

[From the same.]

There are, however, some strong and able points about it. It takes high national ground on the Caroline case, and the insults to the American flag on the coast of Africa. It denies the right of search to all the world, and assumes a perfectly belligerent attitude in insisting upon restitution from Great Britain for the Caroline affair, and the losses to American vessels detained by British cruisers off the African Coast.

The message gives us the gratifying intelligence of an increase in the revenue, and sums up the year thus:—

Receipts,.....\$31,397,512, 80
Expenditure,.....32,025,070 70

\$627, 557, 90

Upon the subject of the Boundary there is nothing explicit, and here the message is rather tame.

The various treaties are in a favourable state, and the Florida war is said to be somewhat nearer its termination than it was this time last year.

Upon the Tariff the President takes moderate ground, and is evidently desirous to conciliate a majority of the people.

On the whole, the Message will give satisfaction to a majority although it neither recommends a sub-Treasury or a National Bank, and, as far as we have read, makes no mention of a second term.

EXTRACTS FROM

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[The Message commences with a reference to the acquittal of McLeod and Grogan's release.]

I regret exceedingly it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer; with the circumstances connected with the destruction of *Wash*, in Dec., 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such allowance as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made.

In the view taken by this government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two governments. This government can never concede to any foreign government, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations.—The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duty to others.—And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on

earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and government of Great Britain.

If upon a full investigation of all these facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnify for the destruction of his boat, which this government would put itself forward to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of the right of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; but that is a question which, however settled; in no manner involves the higher consideration of the violation of the territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognise it as an admissible practice that each government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorised outbreak, which on a frontier the extent of which renders it impossible or either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or over-ruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, and would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both.

When border collisions come to receive the sanction or to be made on the authority of either Government, general war must be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the United States, to cultivate the relations of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good neighbourhood towards those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their boundary with an armed force. The correspondence between the two governments on this subject, will, at a future day of your Session be submitted to your consideration; and in the mean time I cannot but indulge the hope, that the British government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlosser.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James', Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, on the right claimed by that government to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the African seas.—Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance, and it is the duty of this government to protest them against all improper and vexatious interruption. However desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code, at the mere will and pleasure of other governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one or all the nations of the earth without our consent.

This government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the states composing this union, had made appeal to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this government, should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is that, if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected by the exercise of rights which this government cannot recognize as legitimate and proper.

I invite your attention to existing laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and recommend all such alterations, as may give to them greater force and efficacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has not long since had this subject under its consideration, and its importance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating a convention between this Government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say, that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year: but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress, towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

TEMPERANCE.

The Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer delivered an able and appropriate address on the subject of Temperance in the Catholic Chapel of this town on Sunday last, where, notwithstanding the bad state of the weather, we are glad to say a pretty numerous assemblage of both civilians and military attended. A considerable number took the pledge, and we have reason to believe that the powerful advocacy of the Rev. Gentleman will yet induce many more to join the holy alliance in favor of the principles of the Society, and in opposition to the destructive and deadening effects of in-

temperance. When we look abroad upon the world and see the misery that Intoxication produce—the crimes, the disease, the poverty, the bodily & spiritual wretchedness, we have indeed reason to hail the exertions of any individual who can stem the tide of such misery as a friend and benefactor to his species. There is no philanthropy could present a wider field of usefulness, and when we look either at home or abroad there is none which has already done more for the comfort and happiness of humanity. We have seen Erin's green isle rise regenerated and ennobled from the slavery of intemperance by the exertions of Father Matthew; the bountiful gifts of Providence so lavishly bestowed on her turned into instruments of joy and thankfulness, and the character of her inhabitants, naturally generous and noble, dignified by the graces of industry, patriotism and virtue. Would that Mr. O'Dwyer upon a similar scale and with similar success could pursue his labours in Canada, where they are equally required and probably may be equally rewarded. We are glad he is going to remain amongst us for some time, as there is much to do in this neighborhood. We understand that next Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M. he will in the same place deliver a lecture upon the same subject. We invite all true friends of the cause, and even those opposed to it, to attend; the first to be encouraged to perseverance in the good work, and the second to be edified and instructed with a view to their reformation—both to be delighted with the eloquence, zeal and philanthropy of the sentiments of the speaker, and the character of the man.—CANADA INQUIRER.

Letters and Remittances received during the week.

HAMILTON—Edward Condon, 7s 6d—Neil Campbell 3s 9d
NIAGARA—Rev Mr Gordon for Francis Dillon, James Mahony, and Alex Lane, each 7s 6d

NEW HARDWARE STORE

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Store lately occupied by Mr. J. Layton, in Stinson's Block, and is now receiving an extensive assortment of Birmingham, Sheffield and American Shelf and Heavy HARD WARE, which he will sell at the very Lowest Prices.

H. W. IRELAND.
Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1841.

GRAND RIVER HOTEL,

(Head of John Street, opposite the Old Market HAMILTON.)

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that from the additions he has made to his Hotel, both with regard to BOARDING and STABLING, he trusts he will still continue to merit their patronage.

His Table will be constantly supplied with the best the Market affords; while his liquors are various and of the best description.

Extensive Stabling is attached, with every necessary required by the Farmer, who will do well to pay him a visit.

P McCLUSKY

N B—A few respectable Boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms
Hamilton, Dec 1, 1841