

The twenty-third invites attention to the report of the Secretary of War, recommending fortifications to protect the seaports from Boston to New Orleans.

The twenty-fourth recommends appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

The twenty-fifth alludes to the report of the Navy Department, showing the prosperous condition of that branch of the public service; and invites attention to several suggestions in the report.

The twenty-sixth calls attention to the report of the Postmaster General, which shows that the receipts during the past year in that Department was 23 per cent, less than in the previous year, owing principally to the reduction of the rates, questioning, however, the policy of returning to the higher rates.

The twenty-seventh recommends the attention of Congress to the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls in the United States; for the revival, and certain modifications, of the act of 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against contiguous states or territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records, and archives of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of Land Offices for the sale of the public lands in California and the Territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest; for the prevention of frauds upon the government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of the clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men, for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians, and for fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the Indians, "with equal diligence and energy as our own," for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ships, and between the officers of the Army and Navy in the various grades of each; for reorganizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list upon reduced pay of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States.

The twenty-eighth bears testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which the several Executive Departments are conducted.

The twenty-ninth recommends the policy of non-intervention in regard to the affairs of other nations, their true policy being to govern themselves wisely, and set an example of liberty, national justice, and prosperity, as shall teach all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

The thirtieth pays a high tribute to the Constitution.

The address concludes as follows:

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad its relations with all foreign powers are friendly, its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognised. At home we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the Old World. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust as a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of my humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity."

**THE RAPPERS DELUSION.**—The editor of the Cincinnati *Advertiser*, who recently visited the State Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, says there are in that institution twenty persons whose insanity is clearly traceable to spirit rappings; and it is stated that there are in the Utica, (N. Y.) Lunatic Asylum nine victims of the same delusion. The *Cleveland Herald* says:—"In many minds it seems to finish the work commenced by second adventism—the fruits being neglect of business, neglect of families, running after visionary and pretended powers, scoffing of Christianity and its institutions, spiritual wifeism, insanity, and in some cases suicide."

## ENGLISH NEWS.

### Arrival of the Niagara.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel News Room.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11, 1852.

Niagara arrived here at 5 1-2 this morning.

Cotton extremely flat and 1-8 lower.

Breadstuffs active. Coal abundant.

ENGLAND.—If any doubt existed after Disraeli's motion that the Derby Government would throw protection overboard, it was set at rest by Lord Derby in the House of Lords, 22d inst.—

In answer to a question from Earl Clarinard

—Lord Derby stated that the object of calling a session of the house prior to Christmas, was to close for ever the controversy with regard to Protection and Free Trade—the result of the late Elections had convinced him that though a large number of constituencies were well disposed to support the Government, they were determined not to assent to an alteration in the recent commercial policy, and that any such an attempt would instantly be negated by a large majority, (hear, hear!) under the circumstances he had felt it his duty to advise Her Majesty to declare that the principle of unrestricted competition ought to be allowed. (Cheering.)

After making this explicit statement the government might have rested, but it went further and announced its Budget for an early day from the details of which the country would be enabled to judge of the sincerity of the Government and the wisdom of its policy.—

(Cheering.) But how could they from an administration—if it were overthrown! (Cheering.)

Tuesday evening, Mr. Villier's motion thus opprobriously referred to by Earl Derby was debated by the commons, both the motion and Disraeli's amendment thereon were transmitted per Europa. Mr. Villiers declared he had brought forward his motion for the purpose of placing on record an unmistakable declaration on the subject of Free trade—that men of standing and the world might comprehend the final decision of England on this all important question. Mr. Disraeli in moving his amendment ingeniously persists in resolving Villiers' motion into a mere enquiry whether the Government had fulfilled its pledges since it came into power,—following out this view, he maintained that the Derby administration was of necessity one of compromise and conciliation—office was thrust upon them when the former Cabinet fell to pieces from internal dissensions, they acceded to power by no motion condemning protection—consequently they voted no pledge by retaining office with a house opposed to protection, and further from the beginning they never desired to repeal any of the measures of the Free Trade acts. Mr. Bright replied at length in a speech chiefly noticeable for this passage—"If the house maintained Mr. Villier's motion the United States where a free trade President had first been returned by an overwhelmed majority would also know it! hear! In the United States protection was in the same helpless state it was in this country and though well beaten, the supporters of that cause still cling by it as in this country.— (Laughter. Cries of Oh!) But when President Pierce comes into office in March next, they might look forward to reciprocity, just now so much talked about—therefore let there be put on the Books of the house a resolution that nobody could mistake. Lord Palmerston skillfully smoothed over the asparities of both speakers, and suggested, but did not formerly submit some verbal amendments.—

The debate was then adjourned. Next day it was resumed by Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Cobden, and others, and resulted in the withdrawal of Disraeli's amendment, and the substitution of Palmerston's as follows:

That it is the opinion of this House that the improving condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes is mainly the result of recent Legislation which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, has abolished the taxes imposed for the purpose of protection—that it is the opinion of this house, that this policy followed, maintained, and prudently extended, will best enable the

industry of the country to bear its burthens, and thereby must assuredly, promote the welfare and contentment of the people, that this House is ready to take into its consideration, any measures consistent with these principles, which, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Speech, may be laid before it, by Her Majesty's Ministers. The debate was further adjourned, till Friday, when after another lengthened debate, and a profound division, the House again divided, upon amendment of Lord Palmerston, when the numbers were—for the amendment, 468; against it, 53; majority for amendment, 415.

FRANCE.—The vote for the Empire was cast 21st and 22nd. Both public and private agree, that the ceremony was conducted decorously, but without any show of enthusiasm. The figures for the department of the seine, were—au. 210,658, non. 54,753. By Telegraph we learn on the morning of the 27th, the total number polled to latest were, including eighty-three departments, and the Army and Navy,— au. 720,000, non. 25,000.

AN EXPERIMENT.—The New York Tribune says: "Singular results are obtained in this city from a very simple application of the nervous fluid, animal magnetism, or whatever be the agency, to brute matter. Let a party of six or eight persons sit around a common pine table for twenty minutes to half an hour, with the palms of the hands flat on the top of the table; it is not necessary that their minds should pay any attention to the process, or conversation be suspended; but presently the table becomes so charged with the mysterious fluid that it begins to move; then rise from it push away your chairs, still holding your hands near, though it is not necessary to touch it, and it will turn around from end to end, and even proceed rapidly around the room, without any visible agent, on which excursion the persons must bear it company, or the current is broken and the movement stops. This simple experiment may easily be tried; it requires no faith and no outlay of physical or moral strength; and the result, with a table that is not too heavy, is pretty sure to follow."

We have received the Agricultural Census of Upper and Lower Canada, for 1852, the crops being those of 1851. The census has been carefully prepared by Mr. W. Crofton, Secretary of the Board of Registration. In Upper Canada there are 99,860 occupiers of land, and in Lower Canada 94,449. Upper Canada produces 12,692,852 bushels of wheat, Lower Canada, 3,075,868. Upper Canada has 153,982 oxen, 296,924 milch cows, 254,988 calves, 203,300 horses, 968,022 sheep, and 569,257 pigs, and Lower Canada 111,819 oxen, 294,514 milch cows, 180,317 calves, 236,077 horses, 629,827 sheep, and 256,219 pigs; and as there are more animals in Upper than in Lower Canada, so there are more farm produce and more homespun.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

### MR. GLEASON AND THE AMERICAN ARTISTS.

The artists of the United States have had a service of plate, valued at \$1000, prepared in New York, for presentation to Mr. Gleason, proprietor of "The Pictorial Drawing Room Companion," for his encouragement to the advancement of science. It is a merited tribute. The projector of the "Pictorial" is now in the foremost ranks among those whose wealth is not hoarded with a miserly grasp, but distributed weekly among the hundreds of artisans and mechanics to whom his enterprise affords employment. In his magnificent establishment on Tremont street, Boston, employment is afforded to a small community of industrious citizens. Some idea of the extent of the building may be formed from the fact of its paying an annual rent of not less than \$10,000. Every room from the cellar to the attic, is occupied with an appropriate portion of the business, adapted to its location and size, and the whole establishment presents a scene of animation and industry. The basement is occupied with a range of steam presses which are kept constantly at work printing the *Drawing Room Companion* and the *Flag of Our Union*, between forty and fifty thousand copies of each of which are circulated weekly. The rooms

on a level with the street are elegantly fitted up for sales-rooms, warerooms, counting room, &c.; above are the composing rooms, engraver's apartments, bindery, &c., occupying and filling the entire building formerly known as the Montgomery House. Ten years ago we traded with the proprietor of this immense establishment, when he occupied but one room, and that not larger than a common sized parlor in a country cottage. Such are the rewards of enterprise.

WONDERFUL COAT.—Our politicians are very expert at turning their coats, but they are altogether beaten by an English tailor, as the following paragraph will show.

A clever tailor of Highworth has accomplished the feat of making four coats in effect when in reality it is only one. He has manufactured a coat which when first put on is a very good blue; he gives it a turn and a shake it is transmogrified into the sombre hue of mourning; he inflicts another turn and shake, and he appears in the Quaker garb, a real Simon Pure; and after undergoing another transformation, he comes out a native of the "land of cakes," in genuine Scotch plaid. Every change fits equally well without discovering to view the other colors.—*Wills (Eng.) Standard*.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES AT HAND.—The rumor of Mr. Hincks being on the point of retiring from the political arena, has been again revived and is this time very generally believed correct. It is stated that the Hon. Inspector-General will be at once appointed managing director of the Grand Trunk Railways, with an allowance of some two thousand per annum.

The withdrawal of Mr. Hincks from the Administration will undoubtedly be followed by a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

The persevering activity of Mr. Hincks as a politician is at length, it seems, to receive its reward in the respectable competence of private life. Ever since Mr. Hincks has been in the present cabinet, even his opponents have given him credit for the gift of keen calculation, his exit will by no means diminish this prevailing impression.—*Mercury*.

It appears in one of the "spirit" papers, that Napoleon and Wellington agree no better in the other world than they did in this.

A firm in New York have been prosecuted for selling basely adulterated spices. They used yellow ochre in mustard, almost "anything" they turned into ground pepper, cloves, &c., to which were added minerals to sharpen up the taste!

\$5000 in Australian gold has been deposited in the Philadelphia mint. The gold is worth \$2 more to the ounce than California gold.—Quite a number of Yankees have found their way to the new Dorado, and some in our own State are preparing to follow.—*Portland Transcript*.

COLD WATER AND CHOLERA.—It is stated in the London prints, that during the prevalence of the Cholera in the Polish town of Koval, the worst cases were quickly cured by giving the patients copious draughts of cold spring water.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

ST. JOHN, Dec. 17.—Snowing fast, wind S. East.—Crabb the mail driver, who was thrown from the coach near Hampton, died last night, his back was broken by the fall.

### A CARD. To the Rate Payers of the Parish of Wakefield.

GENTLEMEN—At the request of a large number of respectable Voters of the Parish, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming election.

You are well aware, gentlemen, that in this matter I have no interests separate from yours—no private ends to gain, I am induced to come forward to gratify the wishes of my friends, and if a sincere desire to serve you, and to aid in advancing the interests of this Parish in particular, and the County in general, is any recommendation in my favor, I am entitled to your confidence.

I will only add, gentlemen, that if your choice should fall upon me as one of your Representatives in this Municipality, I will use every exertion to advance your interests and meet your approbation.

I have the honor,  
Gentlemen, to be  
Your Obedient Servant,  
HUGH HARRISON.  
Wakefield, Dec. 15th, 1852.