriations being not forty, as represented, but thirty-eight millions. But how is this sum made up? The first item to which I will call your attention is that of $10,000,000 for the contingency of calling into the service fifty thousand volunteers, to repel, if necessary, the aggressions of Great Britain upon the territory of Maine. The second is $5,100,000 for the Post Office Department, not one dollar of which is paid from the Federal Treasury, that Department entirely supporting itself. Prior to the act—passed a few years ago, I think in 1836—reorganizing the Post Office Department, it managed its own funds, which are now brought into the Treasury, and appropriated for its use, constituting a nominal charge upon the Treasury. These Whigs [illegible]

[illegible] Northern [illegible] $[illegible],000 for the protection of the Western frontier, and for the western frontier military road, $[illegible], all three of these being extraordinary objects of expenditure, in addition to our new relations with the British Provinces. They make together $630,000 Then come numerous heavy appropriations for public buildings, imperatively demanded by the urgent exigencies of the service, viz. $100,000 for the new Treasury; $150,000 for the new Post Office; $50,000 for the new Patent Office; $30,000 for the new jail in Washington city; $150,000 for the new Custom-house in New York; $75,000 for the new Custom-house in Boston; all which have been recommended, proposed, or passed, as proper and indispensable, by both political parties. Deduct all these extraordinary disbursements, and you have a further reduction of the actual, regular expenses of the Government, to less than seventeen millions. Then we have $90,000 for the survey of the coasts of the United States, and also the large sums for fortifying and defending the country, and for the increase of the navy, appropriated not by party votes, and which, being permanent objects for the defence and security of the country, have no more to do with the expenses of the Government, as it has been observed, "than the fencing and improving a plantation has to do with the personal expenses of the farmer's family." Make these fair deductions, and others which might be named, and the expenses of the Government for the year 1839 will prove to be on the strictest scale of economy, and such as to invite and defy the attacks of the Opposition.

I have thus submitted a few figures and facts, derived from various authentic sources, such as speeches, reports, official statements, &c. which have been scrutinized with no little labor, and which may serve as an answer to the reiterated allegations of the Federal declaimers on the subject of the extravagance of the present Democratic Administration. As my aim has been to give you facts and not phrases, I have sometimes adopted the very words of my authorities, when I have thought their notions were clearly conveyed. Upon reading these statements, for the accuracy of which I pledge myself, did you not feel irrepressible scorn and contempt for the miserable hypocrisy of these professors of economy, who have combined to oppress your industry, bankrupt your exchequer, and squander untold millions of your treasure upon every wild, extravagant, unprofitable, and unconstitutional object? Will you suffer them to charge their monstrous and manifold transgressions upon that Republican Administration which has been compelled, session after session, absolutely to fight off the the extravagant appropriations with which Federalism sought to oppress it, as the Roman maiden was crushed to death by the fatal gifts which were cast upon her? No; you will tell these men to come with clean hands into the forum. You will tell them to take the beam out of their own eyes, before they complain of the mote that obscures the vision of their brethren. You will tell them that it does not become them to affect indignation at offences which themselves have committed in a tenfold degree; that the reasons for which they claim your support are the strongest arguments against themselves; that Federalism, though in the motley garb of Conservative Whigery, is the last refuge to which you will fly from the alleged extravagance, which is so hypocritically paraded before your eyes.

A SOUTHRON.

*Nor should the immense number of private claims be forgotten, many of which are of doubtful character, and some for very great amounts, which has passed chiefly for the benefit of Whig applicants, mainly by Whig votes, and at the building of the Whig chairman, who was for several years past at the head of the Committee of Claims. The aggregate of them is a very serious item.

†In Mr. Adams's term, neither this nor the appropriation for the Patent Office, was included in the list of Government expenditures.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, May 21, 1839.

Democratic Republican Voters of Talbot County.

The second Tuesday in June being fixed upon as a proper time for holding a Convention to nominate a Candidate for this Congressional District, you are respectfully requested to meet in general County Meeting, at the Court House in this town, on *Tuesday* the 4th of June, to appoint Delegates to represent Talbot in said convention.

MANY VOTERS.

May 21st, 1839.

☞ We publish this morning, a notice of a general county meeting of the Democratic Republican Voters to be held in this town, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent Talbot in the Congressional Convention, which is to meet in Easton on the second Tuesday in June. We are gratified at this movement, and the District abroad may rest assured that the Democracy of Talbot will be found energetic and zealous in the cause of Democracy. [illegible]

[illegible] Miss and Boys, 300 pair extra [illegible] gans for labourers. Plain and fashionable [illegible]

Fur Russia, and Sea [illegible]

Fur Seal, and Otter Caps [illegible] or gentlemen and boys.

A large assortment of [illegible]

Saddles and Bridles [illegible] part superior Art[illegible] gles, Collars, [illegible] Leathers, Martin[illegible]

[illegible] Thaddeus Stevens, familiarly known to our readers, as one of the Federal conspirators in the Pennsylvania Legislature, made his appearance for his seat, a few days since, but was refused for the present by a vote of 63 to 21.

Thomas Morgan, who was on Saturday week, found guilty of the murder of Joseph Spencer, his brother-in-law, was brought into Court on Wednesday, to have sentence passed upon him. Chief Justice Clayton, says the Wilmington Gazette, delivered a very impressive address which affected almost every other individual in the Court House, except the prisoner, who did not, we are informed, seem to mind it in the least. When asked if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he replied that he had not, except that he had not had a fair trial, and that he was not guilty.

He is to be executed on Monday the 17th June.

Judge Charles Dougherty has been nominated by the states Right party of Georgia, as a candidate for Governor.

The Hon. John T. H. Worthington, is announced as a candidate to represent the Congressional districts, comprised of Harford, and a part of Carroll County, for election in the next and succeeding Congress,—subject, however, to the nomination of the Convention of the people.—[Westminster Republican.

The Hon. Francis Thomas has been nominated by a Democratic meeting in Frederick county, for re-election to Congress.

MR. WEBSTER, being about to pay a visit to Europe, has sold his elegant residence in Summer street, Boston, for $40,000.

It is said that the Whig General Committee intend recommending to the federal electors, at the next election, to take a pint of *yeast* before going to bed at night, to make them *rise* as early as the Democrats usually do.

SPECIAL MINISTER.—The President of the United States has determined to send no special minister to England for the present; and therefore *save* 15,000 dollars which Congress almost unanimously placed at his command for this purpose had he deemed it necessary. This is *another* instance of his extravagance, and disposition to *waste* the public money.

☞ Talbot County Court met yesterday. Present all the Judges.

POLITICAL ASPECTS ABROAD.

The late papers contain much to excite interest in the politics of Europe. The latest dates bring the opening speeches of Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel on the Irish question—the great issue, on the result—of which the Ministry have staked their hold on the Government, and have challenged the leaders of the Opposition to the lists to contend for the prize. The aspects of the question, as it regards Ireland and the general movement of reform of which Ireland is made the pivot, will be seen in the address which O'Connell has made to the people. The part he acts, connected with the vast power he wields in the kingdom which is made the absorbing subject of debate in the Parliament of Great Britain, impart much interest to the extracts we make from the London Spectator.

The hard struggles of parties in France, as well as in England, show that Government in Europe is getting to be much more a matter in which *the multitude* is consulted than formerly.

MULBERRY TREES.—Our mulberry growers are seriously alarmed for their cuttings—the high winds lately prevailing have so crusted the surface of the ground that they have come up very badly—and as many of them have been in the ground a long time, it is feared they never will come up—the cuttings that have come up, in some instances, have been cut off by the Grub worm, and it is doubtful whether they will grow again One reason why trees were so high last season was the great loss sustained from failure of cuttings to vegetate—we trust that growers will have better luck this year.—Cent. Times.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

There is now no longer any doubt, in relation to the pacific feeling of Great Britain towards this country, and of the general wish of the British Parliament to come to an amicable adjustment of the boundary line which has been so long in dispute. The temporary embarrassment to commercial transactions is therefore now nearly, if not entirely, removed and business of all kinds will probably assume a brighter hue. To whom should credit be [illegible] favorable state of things To [illegible] who would have—if he could [illegible] involve the country in war, and [illegible] possession of the disputed [illegible] the fourth of July next? [illegible] dignified message of Mar[illegible] he made no compro[illegible] rights, and point[illegible] vexed ques[illegible] and the power [illegible] congress, in accordance with the expressed views of the President. The federalists have charged the government with making war upon the banks, and as being opposed to the interest of the mere mile[illegible] class. Mr. Webster, who has always been [illegible] with the northern merchants may, with much more propriety, be charged with making war upon *the merchants*. The course which the President and friends of the Administration have taken in this matter, must meet [illegible] approbation—it has already—in all classes [illegible] and silence the unwise if not [illegible] of the merchants, in the [illegible]

[illegible] letter on the [illegible] of the steamb[illegible]

[illegible] It is with painful feelings that I have to relate to you the particular of an accident which occurred on board the steamboat George Collier, on her voyage from this place to St. Louis, on [illegible] At half past one o'clock on the morning of the 1[illegible] when within about eight miles of Natchez, the piston rod gave way, which broke the forward cylinder head [illegible] carried away a part of both wheels—[illegible] steam which escaped scalded twenty-five or thirty, twenty six of whom died the same day.

It is said that the Tippecanoe Club of Cincinnati, since the reception of the news of the Democratic victory in New York, have decided that it is unnecessary to hold any more meetings. What can this mean?—Louisville Advertiser.

BEEF FROM NOVA SCOTIA.—A vessel has been sent from this quarter to Nova Scotia for the purpose of buying beef cattle there. Parts of Nova Scotia are the best grazing country in the world.—N. Y. Express.

An ingenious mechanic of Bangor, Maine, is constructing a beautiful carriage, to be propelled solely by the weight of the passenger, applied to treadles.

ONE MORE TRIAL AND ALBANY'S OURS!

It will be seen by the following, which we copy from the Argus, that we have come so nigh "using up" the Whigs, that they, doubtless, think it "too true to make a joke of." Those acquainted with the daring, desperate, and unprincipled faction that controls the City of Albany, and the various means used to retain their power, will say the democracy deserve the highest praise for their noble exertions At them again, ye "true grit."

ALBANY CHARTER ELECTION.

The election held in this city, says the Argus, yesterday for charter and town officers, resulted, as we anticipated, in the general success of the federal trickets—but by such greatly diminished majorities as show that the corrupt reign of Federalism approaches its end. It is undeniable that of the *legal* voters, there is a democratic majority in three of the wards and that deprive your Weeds and Coulson and Thayers and their associate bullies of their means of carrying out their gross frauds upon the franchise; and the democratic ascendency would be quickly restored.

Last spring the Federal Majority in the city was 603; and last fall 649: It is now only 321. ☞ *Showing* A DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF 328 SINCE LAST FALL.

BANK MONOPOLY RUNNING INTO THE MEAT MARKET.

The Ohio Statesman gives this new intance of invasion by corporate privilege:

"The Chicago branch of the Illinois State Bank, says the Chicago Democrat, has realized $40,000 out of its late pork speculations. This amount is taken—stolen—out of the pockets of the mechanics, merchants and farmers. The democrat is exposing the monopolizing character of that bank, in a way that will open the eyes of the people in that State. They have been made to feel the ruinous effect of bank paper, and they will soon be able to see it.

THE ROOSTERS.—This class of migratory voters are pretty considerably alarmed lest the present Legislature should make the further indulgence of their propensity to roost in strange places during elections, a penal affair. Their flocks were somewhat thinned lately by the sudden disappearance of the *spanked-enders*, and the miraculous flight of those birds that were so snugly cooped up in Hoxie's fowlcote. If they should appear again next spring, they, may expect a precocious fledging of tar-cemented leathers. It would be spoiling sport to let those that migrate from the country know the pleasant preparations already making for them at the fall election.—New Era.

THE WORKS OF GOD.—"The heavens declare the glory of God and the earth is full of his riches." The most perfect catalogue of stars before the ingenious and indefatigable Dr. Herschel, appeared did not contain quite 5,500; but by the superiority of the glasses, he had discovered 44,000 stars in a few degrees of the heavens, and by the same proposition, it is supposed that 75,000,000 are exposed in the expanse to human investigation. All these stars are of a fiery nature, and conjectured to be so many suns, with their systems of planets moving round them. We know the sun to be the centre of our system. It is accompanied with nineteen planets besides about 250 comets. What an amazing idea does this give of the works of God, and if such is the work what must the workman be? Every part of nature, moreover with which we are acquainted is full of living creatures, with stores of every kind to supply their necessaries. This little globe of ours is known to contain within its bowels a great variety of valuable minerals, and to be covered with about 20,000 different species of vegetables, 3,000 species of worms, 12,000 species of amphibious animals: 550 species of birds, 2,600 species of fish, and 1,200 species of quadrupeds How immense, then, must be the number of individuals? One fly is found to bring forth 2,000 at a time, and a single cod fish to produce considerably more than three millions and a half of young. Nay, Leuwenhock tells us that there are more animals in the malt of a whale fish, than there are men upon the whole earth. Over all these creatures preside upwards of 730 millions of human beings. Such is the family of the great Father here upon earth.—Simpson's Plea for Religion and the Sacred Writings.

GARLIC.—In one of our exchange papers we find the following simple process described of separating garlic from wheat,—copied from "Lyford's Price Current."

TO FARMERS.—Possibly it may not be generally known, that many of the farmers in the eastern states separate their grain from the garlic by a simple process,—which is nothing more than by constructing a box in the form of a hopper, at an elevation of about 4 or 5 feet from the barn floor, into which the grain is emptied, when it is made to pass out through an aperture at the bottom of not more than an inch or two in diameter, and falling upon the floor, the greater gravity of the grain precipitates it, leaving the garlic floating upon the surface, which is removed by a few strokes with a coarse brush with very little difficulty.—If the grain is not rendered perfectly clear by this process, it is nearly so.

PATENT CORN PLANTER.—A very ingenious and yet simple contrivance for planting corn has been invented & patented by Mr. John Carroll of Princess Anne county. It is on the form of a plough and as the furrow is laid off by the share, the grains are dropped [illegible] through an aperture in [illegible]

[illegible] yesterday, [illegible] "Tom" was announced, and a Virginia Whig Ass, entered by W. R. Johnson, was handsomely beaten by a Democratic colt, named "Reliance." It is said that Reliance was ridden by a little "hardfisted," dirty jacketed chap who thinks the Federal party are not one whit better than they should be. Our opponents have been very fond of labelling every little occurrence as a "sign the times;" we therefore advise them to parade the matter before their readers, as a certain indication of the success of their unlucky cause in the "Old Dominion." How say you "Poe?"—Balt. Rep. of Saturday.

The New York Whig states that William Leggett, Esq. late editor of the Plain Dealer has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Central America.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES.

His excellency, Governor Grason, has commuted the sentences passed on the parties convicted of being concerned in the assault and battery, with intent to kill Green, Stewart and Willis Lewis Cummings, who was sentenced to be confined in jail for three years, and to pay a fine of $500, and stand committed until that fine be paid is ordered by the Governor to be confined only until the 1st of March, 1840, and his fine is remitted. Wm. Hanna and Tobias Airey, who were sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary until the 2d of April 1842, have had their punishment exchanged to confinement in the jail until the the 1st of March, 1840. Bender, Curran and Irwin, are not to be confined in the penitentiary, as they were sentenced to be by Anne Arundel county court, but are to be confined in the county jail until the 1st of July, 1840. Balt. Sun.

TUCK IN YOUR RUFFLE.—'We've a few nails to make,' said a blacksmith to his son as he came home from school at 12 o'clock. Thomas tucked in his dinner, and ate it with a good relish. 'Put out your ruffle, Thomas, it is school time now,' said the father. This is the picture of the day; but it would answer just as well for a good many others. Thomas expected it; and was as happy with his ruffle tucked in as his mates at their play.

It would be no bad notion "in these hard times," for many a young man TO TUCK IN HIS RUFFLES, and swing an axe, or hold a plough, or make a nail—for many a young man, whose expectations of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed, to gain a living in some calling which the world honors less but pays better—some humble occupation, which, while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth by a single speculation, assures him of competent food and raiment.

We would here recommend Agriculture in a special manner. Not such farming as consists in first running in debt for land and mortgaging them back for payment; and then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to carry on the farm, No! this is not the way. But lay your own shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffle and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate. Franklin Farmer.

SPECIAL MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The PRESIDENT has determined not to send a special minister to England at present, and we are permitted to publish the following extracts from the correspondence between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stevenson as explanatory of the views of the two Governments upon the subject.—Globe

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston has probably already been apprized that among the proceedings of the Congress of the United States at the close of its late session, provision was made for a special mission to Great Britain, in relation to the subject of this controversy, should it, in the opinion of the president be deemed advisable to appoint one. In virtue of this provision, the undersigned has now the honor of acquainting his Lordship that the President of the United States (desirous of conforming to the indicated wishes of Congress) has directed him to announce to her Majesty's Government his willingness to institute such a mission, and change the place of negotiation, which had heretofore been agreed on, from Washington to London: provided it should be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to do so, and would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy.

In submitting this proposition of the President, which he has now the honor of doing, the undersigned flatters himself that Lord Palmerston will not fail to appreciate the motives which have influenced the President in making it, and see in it not only an additional proof of his desire to terminate amicably this protracted and painful controversy, but the earnest solicitude which he feels to place the relations of the two countries beyond the reach of those casualties by which, in the present state of things, they are to liable to be injured.

To this proposition the undersigned has been directed respectfully to urge the early consideration of her Majesty's Government.

The importance and urgency of bringing to a speedy close the pending negotiation, and the existing embarrassments in which the two countries are now placed, will the undersigned persuades himself, sufficiently explain the earnestness with which he has pressed the subject upon the consideration of Lord Palmerston; and, in closing this note, he can but indulge that confident hope that the final determination of her Majesty's Government will not only correspond with the just expectations which are entertained by his own Government, but that it will be the means of leading to such an adjustment of the whole controversy as may be compatible with the just rights and honor of the two countries, and the peaceful and friendly relations, upon the preservation of which so essentially depend the prosperity and happiness of both.

A. STEVENSON.

23 PORTLAND PLACE, March 30, 1839.

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

Her Majesty's Government consider the communication which Mr. Stevenson has been instructed to make to the undersigned upon the subject of the proposed mission of a special envoy from England as a fresh proof of the friendly disposition of the President, and of the frankness which it displays. Lord Palmerston's character [illegible] the intercourse between the two Governments [illegible] y's [illegible] unnecessary [illegible] be frankness [illegible] wing whether such [illegible] uld be agreeable to her Majesty's [illegible] and whether it would, in their [illegible] be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy. [illegible] it would always be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to receive any person [illegible] ying the confidence of the President, and [illegible] further to treat of matters affecting the interests of both countries, the undersigned is persuaded that the Government of the United States cannot possibly doubt; but her Majesty's Government do not see that in the present state of the negotiation such a mission could be likely to hasten or to facilitate the adjustment of the controversy It was the wish of the British Government in 1831, when the award of the King of the Netherlands was given, that any further negotiation which might be necessary upon this subject should be carried on in London. But the Government of the United States expressed a strong desire that the seat of negotiation should be in Washington, and the British Government acquiesced in that arrangement.

Now, the question at present to [illegible] ed is, whether any advantages would arise from transferring the negotiation to London.

Undoubtedly if the state of the negotiation were such that the two Governments were at liberty to arrive at a final and immediate settlement of the controversy, by a conventional division of the territory in dispute, her Majesty's Government would be of opinion that advantage might arise from the mission proposed to be sent to this country by the Government of the United States. But Maine having refused to agree to a conventional line, and another reference to arbitration being in the present state of the matter out of the question, the only course left open for the two Governments, with a view to arrive at a solution of the controversy, is to cause a fresh survey of the territory to be made, for the purpose of endeavoring to trace upon the ground itself the line of the treaty of 1783; and the undersigned is sending to Mr. Fox, for the consideration of the president, a draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners to be appointed by the two Governments for this end; and her Majesty's Government hope that the report of these commissioners will either settle the question at issue, or furnish to the two Governments such information as may lead directly to a settlement. But this being the present state of the matter, it appears to her Majesty's Government that a special envoy now sent from America would not, upon his arrival in this country, find any thing to discuss or to settle in connexion with this question, the discussion or settlement of which could be of importance commensurate with the expectations which such a mission would naturally excite on both sides of the Atlantic; and that if, in consequence thereof, the envoy so sent were to return to the United States before the two Governments had finally settled the whole question, a disappointment might thereby be created, which, however unfounded it would be, might, nevertheless, produce bad effects in both countries.

Her Majesty's Government having thus stated, without reserve, their impression upon this matter, leave the decision of it to the President; and the undersigned has only further to assure Mr. Stevenson that her Majesty's Government are very sensible to the spirit of friendly confidence which has dictated Mr. Stevenson's communication.

PALMERSTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 3, 1839.