

acquiescing in the iniquity that doomed you to this stern fate.

The Whigs have given Sheil his conge from their councils; but report says that they think of giving him a dinner in Dublin to solace his vanity. A written proposal is circulating amongst their clubs, to muster his party in social pomp around him before he quits Ireland. Such a demonstration, though it cannot hide his humiliation, nor grace his fall, will further widen the gulf that separates him from the sympathies of his country.—Sitting in the midst of O'Brien's murderers, Ireland, who, like Rachel, mourns for her children, and will not be comforted, will demand of him, "Cain, where is thy brother?"—*Nation*.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, Dec. 7.)

On Monday last the two Houses of Congress met and organized in their respective Halls, for the second session of the thirty-first Congress. Committees of the two Houses waited on the President, and in return the President communicated the annual Message to the Senate and House of Representatives. It occupies seven columns of the Washington Republic, and goes through the usual topics of Presidential comment. It is, on the whole, an able document, and its conclusions on various subjects are such, as we are glad to see declared as the policy of the present administration. We can, on this account, pass lightly over certain positions which do not display quite the stamp of theoretical Statesmanship which we might expect in the President of this universally enlightened Yankee nation. We subjoin the paragraphs that touch on the subjects of liveliest interest.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations; and, although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or the oppressed, everywhere in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself. We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as a personal and individual, application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self-interest, or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every generous and noble act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our rights with justice and a clear conscience.

In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all the provisions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even, of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the Government and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument, as the imperfection of human language will allow; and I deem it my first duty, not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.

Upon you, fellow-citizens, as the representatives of the States and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my duty, in laying before you, from time to time, any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust, for the benefit of our common constituents.

My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just powers of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopted, and likely to produce consequences injurious and unforeseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for your further consideration. Beyond the due performance of these constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legislature, and my sense of propriety, will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence your proceedings. With you is the power, the honor, and the responsibility of the legislation of the country.

The Government of the United States is a limited Government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement on the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects entrusted to Congress, its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the Constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of Government consists, and its safety and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collisions, and encroachments, and in

the regular, separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that, when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues. In so extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing power, mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, and unfortunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised; and neglect of duty or malfeasance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by others.

EFFICIENCY OF STATE INTERFERENCE WITH EDUCATION.—There are 20,000 persons in South Carolina, says Gov. Seabrook, who are ignorant of the alphabet, and yet one-fourth of her revenue from taxes is expended for schools.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

TORNADO IN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Louisville, Nov. 30. One of the most appalling and destructive tornados which has been experienced in the Mississippi valley for several years, occurred about 2 o'clock P.M. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, Miss., situate on the Mississippi river, just below St. Louis, and demolished some 70 or 80 of the finest and principal business houses in the place. The Baptist and Catholic Churches and the Catholic convent were destroyed. Two of the large and splendid masts belonging to the St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Co., were shattered as though they had been pipe-stems. The steamboat Saranac, No. 2, which had just rounded to the wharf, had her copper works completely blown off, and several persons in her were severely injured; some, it is probable, were drowned. The wharf-boat was likewise blown from her moorings, and almost irreparably injured. A letter describing the catastrophe, says:—"In order that you may judge of the tremendous violence of the storm, I will state that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma and deposited on the top of a tree, sixty feet from the ground. The loss of life by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great; numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of fallen buildings. There are also many persons seriously injured, and some of them so crippled and maimed that they will never recover from the effects. The town is literally torn in pieces, and looks truly woe-begone.—*Boston Pilot*.

NOVA SCOTIA—GREAT SNOW STORM.—The Halifax Chronicle of the 27th November says, relative to the late storm in that vicinity:—"The storm of Thursday night last appears to have been one of the most violent that has been experienced in this province for the last ten years. To the eastward the snow fell to the depth of two feet on the mountains. Hyde's stage which ought to have reached Truro on Friday morning at nine o'clock, did not arrive till late that evening, although a team of six fine horses was yoked to a light wagon conveying only three passengers.—The storm was very destructive to the Telegraph wires; the snow lodging on them and the frost proving pretty severe, the gale acting upon the surface caused them to come down in every direction."

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Montreal, Oct., 19th 1850.

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Montreal, Dec. 5, 1850.

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The Subscribers having purchased a large number of the above work, are enabled to sell it for Twelve Shillings and Sixpence, being seven shillings and sixpence less than the New York price. It makes a large octavo volume of nearly 900 pages and is substantially bound in leather.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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"The book is intelligibly and clearly written; and as a mere general view of the more important diseases to which miserable man is subject, and in which all miserable men ought to take a sharp interest, it has a value quite apart from anything more directly practical. Dr. Imray's book is worth ten thousand of those ordinary Family Medicine Instructors that it would be difficult not to detect, in some corner or other, of almost every country house."—*Examiner*.

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"We feel happy in being able to speak most favorably of this work, as the only one we are acquainted with that will tend to instruct those to whom it is addressed, and remove the erroneous views under which the public labor on the nature and cure of their bodily sufferings. We most strongly recommend this Cyclopaedia of Popular Medicine to all. We would wish it to find a place in every family; but most especially would we direct it to the attention of our Clergy residing in remote rural districts,—to them such a work must be an especial boon."—*Churchman*.

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"In this graceful story, the gravest and highest Christian maxims are conveyed in the most attractive form of narrative. The book is very neatly printed and ornamentally bound, and is admirably fitted to be a gift to young people."—*Boston Pilot*.

D. & J. SADLER,  
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D. & J. SADLER,  
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Montreal, 28th Nov., 1850.

BAZAAR

OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the ANNUAL BAZAAR, of this Society, will take place in the month of DECEMBER, under the direction of the following ladies:—

- THE LADY OF HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.
- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Mdme. FURNISS, | Mdme. DRUMMOND,      |
| " MASSON,      | " BOURRET,           |
| " DESBARATS,   | " WILSON,            |
| " DUMAS,       | " COUILLARD,         |
| " DORION,      | " LEVESQUE,          |
|                | Mdme. DESCHAMBEAULT. |

The Committee hope, that already several ladies have prepared articles for the approaching Bazaar, and that from the present time, up to the period when the Bazaar shall take place, every one will employ her leisure time in little works of utility or ornament, and remit them to the hands of the Ladies who have kindly undertaken the superintendance of the Bazaar.

The severity of the season now rapidly approaching, and the great amount of destitution which prevails around us, are sure guarantees that all will, according to their abilities, contribute to this undertaking, which offers to the Society the only resource for the relief of the poor.

The place and day of the Bazaar, will be announced in a subsequent advertisement.  
Montreal, 6th Nov., 1850.

City papers are respectfully requested to insert the above, gratis.

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(LATE FELLERS,) No. 231, St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Public, for the patronage extended to him, and takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his house. He has fitted up his establishment entirely new this spring, and every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him by stopping at his house.

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THE TABLE

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THE STABLES ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC, AS LARGE AND CONMODIOUS, And attentive and careful persons will always be kept in attendance.

THE CHARGES WILL BE FOUND REASONABLE.

And the Subscriber trusts, by constant personal attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, to secure a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been given to him.

M. P. RYAN.  
Montreal, 5th September, 1850.

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23rd Aug., 1850.