

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR.

New York, Feb. 6.
The Cunard steamship Kedar, Captain Cook, which left Liverpool on the 22nd of January, about three p.m., arrived here at midnight.

The steamer Canada arrived at Queenstown at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 20th, and reached Liverpool at four p.m. on the following day.

The City of Manchester called at Queenstown on the 20th, and arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

Renewed efforts were being made at Limerick to transfer the Galway line to the Shannon.

Lord John Russell, in a letter, tendered to the cotton manufacturers, through the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the services of the British consuls in cotton producing districts, to assist in determining the possibility of obtaining from other sources such supplies as may compensate for a possible falling off under the American crisis.

France has intimated to the other Governments interested in the necessity of a Conference of their representatives on or before the 15th of February, to consider the question of Syria, as the French occupation ceases in March.

There are vague reports of orders for 200 gun-boats having been given to private builders.

The Bourse on the 21st was animated. The Sardinian Admiral has proclaimed the blockade of Gaeta, and gives the inhabitants a short time to quit the city.

All the foreign vessels had left. The Italian fleet had replaced the French squadron before Gaeta.

It was presumed that the bombardment would be resumed on the 20th or 21st. Francis II. having refused terms of surrender.

The Papal Nuncio, the Austrian, Spanish, Bavarian and Spanish Ministers remained at Gaeta.

It is rumored that England, France and Russia are on the point of coming to an understanding of a peaceable solution on the Danish question.

AUSTRIA.
Austria is raising a loan of thirty million florins in anticipation of taxes becoming due.

It is again asserted that a treaty exists between Prussia, Austria and Russia guaranteeing Venice to Austria.

The Bombay Mail of the 27th had arrived at England. News unimportant.

Great indignation was felt at the late grant to the descendants of Tippu Sahib.

The import trade was resumed after six weeks suspension.

Francis Edson & Co., London, in the Levant trade, had suspended. Estimated liabilities as high as £800,000. It is supposed that liquidation will be satisfactory.

It was at first supposed that the suspension would prove but temporary but the latest prospects of a favorable liquidation were not quite so satisfactory.

The suspensions are also announced of Messrs. Leone & Co., London Merchants for about £700,000, and Messrs. H. Smith & Son, Railway contractors Birmingham.

The English funds continued flat but without any material variation in prices.

Consols at noon on the 22nd ult., were quoted at 91½ for money, and 91½ to 91½ for account.

The discount market remained the same; the cheapest paper was negotiated at 6½. There were no gold withdrawals from the bank on the 21st.

The ship Roxburg Castle with £166,000 in gold from Melbourne, arrived in the channel; also the Wellway with 33,000 ounces.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Wheat, Nash & Co., say of this morning's market that attendance was light and transactions quite light. Flour rather slow and 6d per barrel cheaper, extra western pressing 28s 6d. Wheat unchanged, but demand confined to extra sorts. Indian Corn 3d lower; mixed pressed for sale at 38s per quarter without buyers.

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

The convention is in session to-day with closed doors. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, is temporary chairman.

All States that have appointed delegates are represented excepting New York, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois. Eleven are fully represented.

A motion to admit the press was tabled.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed, when the Convention was adjourned till to-morrow.

John Taylor will probably be permanent president. It is understood that the entire proceedings will be concluded in secret session.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 4.

The store ship Supply has arrived from Pensacola with the wives and children of the officers at Washington navy yard; Mrs. Lieutenant Shriver, a number of invalids from the naval hospital, and a number of marines from the naval barracks who were captured by Florida States forces, and released on parole.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, Feb. 4.

Special Washington dispatches report much diversity of feeling at a meeting of South Carolinians, Saturday evening.

One large property-holder threatened to return home, sell his real estate, remove his slaves, and abandon the Palmetto State for ever.

Special Washington dispatches say that the Virginia Commissioners have resolved to declare the determination of the South to accept no settlement of the territorial question which is not applicable to all future acquisitions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

It appears from the returns received at the War Department, that the military force of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana combined is 341,000.

These returns were severally made from the year 1838 to 1860. The returns for 1860 were only from the following: Alabama, 161,000; Rhode Island, 18,541; Connecticut, 51,576; Virginia, 143,151; Minnesota, 24,450; New York, 419,000.

The aggregate of the whole country from these imperfect returns are 3,168,000, of which about 2,500,000 are in infantry, 20,000 artillery, 30,000 cavalry, and between 19,000 and 20,000 riflemen.

New Advertisements.

Cleaned For Sale—Edw. E. W. Ward. Fashioned For Sale—Edw. E. W. Ward. Box Wanted at this Office. Stray Horse—Edw. E. W. Ward.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, FEB. 8, 1861.

The Wesleyan Methodist Tea Meeting is postponed till Monday, the 11th inst. See advertisement.

Personalities.

As a rule we all admit that we are "miserable sinners," and thoroughly agree with the preacher who duns in our ears, that we have inherited a vast amount of old Adam's depravity; in fact, according to many, we have (both readers and writer) added considerably to our first parents' original guilt, and we never cease to dispute the assertion, "that in us dwells no good thing," and so long as the preacher, be he Catholic or Protestant, deals in general declamation against general and inherent depravity, he may thunder away from morning till night, and he will never make an enemy or lose a friend; for it seems to be tacitly agreed that a wholesale abuse of mankind in general is about the thing, and but few hold with the poet, that

"The worst way to improve the world is to abuse it."

Men mock doctrine, not despair."

But who, before the preacher, if leaving generalities he begins to particularize the identical sins committed by the members of his congregation, then indeed he will disturb a nest of hornets. Differing parties may abuse each other, and the world will smile complacently, and go on its way heedless of the buzz occasioned by the war of words, but once let it be a hand-to-hand fight with the particular faults of particular individuals, then indeed with open mouth all are eager to see the fray.

We are led to make these remarks by the fact that not a correspondent of a newspaper can write, but what he must complain of the insulting personalities of the previous correspondent who happens to differ from the other's views, and as a matter of course, he has got to be personal too; and then the editor is severely blamed by each for letting the other's disgusting effusions be put in print. Now we are fearless to admit that the use of personalities are not in all cases deplorable, but on the contrary, very desirable and advantageous. We are personalities ourselves, and have a right to be dealt with personally. If we personally steal we are personally put in jail; and if in either public or private life we do personally wrong, we have a right to suffer in our individual capacity; and if we presume to bring ourselves into public notice, our lives have a right to be scanned.

Take, for instance, the \$20,000 bribe to George Brown; it is a personal and private transaction, yet the pecuniary necessities of the editor renders it of the first public importance to see whether there was not a bribe in this apparently private business transaction. Then there is the charge against Mr. Macdonald. It will have to be seen if the business speculation of this gentleman, in connection with the Sarnia purchase, was done on the square. Both these transactions to a certain extent are purely private and personal, yet as the parties are public men, their very business transactions must be pryed into to see whether they have used their influence in a nefarious manner.

Thus it is that no public warfare can be carried on without indulging in personalities; and yet we have heard the charge brought against editors, that in their disputes they are too personal. But one thing we invariably observe, and that is, that people will let editors indulge in the most violent abuse of a political or private opponent, and the only complaint

they will make is, that the article was not half severe enough; whilst they will not allow a public journal to annul, however mildly, on the conduct of their friends without abusing in no measured terms both the editor and the journal in which these things appear. It is not the principle that these gentry object to; it is only the application of it to themselves or their friends.

But although we believe that it is necessary sometimes, for the sake of truth, to manipulate the man—yet if the charges brought against any party are proved to be false, it is not only the duty to place both sides of the question before the public, but it is also the duty of the journalist fearlessly to reprove those, who through malice, made the charges. This is the course that a journalist should adopt—as personalities have their use, and it is only the abuse that is to be guarded against. That personal raucous is too often indulged in to political opponents we will not for one moment deny. That, we are afraid, will always be the case this side of the millennium.

But we must, in connection with this, remember that our public men are, rather lax in principle; and this causes an immense amount of vituperation between contending parties, and political warfare will always be carried on in a bitter personal spirit; whilst our public men by their actions, lay themselves open to charges of speculation, bribery or fraud—so that the only way to cause the bitter hostility of our political writing to cease, is to place men at the helm of affairs who personally are beyond reproach—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The Anderson Case.

Last week we briefly noticed that the Anti-Slavery Society of England had applied and got granted to them a writ of *habeas corpus*, under which Anderson was to be removed to England. Since then the writ has been received, but to make the matter more complicated, Chief Justice Draper granted a writ of *habeas corpus*. If this writ reached Bradford prior to the writ from England, possibly the matter would be settled; but if the other reaches Bradford first there will be a difficulty. Anyhow, we hope that Canada will not sanction the act of Chief Justice Cockburn, for we pride ourselves on being to all intents and purposes self-governing, and therefore should resist any such outward interference by England with our courts of law; and we doubt not that if the *affair* is placed before the English people in its proper light, they will at once recede from the position they have taken.

In connection with this *affair*, we have been much amused with the tone of the New York journals. They assume that this little difficulty has alienated our loyalty from the mother country, and that we are ready, yea anxious to unite ourselves with the stars and stripes. Now this is really rich. The United States are no longer—They are possibly on the eve of a civil war, and yet they imagine that Canada, in spite of this, will gladly annex itself to such a broken reed. We can assure them, however, that Canada was never more loyal than at present; and although we may hope at some future time to be a great united independent nation, yet we have an abhorrence to anything like annexation to the United States.

RICHMOND HILL FAIR.—Our Fair this month was but thinly supplied with cattle, although buyers, as usual were plenty, and well supplied with cash, and prices ruled high. We have before called the attention of our farmers to the support of a home market, feeling confident as we do that our fair if well supported, would be the most paying institution in every way that we have in our midst—calling as it does, only business and money men. We hope the farmers, instead of (as we heard on Wednesday) trying to sell their cattle at home, will bring them to the fair—encourage our butchers, and establish a good home market.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last Dr. Geikie, of Aurora, gave a very instructive and interesting lecture on "Cell life as seen through a Microscope," (considering the late hour) a large and attentive audience.—Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P., occupying the chair. After the lecture was concluded, the following gentlemen were appointed officers and committee for the coming year:—President—Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P. Vice-President—Peter Patterson, Esq. Secretary & Treasurer—Mr. H. Edwards. Librarian—Mr. Hewison. Committee of Management—Messrs. Phillips, Arnold, M. Teffy, Fairclough, W. Harrison, W. H. Myers, A. Law, H. Hall, Newberry, Jas. Dick, J. Langstaff, R. Marsh, A. Marsh.

LECTURE.—The next lecture in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, will be delivered on Tuesday evening next in Amble's Hall, by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, of Thornhill. Subject—"Ancient Athens." We hope to see a large audience.

MAP OF CANADA.—We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact, that Mr. Geo. C. Fennimore intend to publish a "new and improved Map of Upper Canada;" the size of the map is to be 6 feet from east to west, 4½ feet from north to south. We sincerely hope that the enterprising publisher will get enough subscribers to enable him to undertake such an important and useful work. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

Correspondence.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents through our columns.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir,—Permit me, through your valuable paper, to set at right a misunderstanding regarding a charge brought against me by Mr. John Lane, the despised candidate for Ward No. 1, at the last Municipal election of the Township of Markham. I would not have done so, but some of my friends are of opinion that the charge was sustained according to some misrepresentations. At the opening speech of Mr. Lane in the Orange Hall at Brown's Corners—a place he delects to enter—he there stated that I had been going round bribing people to vote for Mr. Bowman, and that he would prove it on the following day of election at Thornhill, and that if I denied it my word was not to be credited. One person in particular he referred to, whose name I don't wish to mention, as he is a particular friend of my own, to whom I offered, that if he would vote for Mr. Bowman, he (Mr. Bowman) would build, or cause to be built a bridge over a certain creek leading to his house. On the following morning I met Mr. Lane at the poll-room, and he said he had a right to tender me an apology for the wrong he had done me on the previous day, and that his statements were incorrect. I told him I would accept the apology, so far as he cared for the matter; but that I wished to hear the person before the public that was to prove his charge, and hear what he had to say. This Mr. Lane promised should be done. On my way for some voters for Mr. Bowman (as I was always a great impediment in Mr. Lane's way at elections) I met the gentleman in question, and told him I wished to see him in the poll-room when I returned, as he was to prove the charge above referred to. When I returned to the poll that gentleman was *non est quoniam*, but not in the right place. After some search I found him in a store, and put the following questions: 1st. Did I ever offer you a bribe in any way to vote for Mr. Bowman?—Answer—No. 2nd. Was there ever a bridge mentioned at any time between you and me concerning the same?—Answer—No. 3rd. Did I not advise you to vote for Mr. Lane, as I considered he was best entitled to your vote?—Answer—Yes. Some further discussion followed, which it is not necessary to relate. I only wish to let my friends know that I am innocent of the charge, and that it was a fable got up by Mr. Lane himself to injure me, and also Mr. Bowman's election. But if the electors who opposed Mr. Bowman cannot bring forward a more honorable man, and a man of truth to represent them in Council, they should leave the field for a man who has always governed himself in a straightforward and truthful way, both to himself and the people he represents.

I remain, sir, your old servant,

WILLIAM MORRIS.

Thornhill, Feb. 6th, 1861.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

DEAR SIR: Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to call the attention of the good people of this village, to the very deplorable condition of the sidewalks. Since the latter part of November or beginning of December last, to the present time they have been buried beneath a load of "snow and ice." I entertained a hope at one time of seeing them cleaned, but I think, sir, we are not justifiable in entertaining that hope any longer; days have passed by and weeks have rolled hence, and they still continue to wear the same unpleasant aspect. Now, sir, I would ask, should not our planks be as clean in the winter as in the summer? Do we not require to walk as much, in the attention of our business and daily callings, in the winter as well as in the summer? Most certainly we do, then why not have the walk, which has

been laid down with trouble and expense, free of that debris which, (at the present time) most abundantly abounds. There is no one resident here but I am sure has experienced the great inconvenience of so much snow on our sidewalks. Persons desirous of keeping the place where they so pose the planks are laid, are, in spite of all their maneuvering to navigate aright, attended with difficulty on every side. No sooner do they commence their journey than they experience the gratification and pleasure of slipping into various holes and hollows, and often and anon stumbling against a multiplicity of frozen lumps of snow, to the discomfort of the pedestrians; causing them to totter at every step, thus representing in their gait one who has lately left the alchouse, or the very peasant sensation caused by walking over a newly ploughed field. Or, if the above referred way is not had recourse to, there only remains another, viz.—"the Public Highway," where the man and his better half, the young man and his dearest, horses and sleighs, may often be seen, each trying to monopolize their part of the road. And how often do we feel the extreme delight, when on our way to or from the "House of Worship," by the insolence and furiousness of some drivers, to rush into the snow even up to our knees, in order to prevent an accident. Accidents have fortunately not occurred—wonder they have not; but how soon might the painful intelligence reach us, that our village physicians were engaged in setting a broken bone, or binding up a fractured limb.

The unpleasantness of the above can easily be remedied by the timely use of the spade. And I would here remark, did we live in a city instead of where we do, fines and penalties would be imposed most affectionately upon our hearts content, for our indifference, carelessness and neglect. Now let it be said no longer of the inhabitants of the Loyal village of Richmond Hill, that they are dead to their own convenience and comfort, by allowing their sidewalks to sleep underneath the snow from the beginning to the end of winter, but be determined (spade or shovel in hand) to devote the period of fifteen or twenty minutes to the pathway in front of their own sanctum, and then will egress be attainable to our neighbors, and pedestrians generally, in the wending of their way with that ease and convenience which, I am sure, is so universally desired.

I am,

Yours very truly,

AMRUS.

Richmond Hill, Feb. 6, 1861.

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

The Council met this morning at half past ten o'clock, the Warden in the chair.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Tyrrell brought in a report from the Committee on Education.

The Council went into Committee of the whole on the report—Mr. Wells in chair.

The first clause stated that the financial reports of the different Boards of Grammar School Trustees had met with the approbation of the committee, and in order to encourage the Boards in their endeavours they had no hesitation in proposing a continuance of the aid hitherto furnished. The committee were satisfied that the Grammar Schools of the United Counties worked well, and were peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the rising generation, being the preparatory means by which our Universities are to be reached, and the blessings of a full and complete education were to be obtained. The committee recommended the appropriation of £1,200, to be divided equally among the Streetsville, Richmond Hill, Weston, Newmarket, Brampton, and Markham Grammar Schools.—Carried.

They next recommended the appointment of Dr. Langstaff and Matthew Teffy, Esq., as members of the Board of Trustees of the Richmond Hill Grammar Schools.—Carried.

The committee had thought proper to increase the number of trustees, in order to promote harmonious action and advance the interests of the schools. The power to do this was conferred by the statute 16 Vic., c. 186, and sec. 20 of the Grammar School Act, 22 Vic., c. 63.

The clause was carried.

The committee considered that the present Grammar School law should be so amended that the trustees of the senior school in Toronto should be appointed by the City Council.—Carried.

The committee had great pleasure in recommending the re-appointment of Mr. William Hope, as Local Superintendent for the township of Toronto, an office which he seemed to have filled for the past three years to the entire satisfaction of the people, as shown by the testimonials furnished for the information of the committee.

After some discussion, the clause was adopted.

The committee recommended that only one master be selected from the Board of Grammar School Trustees attend the meetings of the Counties' Board of Public Instruction.—Carried.

The committee recommended the payment of the unaudited expense account of the Circuit Board of Public Instruction, which was carried.

In the last clause of the report the com-

mittee expressed the opinion that there was a desire in the public mind in favour of maintaining one uniform national school system, adapted to the requirements of all classes of the people, devoid of any distinctive character as regarded their civil or religious positions in society, which must judiciously fostered, tend to the most satisfactory results.

The clause was adopted, and the chairman rose and reported.

The report was adopted in Council without amendment.

COUNTY PROPERTY.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Council went into Committee of the whole on the report of the Committee on County Property.—Mr. Swinerton in the chair.

Mr. Wells moved that the Warden and Messrs. Tyrrell and Scott be commissioners of county property for the year 1861.

Mr. Hyde moved in amendment that the name of Mr. Smith by substituted for that of Mr. Tyrrell.—Carried.

The next clause was as follows:—"Your committee have been informed by one of the members represented these United Counties that an opinion was entertained by the city members that in the event of a separation taking place your Council intended to remove the county buildings out of the city, thus evidently the business in such a way as to cause two staffs of officers. Your committee are not aware that the Council ever entertained such a proposition, and would strongly recommend continuing the buildings where they are under any circumstances.—Carried.

In the third clause the committee informed the Council that they had visited the gaol, and found the prisoners presented their usual clean and healthy appearance but the male portion of them without employment. On inquiry it was found that this was owing to the fact that there was no demand for broken stones, at which work the prisoners were formerly principally engaged. The committee thought the moral effect of this idleness would be injurious, and turn the jail into a house of refuge rather than a place of punishment.

The clause was adopted, and the Council rose and reported.

In Council, Mr. Moore moved that Mr. Tyrrell be one of the commissioners on county property in room of Mr. Smith.

After a short discussion the motion was carried. Yeas 16; nays 10.

The report was then adopted as amended.

PRINTING.

The Council then went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on Printing—Mr. Wheeler (Whitchurch) in the chair.

The report, which recommended the payment of certain accounts, was adopted in committee and Council.

The Council then adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Council met at ten o'clock—the Warden in the chair.

The greater portion of the sitting was taken up in the discussion of a report from the Finance Committee. The following sums were appropriated to the undermentioned Agricultural Societies: County of Peel Agricultural Society, \$210; East York do. \$120; North York do. \$130; and West York do. \$130.

The Council then adjourned about three o'clock.

MONDAY, February 4.

The Council met this day at two o'clock—the Warden in the chair.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Egg presented the report of the committee appointed to revise and equalize the assessment rolls for the year 1860, with two schedules showing the equalized value of property in these counties.

The Council went into Committee of the whole on the report—Mr. Wright in the chair.

The first clause, which referred to the several documents prepared by the committee, was carried.

The second clause stated that the committee did not propose making any change from the value placed by the assessors on non-resident lands, but have confined their attention wholly to lands as resident lands, and in so doing have made the following difference in the classifications of the several townships:—Township of York, \$36 per acre; Etobicoke and Toronto, \$33; Gore of Toronto, Markham and Vaughan, \$30; Chinguacousy and Scarboro', \$29; King and Whitchurch, \$18; East Gwillimbury, \$15; Albion, \$14; Caledon and North Gwillimbury, \$11; and Georgina, \$8.

The clause was adopted.

The Committee stated that they have found the majority of the assessment rolls lower than those of the previous years.—The total assessment of the Counties showing a reduction of \$963,578.—Carried.

The Committee considered it their duty to adopt a different course to that of former years in the valuation of lands in the township of York, where in many cases lands are valued at \$40 per acre, while adjoining lands in Yorkville are assessed at \$20. In making the equalization the Committee had reduced the aggregate of the incorporated villages, so as to bear a just relation to that of the Township.—Carried.

Schedule No. 2, showed an increase, as equalized, over that of the assessors of \$351,508.

The Committee recommended that the Clerk be requested to communicate with the Crown Land Department relative to the correct number of acres in the township of East Gwillimbury.—Carried.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Mr. Tyrrell moved, seconded by Dr. Barnhart, that the following gentlemen be appointed Local Superintendents of Schools in the under-mentioned respective townships for the current year:—York, Mr. Watson; Scarboro', Rev. W. Belt; Markham, Rev. G. S. J. Hill; Whit-

church and East Gwillimbury, Mr. G. T. Stokes; North Gwillimbury, Mr. M. Evans; Georgina, Mr. R. H. Evans; King, Mr. S. Hollingshead; Vaughan, Mr. D. Macaulay; Etobicoke, Rev. H. E. Cooper; Toronto Township, Rev. W. Hope; Chinguacousy and Gore of Toronto, Rev. J. Pringle; Albion, Rev. H. B. Osler; Caledonia, Mr. Fall.

The motion was adopted.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Mr. Tyrrell moved, seconded by Dr. Barnhart, that the following gentlemen be appointed Grammar School Trustees in place of those resigning and retiring for the present year:—Senior School, city of Toronto, Rev. H. J. Grassie and John McMurich, Esq., (re-appointed); Weston, J. Stoughton Dennis, Esq., (re-appointed); E. Myers, Esq., and J. A. Whitney, Esq.; Markham school, D. Cash, Esq., Rev. G. S. Hill; Richmond Hill school, Rev. Jas. Dick, M. Teffy, Esq., and Dr. Langstaff.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Council met this morning at half-past ten o'clock, the Warden in the chair.

RESIGNATION.

A communication was received from A. F. Scott, Esq. Reeve of Brampton, resigning the office of Commissioner of County Property, to which he had been elected by the Council.

Mr. Marsh moved that Mr. Scott's resignation be accepted.

The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Canning, was adopted.

PAIDING THE ACCOUNTS.

On motion of Mr. Scott, it was ordered that the accounts for the year, together with the financial statement submitted by the Treasurer and the Auditors' abstract and report be published with the minutes and proceedings of the Council.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

Mr. Moore moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the Clerk be instructed, when advertising for the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the Jail and Court-house, to have inserted in said advertisements that eighty five per cent. will be paid in cash monthly on all material furnished, and the balance in full on completion of the contract; and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the order of the Warden or a majority of the Commissioners of County Property from time to time the amount due on said contract, according to the terms of this resolution.

The motion was carried after some discussion.

RUNNING TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

Mr. Morris moved that a petition be presented to the Legislature praying for the passage of an act to prevent railroad trains running on Sunday.

Mr. Hoekley seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Council then adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT AND THE SECESSIONISTS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

The *Daily State Journal* of this morning contains a lengthy leader under the heading "The Right of Secession and Making War on a State," which not only bears external evidence of being carefully prepared under the eye of the President elect, but is so universally received by republican politicians as an authoritative exposition of Mr. Lincoln's views, that I feel fully justified in subjoining its substance:—

The article begins with a refutation of some of the points made in President Buchanan's last annual message, and Attorney General Black's judicial opinion on the right to secede. The following propositions are then made:—

1. No State has the right to secede.

2. It is the duty of the President of the United States to enforce the laws thereof.

3. The first Republican President will discharge that duty fearlessly and faithfully.

4. In its discharge he will confine himself to enforcing the laws in