

Special Agencies for the Sentinel.
 Mr. JOHN INGRAM, St. Andrews.
 Mr. JAMES A. GRANT, St. Stephen.
 Messrs. DEMING & SOSS, Calais.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1860.

THE COMING SESSION.

On the ninth of February, our Legislature is called to meet for the dispatch of business, and we could fairly hope that, having met, the business of the country will be allowed to proceed, uninterrupted by petty squabbles, or by a fruitless effort on the part of ambitious members of the opposition to throw obstacles in the way of the present Government. There is no doubt, taking even the Opposition press, in its bitter denunciations, into account, that the people have no idea of wishing a change in the Government, at least until after another general election. People who are always grumbling, and never satisfied, acknowledge that the present is perhaps as good a Government as we can get. The intelligent and candid of the Opposition ranks are evidently growing more and more satisfied, while the great mass of the Liberal ranks remain steadfast in their confidence in our present rulers which induced their support at the last election. No doubt the approaching session will—it should—be an important one. There are matters of grave moment which should be taken into consideration. We suppose the College question will remain quiescent for the present. But the great principles of Education are still proper subjects for deliberation. In advance of what we ever before, in Educational matters, we have not yet reached that degree of perfection which have our neighbors, and which we have a right to expect, as well as desire. Probably the subject of "direct taxation" for the support of schools will be mooted, and probably the measure will not be adopted; but its discussion will show us where we are, and help on the adoption of the principle.

The subject of the legal rights of debtors and creditors will probably be considered. We expect that the result of the labors of the commissioners appointed last summer will be good and equitable. "Bankrupt Law"—a subject worthy the most deliberate and wise consideration, in view of the fact that our commercial prosperity in a large degree will be affected by the same. Measures relating to material improvements throughout the Province—the improving of roads, the building of bridges—will no doubt receive the attention they deserve; and in connection with that other great subject which should—as it does, we trust—receive diligent attention at the hands of Government and Legislature—Emigration—it cannot be too often, or too strongly urged, the necessity of attending, with a liberal spirit, to those improvements which open up and prepare for settlement those rich and inviting tracts of land which abound in the Province. And—few will dispute it—the improvements referred to have a tendency to encourage settlement, there is a strong argument afforded for legislative aid toward the erection of a bridge at Woodstock, which would not only offer additional facilities to the extensive and flourishing settlements on the eastern side of the river, but would open up a path through which enterprise and industry, seeking for new homes, would find their way into those inviting districts, now wilderness, but which, in all the essentials, are equal, if not superior, to any in the Province, or, indeed, the Provinces.

Among the subjects of leading interest which will come before the Legislature will be that of Railroads. It may be that the Opposition party will seek to saddle the country with an expense for an enquiry into the affairs of the St. John and Shediac line, similar to that of last winter; but they will hardly attempt it, it was for their purposes a miserable failure; much more so would a similar enquiry be this winter. There can be no doubt, and we have the most gratifying testimony, by disinterested travellers to the fact, that the present railway management has been as judicious and as economical, with a proper regard to safety, as under the circumstances it could be. And the great question to be decided is how far the road shall be extended, and in what direction. The "Grand Trunk Connection" will come before the House, and will elicit a discussion of much interest. The opportunity now offered for a union by the rail with Canada, allowed to pass by, may not again return, and we cannot but suppose that, regarding the cheapness, the facilities offered, the short time necessary for its completion, and the now little wealth and industrial resources of the Province which it would bring into operation at once, our legislators, sinking, in a true spirit of patriotism, all sectional prejudices will one and all lend their influence to such measures as may be necessary to completing that piece of road necessary to a connection of the St. Andrews Line with the Grand Trunk at the boundaries of the Provinces. There never was a time, perhaps, when the Province seemed more ripe for the influence of wise legislation, or when it seemed better prepared to take up a fitting position in the march of progress with other Provinces and countries than at the present. Railroads, bridges, roads, agriculture, manufactures—these, with the higher subjects of education, and improvement of our civil laws, &c., &c., are deserving of legislation,—deliberate, unbiased, and apart from the influence of party or political feeling.

INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.
 If we rightly judge the character, for intelligence, of our readers, they will not find fault with us for devoting the necessary space in this week's paper to the republication of an able letter from Mr. A. Wallace, of Canada East, on the subject of a railway connection with Canada. It is true, we have occupied much space with matters of a similar nature lately; but we are alive to the importance of the contemplated connection, and no surer guarantee of its accomplishment can perhaps be given than is found in the present enlightened discussion of the subject which is going on, especially in Canada. There it is getting a thorough ventilation, and the arguments are all conclusive in favor of the route proposed by Messrs. Forsyth and Rhodes, and more recently by Mr. Tibbits, and by Mr. Wallace. There can be no doubt that the evident anxiety of Canada for the connection, is a pretty good surety for the accomplishment of the object. It were useless for us to recapitulate the arguments, the facts already advanced by others; and we could in advocating the subject do no more; we therefore only recommend the whole matter to the attention of our readers, asking them to *agitate it*.

During the coming session of the Legislature, we will furnish the *Sentinel* to those who desire it, for 2s. 6d. It will, as usual, contain reports of the doings of the Assembly.

We understand that Rev. Mr. Richey, D. D. President of the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America, will preach sermons in behalf of Wesleyan Missions, in the Wesleyan Church in this town to-morrow.

THE JOURNAL—EXCLUSIVENESS.

The *Journal* has lately allowed his corn to grow. They must hurt him, else he would not have discovered in the remarks we made a few weeks since, referring to the volunteer movement in this town, grounds for the trade in which he has indulged to wards us in his paper of last week. It is all bosh, his eloquent denunciations and high flown imaginings. He, it seems, made the motion at the public meeting alluded to for the adoption of a plan to make the Rifle Corps two fold—effective and non-effective. The resolution was emphatically negative, the meeting declared that only *effectives* were wanted in our company. The feelings of the Editor of the *Journal* were thereby hurt. He thought, and no doubt, properly, that it would be very pretty for himself and others to stand by and direct without having to incur any of the physical duties of the company. We know just as well as does the Editor of the *Journal* with reference to the exclusiveness of which we write. Our remarks did not apply to any one who did not feel in the matter prompted by that spirit which seemed to crop out in the resolution offered at the public meeting. The attempt to make it appear that we were endeavoring to throw a fire brand of discord into the bosom of the community is simply ridiculous. As to the system recommended for the formation of the Rifle Corps we find that in England it is quite common for men of all ranks to join as effectives the volunteer companies, and if there are among the aristocracy of England men who are better able to give of their money than they are to carry arms, and men whose position in connection with the affairs of the nation forbids their active connection with the military, we think it a very absurd idea that the same objections apply to any of our townsmen, or that there exist many of the reasons here which renders advisable the "English System."

The New Council.—As will be seen by the matter which appears in another column, our new County Council has been in session during the week. It will be seen that Samuel Dickinson Esq., has been elected to the office of Warden, a position which he occupied some years since when a member of the board, and a position which he fills in a manner at once creditable to himself, and which gives dignity to the proceedings of the Council. Mr. Kearney, the late Warden, as will be observed, was but a few votes behind Mr. Dickinson. There can be no wonder that members of the board had some difficulty in deciding as to who they should vote for from the fact that both the gentlemen had before filled the office of Warden, and had both shown themselves well qualified for the same. The general appearance of the new Council is favorable, and they have shown during the past week an aptitude for, and a desire to proceed with business, highly commendable. We miss some old familiar faces who have for several years been members, but hope that in their respective positions at home they may do as much good as if engaged in the more active duties in connection with their parishes as Councilors.

A PARK.—Mr. Anthony Kearney, on Wednesday, while the Council was discussing the propriety of enclosing the County grounds, made a suggestion which we were so much pleased to hear, that we cannot refrain from referring to it. It evinces on the part of Mr. Kearney a taste which is, we trust, increasing among the people of the County, and a proper appreciation of those natural adornments, which, although cheap, have too long been regarded as useless. The suggestion was that not only should there be a neat fence put up, but that trees should be planted around the grounds.

The Church Witness and Colonial Presbyterian have appeared in an enlarged form, and in a new dress of type. We are pleased at this evidence of that prosperity which they both richly deserve.

CARLETON MUNICIPALITY.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

Court House, 10th January, 1860.

Council met this day, pursuant to law, when the following gentlemen, returns of whose elections and qualifications had been filed, took their seats, viz: Anthony Kearney and George Good, Wakefield; Ivory Kilburn and Oliver Hemphill, Richmond; Wm. Lindsay and Alexander Gibson, Woodstock; Geo. Clowse and Robert Hemphill, Northampton; Samuel Dickinson and George Sweeney, Brighton; George Long and John Perkins, Simonds; Joshua Hartley and J. A. Estabrooks, Wicklow; I. B. Reid and Richard Anderson, Kent; Charles M. Loyd and Delancy Tompkins, Peel.

Council proceeded to elect a Warden. Mr. Oliver Hemphill nominated Samuel Dickinson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Tompkins. Mr. Reid nominated Anthony Kearney, Esq., seconded by Mr. Good.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay, the nomination was closed.

Secretary Treasurer was requested to take the ballot; Mr. Kilburn was appointed teller.

When the ballots were counted, there appeared for Mr. Dickinson ten votes; for Mr. Kearney, eight.

Mr. Dickinson was declared elected, took his seat, and briefly returned thanks for the honor his brother Councilors had done him by electing him to his present position.

Council proceeded to elect a Secretary Treasurer. Mr. Gibson nominated James M. Lauchlan, Esq.; Mr. Hemphill seconded. Mr. Lloyd nominated A. N. Garden, Esq. On the ballot being taken, there appeared 14 votes for Mr. M. Lauchlan, and 3 for Mr. Garden.

Secretary Treasurer then read the minutes of last meeting, which were approved. He then read an abstract of the County accounts for 1859, showing that there was a balance on hand, for ordinary and contingent services, of £123 2s. 5d.

The Secretary Treasurer then read the following report from the Committee for purposes specified:

We, the undersigned, having been appointed a committee to procure funds to take up all standing debentures, issued by the Corporation for the erection of the County Gaol, beg to report that after due and diligent enquiry, they found that there was no possibility of procuring a loan of money at less than 25 per cent premium; that there were only two places where they could find it, even at that rate; that they borrowed £250 for one year, and issued debentures accordingly, as directed by order of the Council, 14th October last; and they further report that they have discharged all claims due for the erection of the said Gaol.

ANTHONY KEARNEY, Warden.
 JAMES M. LAUCHLAN, Sec. Treas.

The Secretary Treasurer read the following list of amounts assessed on the different parishes for County purposes; the same paid by each, and the balance overpaid or due.

Parish	Assessed	Amount paid	Balance
Woodstock	£71 11 7	£74 11 6	£2 10 11
Richmond	31 4 4	31 4 4	—
Wakefield	43 8 6	28 13 3	£15 5 3
Simonds	43 8 8	37 14 1	£6 14 7
Wicklow	25 15 1	16 10 3	£8 15 10
Kent	15 10 4	12 3 3	£3 17 1
Brighton	38 1 2	38 1 2	—
Northampton	15 5 1	15 5 1	—
Total paid in	£285 10 11		

The Auditor submitted a schedule of accounts, which was received, and the accounts referred to a committee.

Mr. Kilburn, from the committee appointed to arrange for printing the by-laws, reported that nothing had been done in the matter.

On motion of Mr. Clowse, the list of parish officers for Northampton was confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, the list of parish officers for Simonds was confirmed, an addition of assessor of rates having been made by the Councilors of the parish.

Mr. Ahern presented a list of parish officers for Kent, which he asked to have confirmed, stating that he and his colleagues had made an alteration, at the request of his people, viz., L. Cox, Commissioner of Highways, in the room of John Giberson, Confirmed.

Council adjourned until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, January 11.

Warden in chair.

Present—all the Councilors.

The morning session was occupied principally in discussing and disposing of the County accounts.

After dinner, the first question which came up was the apportioning of the rates of license; which discussion resulted in establishing that the license for Upper Woodstock be £6 10s.; for Lower Woodstock, £5; for Florenceville, £6 10s.; for Richmond, £5; all other Parishes, £5. Wholesale license, £7 10s.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay, seconded by Mr. Tompkins.

Resolved, That the names of parties to whom licenses are granted be not placed on the records until they have paid for and received the same.

On Motion of Mr. Tompkins, a list of Parish officers for Peel was confirmed. An alteration of Hog reeve and two additional officers appointed previously, viz., Obadiah Tompkins and Broadstreet Tompkins, as Surveyors of Shingles.

On Motion of Mr. Stickey a list of Parish officers for Brighton was confirmed.

On Motion of Mr. Stickey a list of Parish officers for Wakefield was confirmed.

On Motion, Lewis Bloodworth was added to the list of Parish officers for Kent as Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Mr. Hemphill presented several documents relative to a change or alteration in the line of roads in the Parish of Richmond, among which is a petition from the Commissioner of Highways for the said Parish, stating that the damages arising from such alteration had been assessed by a jury appointed for that purpose, and asking that a warrant of assessment be issued against said Parish for the sum of £7 10s. to pay David Smith and Stephen Jennings £2 12s. 6d. each, for damages sustained by such alteration, and the remainder to Ephraim Wilson for defraying the expenses of jurors for deciding the propriety of changing the direction of said road.

On Motion of Mr. Kilburn, seconded by Mr. O. Hemphill.

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be complied with; that a warrant of assessment be granted and levied on the said Parish of Richmond; that the Collector of Rates for said Parish be instructed to pay to the several persons certified by the jurors the sums specified as collected.

On Motion of Mr. Kearney, seconded by Mr. Good.

Resolved, That Wakefield be assessed in the sum of £25 for the support of the poor for the current year, and also 10s. for contingencies.

On Motion of Mr. Kilburn, seconded by Mr. O. Hemphill.

Ordered, That £40 be assessed on Richmond for the current year.

Mr. Kilburn read a petition from sundry inhabitants of Swamp School Districts in the Parish of Richmond, praying for the appointment of a Collector of Rates for the said districts, and the erection of a new school-house, as Mr. Hugh Graham had offered to do that same gratuitously.

On Motion the petition was received and laid on the table.

On Motion the Council in a body proceeded to examine the new Gaol, and being returned.

On Motion of Mr. Stickey, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, a committee consisting of Messrs. Kearney, Kilburn and R. Hemphill was appointed to get the County grounds and Gaol fenced, and to let the same to the highest bidder.

The Council on motion resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the returns of the Parish officers. Council adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

The Council was occupied to-day mostly in committee of the whole in examining the Parish returns.

Mr. James H. Jacques was elected auditor, the votes for the two nominees being Jacques 12, Watts 6. The salary was reduced to £7 10s. per annum.

In the afternoon an animated discussion arose upon a petition presented from Mr. M. Isaac, for License to keep a tavern at the Beckingham. The two Councilors for the Parish were both opposed to granting the license. Mr. Lloyd (of Peel) contended that a place of entertainment was much needed, and that it would be a great benefit to the community generally; and the ratemakers who at certain seasons of the year are at work in large numbers there. It was likewise urged in favor of the petition that as a matter of common justice the privilege should not be denied Mr. M. Isaac which was granted to any one else, in other places, who applied for license.

On the other hand, Mr. Stickey urged that, so far as the few travellers who passed over that road were concerned, the hospitality of the people was a guarantee that they would have no difficulty in obtaining meat and lodging; that the very fact that large bodies of men, engaged in raising &c., congregated at the month of the Beckingham, and that fall, was an argument against opening up a tavern where there would be an inducement for indulgence in that which would arouse the worst passions, and might lead to quarrels and perhaps bloodshed; these, too, apart from the evils arising from the existence of a tavern, to the residents of the place.

Mr. Lindsay said that the person (Mr. Orser) who kept tavern there the first half of last year, had regretted the step, and that the Council granted him license.

Mr. M. Isaac was heard, stating that he had been urged to apply, and why he considered it necessary that there should be a tavern there.

On motion, the prayer of the petition was not granted.

The *Scottish American Journal*, published in New York, in an article entitled "Notes from the Provinces," says in speaking of our Railway—

"The impression obtained from my visit certainly was not such as to lead me to suppose that a work of so much public utility, and which it seems actually yielding a surplus now over paying expenses could be deemed a very suitable object for political discussion. But so it is; the *Scotsman* and the *Smashers* having nothing else to fight about, have got by the ears about the management of the Rail way."

The *Scotsman* organs are fierce against the Rail road, and the *Smashers* are in compliment to Mr. Jardine, Chief Commissioner of Railways, but they appear to be more profuse in invectives than in facts; as with Falstaff the sack is out of all proportion to the penny worth of bread. Such at least is the candid impression derived from an occasional perusal of the *St. John* papers, some of which are in the habit of beginning their dissertations with a very outspoken declaration of their intention to prove certain dreadful charges, the proof of which, however generally ends in a Bottle of smoke."

Lord Brougham, in conversation with an American, on being informed that Mr. Everett, the great orator, had delivered his oration on Washington several times, was taken by surprise. The idea of a man repeating the same speech a hundred times, struck the veteran orator as the funniest thing in the world.

The Galeopore Falls, in India, have a depth of 900 feet, 6 times greater than the depth of Niagara Falls.

To the Editor of the Quebec Morning Chronicle.

Dear Sir,—In your issue of this morning appears a letter from the Honorable U. J. Tessler, Legislator of the Province of Quebec, on the subject of the continuation of the Grand Trunk Railway eastward. The honorable gentleman, as your remark, has evidently given the matter deep attention, and has come to a conclusion, which he, no doubt considers correct; but in all ages, different opinions have prevailed upon nearly all subjects and will continue to the end of time, or at all events to the millennium. Alluding to the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. Tessler says, "All the inhabitants of Canada pay their equal share of taxation for the cost of this national undertaking." Now, although I cannot understand this to mean the whole cost of the road, yet it is evident that I pay a part of some portion of it. This, sir, is my reason for presuming to write. We shall now, if you please, discuss the matter with "due deliberation." It is admitted by all, that the road should be continued to some extent which remains open all winter, the only difficulty is, which of the two routes, let us look at the cost of the road; it is probable returns; and the adaptability of the road may be used—of the port for the object required. First as to cost, we shall merely have to get the distance, for this is the basis of the calculation, and let us suppose that the road is open to Trois Pistoles, for that is the starting point of the project. From Trois Pistoles to the boundary line of the Temiscouata route, there is about fifty miles in Canadian Territory; thence to Woodstock about one hundred miles in New Brunswick territory; this gives one hundred and fifty miles to build; for only the New Brunswick & Canada Railway is open only to Canterbury, twenty five miles from Woodstock, this twenty five miles is under contract, and may therefore safely be left out of the argument. By Colonel Robinson's route the distance to Restigouche is about one hundred and five miles in Canadian Territory; about two hundred and five miles in New Brunswick territory, and about one hundred and fifteen miles in Nova Scotia territory, making in all about four hundred and seventy five miles of road to build. Here is a difference of about three hundred and twenty miles in favour of the Temiscouata route. The difference on Canadian territory is about one hundred miles, or nearly double the whole length of road we should have to build by the latter route. Nothing more than this is required to show the enormous difference in the relative cost of the two routes, except the engineering difficulties. The greater part of these, by Col. Robinson's route, lie between Neigets and Restigouche, about one hundred miles. I do not know the country beyond Restigouche, but I can tell you that it is not a better country than that which we have to build by this route. The same difficulties in the Temiscouata route occur between Trois Pistoles and Lake Temiscouata, about twenty five miles and they cannot be compared unfavorably with those of the other route. The difference is altogether in favor of the Temiscouata route, which is acknowledged by all railway men to be the life of a road. To get local traffic, we must go through a settled country; for this purpose let us again compare the two routes. By Colonel Robinson's route the country is well settled to the vicinity of Neigets, thence to Restigouche, one hundred miles, there is a complete wilderness, with the exception of a few settlers at each end. Besides this there are, perhaps, on the remainder of the route, hundreds of miles of unsettled country. I have not, at present data to furnish the amount. By the Temiscouata route from the rear of Trois Pistoles towards the boundary line there are about forty miles of unsettled country, the rest to Woodstock, and especially from Edmonston is well settled. At Woodstock we have connection with steamers from St. John and Fredericton. The country along the River St. John is fertile and beautiful, and susceptible of the highest cultivation and improvement. I am able to say the same of the country along the river, but not completely so, as the country along the fair part of the other route. Have we not, then, as far as a chance of local traffic on the short route as on the long one? As to the through traffic, as I said before, it would be about the same both ways, though not in both ways; for if its earnings could pay the interest of the cost of the road, it would be a great advantage to pay the same on four hundred and seventy-five miles.

We shall now consider the position of the Seaport, and its adaptability for the purpose required. There is no objection to Halifax, except its distance from Trois Pistoles. This is the gravest and perhaps only one. What objection can be raised against St. Andrews? The oldest inhabitants there have seen the Harbor frozen; the Harbor of St. John cannot be compared to it; it lies in Passamaquoddy Bay, which is itself landlocked on all sides; and it is thirty miles north of Halifax. This, true, St. Andrews is not so large a Town as St. John, but why? Until they began to build the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, what trade had they? Where was their back country, in comparison with the two hundred and fifty miles or more of settlers on the River Saint John, who made St. John their market and shipping port? Settlement poured up the River St. John because it was a natural highway, and this does not deter me from recommending New Brunswick until lately were as slow at making roads as other Governments that we could mention. Settlement will also go up the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, till it meets our settlements from Trois Pistoles. This latter place and St. Andrews will perhaps at some future day see with St. John's and even Halifax for supremacy.

Fearing to surpass the limits of a letter, I shall conclude by remarking, that there is, and can be no serious objection to the route recommended by the hon. Mr. Tessler, except the cost. It is simply a question of "ways and means." If the Home Government wish to take the northern route, after leaving us to our own resources to build the longest Trunk Road in the world, not to speak of the biggest Bridge, let them pay for it. If they are afraid of our interfering with the military tactics of the Horse Guards let them help us as they did in the case of the Rideau Canal; I have not the least doubt that if the Military Government had no objection to the northern route, they would have no objection to the northern route, either from the Government, the G. T. R. Company, or the taxpayers; although it would be cheaply to allow our little sister to work her road up to us without aid; for she is making arrangements to continue, with fair prospects of success.

I am, dear Sir, Your obedient servant,
 A. WALLACE,
 Prov't Surveyor, C. E.
 Place d'Armes, Dec. 22, 1859.

The Basuto Chief Moshesh has issued a proclamation to his people in reference to trade, &c., in the following words:—

"The brandy of the whites was unknown to the Basutos, and to the ancestors of the tribe as far as Monabeng, and Moshesh has attained to an old age, drinking only milk and water, for intoxicating drinks do not become a good judge. Drink brings in contention; it divides the judgment, it cannot uphold the town. The brandy of the whites is first. Therefore, let it be known that it is not lawful to sell it among the Basutos, and any man who brings it, whether he be black or white, to sell it in the tribe, exposes himself to being spilled on the ground. And that is all. I am, Moshesh, X his mark, chief of the Basutos."

The London papers state, that the annual demand for penny postage stamps in Great Britain is little short of five hundred millions. In order to supply this demand, the daily manufacture must average about 1,600,000, which enormous amount can only be obtained by the aid of steam and machinery.

It is asserted that Louis Napoleon has actually bought Venice and her territory from Austria for four hundred millions of francs, and that the French Emperor is mainly induced to the act in order that he may realize his pledge of freeing Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic."

The Irish Delegation, which sailed from New York on their journey to the 17th inst., carried with them thirty thousand dollars for the evangelization of Ireland—the generous gift of the people of America.—*Courier*.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the United States we have at length the President's Message, which we laid before the Senate on Tuesday. We give below the following synopsis embracing the principal points of the speech:

The President, after expressing gratitude to the Almighty for blessings throughout the year, refers to the recent bloody occurrence at Harper's Ferry. Those events, he said, and cruel in themselves, carried their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind which may break out in still more dangerous outrages, and terminate at last in open war by the North to abolish slavery. While he himself entertained no such apprehensions, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach to danger. He says: Let me implore my countrymen North and South to cultivate their ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will toward each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife in the land.

This advice proceeds from the heart of the old public functionary, whose services commenced in the last generation, and the wise conservative statesman of that day; but he indulges in no gloomy forebodings. He thinks the affair of Harper's Ferry may be the means of allaying the existing excitement and preventing further outbreaks; he cordially congratulates Congress on the final settlement, by the Supreme Court, of the question of Slavery in the Territories; the right had been established of every man to take his property, of every kind—including slaves—in the Territories, which belong equally to the whole confederacy, and to have it protected there under the constitution; neither Congress, nor the Territorial Legislature, nor any human power has any right to annul or impair this vested right. Thus has the state of a territory during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it becomes a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He then describes the mode of admission of a territory as a State into the Union. It may be admitted with or without slavery as their constitution may prescribe. The principle has been recognized in some form by almost unanimous vote of both houses of the last Congress. All lawful means at his command had been employed and will continue to be employed against the slave trade. Our history proves that the fathers of the Republic in advance of all other nations condemned the slave trade.

The President's opinion in favor of the acquisition of Cuba remains unchanged; he invites to the serious attention of Congress to this important subject.

He speaks with regret of the unimproved condition of affairs in Mexico. Outrages of the worst description are committed on persons and property and there is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens there. For reasons stated the President recommends the passage of a law authorizing him to employ a military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the future. Should volunteers be selected, such a force could easily be raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our fellow citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that country.

He recommends the establishment of military posts across the Mexican lines, Sonora, and Chihuahua, and the protection of the lives and property of Americans against Indian depredations. He recommends the establishment of a temporary government in Arizona. He thinks the provisions of the recent treaty with Nicaragua cannot fail to be satisfactory. He recommends a law authorizing the employment of a naval force for the purpose of protecting Americans passing by the Panama, Nicaragua and Fuenatepeque routes, and again recommends that authority be given to employ the naval force to protect American commerce against seizure and confiscation by Mexico and the Spanish American States.

He had good reason to believe until recently, that he would have been enabled to announce our difficulties with Great Britain as finally adjusted; for reasons, however, which Great Britain had not accepted, he had not completed the negotiations with regard to Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding of the two governments, it is, nevertheless confidently expected that this will shortly be accomplished.

He recommends the railway to the Pacific. He thinks that it appears from the report of Mr. McZee, Secretary of the Treasury that it is extremely doubtful whether we shall be able to pass through the present fiscal year without additional revenue.

Should a deficiency occur he recommends that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of the present duties on imports.—*Courier*.

TROUBLE IN HUNGARY.

The last English mail brings the intelligence that 180 of the Hungarian Protestants who took part in the protest against the Imperial Patent have been arrested, and some of them imprisoned. About 2,700 Protestant Clergymen in Hungary have pledged themselves not to accept the Imperial Patent, and on the 1st of September, and their parishioners approve of what they have done. The correspondent of the London *Times* says that the present agitation will lead to wholesale desertions from the Church of Rome. "The authorities have forbidden and threatened the Protestants to meet in synods and convocations, and to accept the Imperial Patent. All the congregations of the Protestants in Hungary, presided at the convocation of the Diocesan district and expressed themselves as follows:

"Three years ago the draft of a constitution for the Protestant church of Hungary was communicated by the Imperial Ministry of Church and Education to the Ministers of the congregations and convocations of this kingdom. All the congregations together with the eight convocations of Hungary, were unanimous in their refusal to countenance the draft, praying His Majesty at the same time to entrust the task of drawing up a new constitution to a Protestant Synod, and in the interim to restore the rights of the Ministers to the Imperial Patent. The convocation of the Theiss district availed itself of that occasion to memorialize the Ministry on the principal points in the draft incompatible, as it is considered with the religious creed as well as the legal liberties of the Protestants in Hungary. But what was the result? The Synod prayed for has never been received, and after the lapse of some years, the very draft we refused to accept has been put on foot in the shape of an Imperial law. Clause 4 of the 26th article of the law of 1790 provides:

"The statutes now in force cannot be altered either by any decisions of the courts of justice or by any resolution of the King." It is therefore the right knowledge as legitimate and binding, and that constitution of their church and schools which has been prepared by a Synod legally elected, and after submitted to the sanction of His Majesty. The Ministry do not appear to be aware that the right of supervision accorded to them is of a purely negative nature, obliging the Protestant Church of the country merely to submit to the sanction of His Majesty the laws and votes of their convocations. But never before this time has the right of supervision been extended so far as to entitle the Roman Catholic authorities in church and educational matters to draw up a constitution for the Hungarian Protestants, and to enforce its observance."

It is generally believed that the Imperial Patent will greatly contribute to the development of a strong religious movement among the Hungarian Protestants, which cannot fail to exert in its turn a considerable influence on the other churches of Continental Europe."

TEN VIRGINIANS CHALLENGED.—An opportunity for Southern Chivalry and Pluck.—Information of so positive a nature has been placed in our possession that there is no room to doubt it. A Rustonian, well known and of high social position, has actually sent a challenge to ten citizens of Virginia. The challenge was forwarded a day or two since for publication in the *Richmond Enquirer*, which requires may not be complied with. We have been permitted to see a copy of the document, which is as follows:

"The *Richmond Assassin*.—Sir: Your pompous offer in the *Richmond Enquirer*, of a reward for the assassination of some of our Northern noblemen, is a characteristic specimen of Southern arrogance and chivalry; you would have their heads, and in dients both wisdom and meanness, in proposing to reward, to venture money, instead of their necks for them."