

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XIV.

GREENSBOROUGH, N.C., DECEMBER 11, 1852.

NO. 708.

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Price \$2.50 a year:

OR THREE DOLLARS, IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH
AFTER THE DATE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One dollar per square (fifteen lines) for the first
week, and twenty-five cents for every week there-
after. Deductions made in favor of standing adver-
tisements as follows:

	Three months.	Six months.	One year.
One square,	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three " (4 col.)	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column,	15.00	25.00	35.00

MASONIC INSTITUTE,
GERMANTON, N. C.

REV. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal,
And Professor of Greek and Natural Science.
RUFUS R. SMITH,
Professor of Latin and English.
IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE,
Teacher in Mathematics.

THE next session of this Institution will open,
Thursday, January 6th, 1853. It is very im-
portant that those intending to enter, should be pre-
sent on the first day. The several departments
mentioned above will receive the special attention
of those having charge of them. In the department
of Natural Science weekly lectures will be delivered.
The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus is
superior, and cost nearly \$700. The Cabinet of Min-
erals and Fossils numbers 5 or 600 specimens; and
the Library nearly 700 volumes of new books.

The prices of tuition are 7, 10 and \$15 per ses-
sion. Board is \$6 per month, including fuel and
washing.
All communications should be addressed to the
Principal.

*The The Danville Republican and Raleigh
Standard will please copy until the 6th of January
and forward a paper accompanied with the bill.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers his premises for sale, at
Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., situated
in a romantic part of the village, on the East side of
Deep River. On the premises are a large Dwel-
ling, two stories in front and one in the rear, with
a Piazza in front and a covered passage from the
House to the kitchen, finished in the latest style;
with good out buildings, all of which are new and
conveniently situated. There are 25 or 30 acres of
land in a good state of cultivation, with several
springs of water and a thriving young PEACH AND
APPLE ORCHARD on it. This is one of the most
desirable situations for a man to own having sons
to educate, as it is within three-fourths of a mile of
the Middleton Male Academy, which is
designed to be, (and in fact is,) one of the best
Schools in the State. As to the morals of the com-
munity few places equal it.

This place would also make a pleasant residence
for a gentleman desirous of embarking in manu-
facturing, as it is in a manufacturing neighborhood.
To one who would like to invest capital I would
say that I would sell five shares in the CEDAR
FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (original
cost five hundred dollars per share,) the reputa-
tion of the concern is too well known to be
commented upon.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well
to examine the premises. All communications ad-
dressed to me at Cedar Falls or New Salem will
receive prompt attention.

AUSTIN LAWRENCE.
October 8th 1852. 700-3m.

LOOK AT THIS!

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

ON EAST STREET, ONE DOOR BELOW DR. BUTCHER'S OFFICE.
Goods 25 per cent. lower than has ever been
offered in this market.

WE have just arrived in Greensborough with
a large assortment of
Ready Made Clothing, &c.

Embracing, a mong others, the following articles, to
wit: Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts,
Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c.

A large assortment of Coats, from \$1 up. Pants
from 50 cents up—a good variety. Vests, Cloaks,
Boots, Shoes, &c., at equally low prices.

All persons wishing to save money would do
well to call and examine for themselves, as we
have them manufactured expressly for this market.

We would respectfully call the attention of the
ladies to our large and fine assortment of Gaiters,
Shoes, Shippers, Bonnets, &c., which we will sell
25 per cent. cheaper than was ever offered in this
town before.

EINSTEIN & CO.
Greensborough, Oct. 1852. 699-3m.

Direct Line to the Northern Cities.
FARE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through from Greensborough, N. C., to Rich-
mond or Petersburg, TEN DOLLARS.

THIS line, of Four-Horse Post-Coaches, from
Greensboro, N. C., via Danville, Va., to Rich-
mond and Petersburg, is now in full operation,
running in connection with the Richmond and Dan-
ville Rail Road, and South-side Rail Road from Peters-
burg.

Leaves Greensborough for the North Monday,
Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 1 o'clock. Ar-
rives in Richmond or Petersburg the second day after
leaving Greensboro, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,
in time for the Northern steam train.

Leaves Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Arrives in
Greensboro the second day thereafter, 10 at night,
in time for the Salisbury stage.

This line also connects at Danville, with the
Stages to Lynchburg.

J. HOLDERBY & CO.
P. FLAGG & CO.

Sept. 15, 1852. 688-3m.

Dissolution.—The co-partnership of E. P.
Nash & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent
on the 1st July, 1852. E. P. Nash having purchased
the interest of J. H. SIMMONS, the business will be
settled and conducted by him alone.

All persons having claims against the late
firm will present them for settlement, and those in-
debted please make payment. E. P. NASH,
J. H. SIMMONS.

E. P. Nash, Book and Piano-Forte
Seller, Petersburg, Va., will keep constantly
on hand a large and well selected stock of goods
in his line, and proposes, during his contemplated
trip North, to make it still more complete. He ex-
pects to sell at such prices, and to give such personal
attention to business as may merit a continuance
of former patronage.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
OPPOSITE THE

BLAND HOUSE.

THE subscriber is now prepared to execute like-
nesses of a superior quality, both in work and
finish. Those desiring their likenesses are request-
ed to call and examine his specimens.

Having recently made arrangements to secure,
every other week, the latest improvements direct
from New York, he is enabled to give all the new-
est styles, either plain or ornamental, for Lockets,
Breast Pins, or Rings.

Persons desiring a good likeness should dress in
black or dark dresses.

A. STARRETT.
Oct. 15, 1852. 700-3m.

PAINT BRUSHES, &c.

WHITE, Black and Red Lead, Chrome Green,
Chrome Yellow, Chinese and American Ver-
million, Spanish Whiting, Litharge, Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Rose Pink, Turkey
Umber, Prussian Blue, Verdigris, Terra-siena,
Drop Black, Vandyke Brown, Indian Red, Lamp
Black, Fireproof Paint, Putty, Stone, Powdered
Pumice Stone, Rotten Stone, Blue, Red, Black and
Green Salts, Gold and Silver Leaf, Bronze, Sand Pa-
per.

Paint and Varnish Brushes, White Wash Brush-
es, Sable, Camel Hair and Stripping Brushes. For
sale at the Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK.
Nov. 1852.

TO HEAT A CHURCH OR STORE.

WE have for sale a furnace suitable for a
Church, or Store, or any large room. It is
constructed upon a new plan and is admirably
adapted for the purpose.

J. R. & J. SLOAN.
Nov. 1852.

LAND CHEAP AS MUD.

THE undersigned wishes to sell some Twelve
or Fifteen Hundred Acres of Land in
Surry County, N. C. It will be sold in small quan-
tities to suit purchasers. This Land lies in a health-
ful region, is well watered and heavily timbered.
Any communication addressed to the undersigned,
to Mt. Airy, post paid, shall receive prompt atten-
tion.

JOB WORTH.
Nov. 3, 1851. 652-11

BOLTING CLOTHS.

WE are now in receipt of a large stock of fresh
Bolting Cloths direct from the Manufactu-
rers at Auker in Germany, these cloths are war-
ranted, and are cheaper than they can be bought in
this country. Now is the time to supply yourselves,
mill-owners and mill-wrights call or send your or-
ders soon.

W. J. McCONNEL.
June, 1851.

A WORD TO MERCHANTS.

I HAVE and keep constantly on hand a large as-
sortment of Tin Ware at wholesale and re-
tail, and you can do as well here at home as at
the North. Try it. Also, all kinds of Copper Work,
Stoves and Stove-pipes, Camp, Fire and Ash Kettles,
Copper and Brass Kettles, Copper and Iron Rivets,
Wove Brass Wire, Solder, Zinc, Block Tin, Bar
Lead, Rod Iron, and Iron Wire, and a large lot of
Sheet Iron, Sheet and Bar Copper, Tin Plate, &c.

Guttering and covering Houses, and all repairing
done at the shortest notice, and good tatter taken
in exchange. Address,
C. G. YATES,
Greensboro, N. C.
May, 1852.

RAIL ROAD AND PEW PLOWS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing
the farmers of Forsyth and Guilford and the sur-
rounding Counties that he has constantly on hand a
good assortment of IMPROVED PEW PLOWS at
reduced prices when taken from the shop and cash
paid down.

And also a very superior RAIL ROAD PLOW.
These plows will only be made to order. Railroad
Contractors should all have them, as they are so
timely constructed that any ordinary smith can keep
them in order.

J. J. STAFFORD.
Banker's Hill, Forsyth co., N. C. EST-11.

KRUPP'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

HAVE received a box of the above Coffee. It
needs no recommendation only a trial. One
cup of the essence and one pound of Coffee will
make as much coffee (and better) than five pounds
of the common Coffee. For 25 cents you save
37 1/2 cents.

J. R. & J. SLOAN.

DR. A. C. CALDWELL.

HAS moved two miles south of Greensboro, to
the place formerly owned by Rev. Peter Domb,
where he may be found, at all times, ready to at-
tend to the calls of all who may desire his profes-
sional services.

All who are indebted to him by book account,
will please call and settle. 666-11 Feb. 26, 1852.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving a general assortment of
GOODS usually kept in this market, consisting
of Ladies Dress Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots
and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

A good stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made ex-
pressly for me. My stock is almost entirely new,
please call and examine it. Country produce will
be taken in exchange for goods.

A. WEATHERLY.
Oct. 15, 1852. 700-3m.

ROCK ISLAND FABRICS.

A LARGE supply of these beautiful Goods has just
been received by the subscriber from the Fact-
ory in Mecklenburg county, N. C. They are a su-
perior article of Home Manufacture, of different colors,
grades, and qualities, consisting of **Bersey's**
Jeans, and **Cashmere**. The public are invited
to their examination.

Merchants supplied for their sales at factory prices
and on Factory terms. R. G. LINDSAY.
Greensboro, Aug. 17, 1852. 692-11.

Blake's Fire and Water Proof Paint
NOW is the time to prepare against fire when an
opportunity is offered. You hear of heavy
losses by fire every day—many of them no doubt
could have been prevented by two good coats of
this wonderful Paint. The subscriber has a large
lot on consignment. The price is low. Try it, and
our word for it you will not be humbugged.

W. J. McCONNEL.
May, 1851.

Citrate Magnesia.

A SUBSTITUTE for Scidlets powders and other
saline purgatives, destitute of bitterness, slight-
ly acid, and briskly effervescent, it is quite an a-
greeable and refreshing drink.

D. P. WEIR.

Wines, &c.

A PURE article of MADIERA and PORT wines,
for medicinal purposes. FRENCH BRANDY,
the most approved kind. D. P. WEIR.
May, 1851.

[ORIGINAL.]

A DREAM.

tells his dreams—that worst of bores.
COWPER.

Last night I had a jolly dream—
A dream of rarest revelry;

The strangest revel did it seem
That mortal man did ever see.

My weary limbs and aching head
Laid to rest upon my bed.

In the east, the rising moon,
With mild and cheerful ray,

Through my chamber window shone
Almost as bright as day.

I could not sleep, but tossed and turned
From side to side—my temples burned;

My pulses beat
At fever heat;

Sensations new and strange did creep
Through all my nerves—I could not sleep.

Wild fancies thronged around my head
And turned me here and there;

Sometimes I seemed upon the bed,
Then sailing through the air:

And now in the car of a huge balloon,
Swiftly rushing to the moon;

Rapidly nearer and nearer we drew—
Plainer I saw it, and larger it grew.

And now I was back in the room;—and now
I had wandered forth, I knew not how;

I was taking my favorite walk at night
Through the fields and woods in the calm
moonlight.

The breeze blew cool on my fevered brow.
I wandered far into the wood—
Farther than ever before

It was the loveliest, loveliest wood
My feet did ever explore:

The moon shone on the high old trees
And their branches waved in the cool night
breeze;

On the ground beneath, wild flowers grew—
Little wild flowers, white and blue—
Their petals wet with evening dew.

At length I came to an open space
On a gentle hill—'t was a beautiful place—
Far, far in that lonely wood.

There towering in solitude
A queer old mansion stood;
The sunken roof and gray old wall
Seemed all decayed and ready to fall:

With wildwood vines 't was half o'er grown,
But beautiful in the light of the moon.

Now an unearthly noise within—
Songs and laughter—fell on my ear;
It was a strange and horrible din,
But strangely still I felt no fear;

Still something led me on to see
What midnight revels there might be:
I climbed on a frail old balcony,
And looked through a gap in the crumbling wall
into a light and spacious hall—
On a ghastly sight of bones!

The revellers all
Were naked skeletons!

Their flesh was gone,
And every bone
Was white and bare!

But O their eyes—their eyes were there!
There was wine on the table—the skeleton
Each held a goblet full,
And one was singing a gibbering song—
The sound came out of his skull.

O how their awful eyes did shine,
As they looked upon the sparkling wine,
And raised it to their teeth—
It fell through their jaws and ran down on their
And dribbled the floor beneath. [Exits]

Fleshless bones, a jolly crew,
Carousing merrily—
Skeletons doing as live men do—
'T was an awful mockery.

Amid their horrible feast was done,
They rose from the table, every one,
And moved it to the wall;

Then through a door,
A number more
Of skeletons came thronging in;

Music arose from a source unseen
And they all prepared for a dance in the hall—
What a rattling of bones!

Who ever saw such a fancy ball!

A dance of skeletons!

Now swelled the music loud and sweet,
And the dancers moved over the floor—
One skeleton lay on the table at rest—
(As he 'd lain in his coffin before)

With his skull on the table, the measure he beat
As the dancer clattered their bony feet
Upon the old hall floor.

Ne'er before did mortal ear
Such enchanting music hear—
So wild, unearthly, soft and clear.

It was a lively measure, meet
To move the dancer's nimble feet—
Back and forth, around they flew—
The ghastly, grinning, grave-yard crew.

I could not move, I could but gaze
Upon the whirling rattling maze.

With quicker notes the music sounded—
With quicker steps the dancers bounded—
Bony shanks like lightning glancing—
Horrid, strange, fantastic dancing!

O how their awful eyes did shine!

And now one monster's eye caught mine—
He gibbered—and in a moment all
Stopped and pointed their fingers to where
I stood, and yelled—"see there!"

I clutched at the crumbling wall—
But the rotten beams of the balcony broke
And all beneath me gave way—I awoke

And still I was lying upon the bed,
And through the window the wind did blow,
The rats were galloping over my head
And somebody playing a flute below.

Cold Comfort for Office-Seekers.

The New York "Times" quotes a speech
delivered in the United States Senate in 1841 by
FRANKLIN PIERCE upon the subject of removals
from office. From the very decided manner in
which Senator PIERCE condemned removals from
office, we conclude that President PIERCE will
make few or none. In reply to some remarks
of Mr. CLAY that the nation demanded changes,
Mr. PIERCE said:

"Sir, this demand of the nation, this plea of
'State necessity,' let me tell gentlemen, is as old
as the history of wrong and oppression. It has
been the standing plea, the never-failing resort of
despotism.

"The great Julius found it convenient, when
he restored the dignity of the Roman Senate,
but destroyed its independence. It gave counte-
nance to and justified all the atrocities of the In-
quisition in Spain. It gave utterance to the stifled
groans from the black-hole of Calcutta. It was
written in tears upon 'the Bridge of Sighs' in
Venice; and pointed to those dark recesses
upon whose gloomy portals there was never seen
a returning foot print.

"Where were the chains of despotism ever
thrown around the freedom of speech and of the
press but on this plea of 'State necessity?' Let
the spirit of Charles X. and of his ministers an-
swer.

"It is cold, selfish, heartless, and has always
been regardless of age, sex, condition, services, or
any of the incidents of life that appeal to patriot-
ism or humanity.

"Wherever its authority has been acknowl-
edged, it has assailed men who stood by their
country when she needed strong arms and hold
hearts, and has assailed them when, maimed and
disabled in her service, they could no longer
brandish a weapon in her defence.

"It has afflicted the feeble and dependent wife
for the imaginary faults of the husbands.

"It has stricken down innocence in its beauty,
youth in its freshness, manhood in its vigor, and
old age in its feebleness and decrepitude. What-
ever other plea or apology may be set up for the
sweeping, ruthless exercise of this civil guillotine
at the present day in the name of Liberty, let us
be spared this fearful one of 'State necessity' in
this early age of the Republic, upon the floor of
the American Senate, in the face of a people yet
free."

After this (says the New York "Express")
the Whigs in office we think may feel perfectly
safe that the "civil guillotine" is not to reach
them.

Public Debt.

The following is the reported Public Debt of
the Union and the several States composing it on
the 1st of January, 1850:

FINANCES OF THE GENERAL AND STATE GOVERN-
MENTS.

UNITED STATES -	\$64,223,328
Maine -	970,000
Massachusetts -	6,091,047
New York -	23,337,249
New Jersey -	62,596
Pennsylvania -	40,424,787
Maryland -	15,000,000
Virginia -	14,400,507
North Carolina -	977,000
South Carolina -	3,622,029
Georgia -	1,903,479
Alabama -	10,385,983
Mississippi -	7,271,707
Louisiana -	16,238,131
Texas -	11,050,291
Arkansas -	3,852,172
Tennessee -	3,337,856
Ohio -	10,173,223
Michigan -	2,849,939
Indiana -	6,556,437
Illinois -	16,612,795
Missouri -	956,261
Iowa -	55,000
Total, 1850 -	\$275,486,076
Total, 1843 -	198,518,736
Increase in seven years -	\$76,967,340

Since 1850 the National Debt has been slight-
ly reduced and the debts of the State not much
increased in the aggregate, though Virginia and
perhaps one or two others have added something
to theirs. But instead of State debts we have
an enormous increase of county debts, railroad
company bonds, city water loans, &c., of which
a very large proportion has been sent abroad to
pay for railroad iron and goods, and sold at a
considerable discount. The amount of our for-
eign debt never increased so rapidly in any
former period as it has done during the present
year, and the bonds are now flooding to Europe
by millions. One of these days there will come
an end to this; but for the present money is
easy and cotton in brisk demand; so who cares?
"After me, the Deluge."—New York Tribune.

The Caloric Ship.—The New York Times
says:—The experiment of Mr. Ericsson, of
applying heated air to the propulsion of ships,
is rapidly approaching a crisis. The trial ship
for this object was launched, in this city, several
weeks ago, and by the 1st of December her ma-
chinery will be ready to test the feasibility of the
discovery as a substitute for steam. Opinions
are very much divided on the subject. The
revolution which it proposes in navigation is too
wonderful not to enlist the liveliest concern a-
mong business men. The principle, if successful
with water craft, is capable of application to
nearly all machinery now driven by steam. Mills,
factories, and railway locomotives may employ it.
The discovery, and rapid extension and em-
ployment of the magnetic telegraph are not more
remarkable than this will be, if its practical
working should correspond with the now sanguine
hopes of Mr. Ericsson, and the friends who are
furnishing him with the means.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

To Measure Corn in a Crib.

Mr. Editor: Some time since I saw in your
paper an extract from the Central Georgian, giving
a quick and easy method of measuring corn
and other grain in cribs, barns, &c. My plan
is I think, a more correct way than that, which
is simply this: After leveling the corn, multi-
ply the length by the breadth, and the product by
the depth, which will give the cubic feet of the
bulk of corn; then divide this last product by
twelve, and the quotient will be the number of
barrels of shelled corn contained in the house or
crib. If there be a remainder after the division,
it will be so many twelfths of a barrel of shelled
corn over. Example:

12 feet long.
11 feet broad.
6 feet deep.

12)792 cubic feet.

66 barrels shelled corn.
5 bushels in a barrel.

330 bushels shelled corn.

Note.—21,500 cubic inches will contain 10
bushels of shelled corn, but the same space filled
with in the ear will shell out rather more than 5
bushels. These 21,500 cubic inches contain 12
cubic feet, and 764 cubic inches over. Now,
two barrels, or ten bushels in the ear, will gener-
ally, overrun just about these 764 cubic inches.

A YOUNG FARMER.

The Coloured Population of the Western
World.—In the last number of the Anti Slavery
Reporter, we find the following computation of
the population of African descent now existing in
the New World:

United States -	3,650,000
Brazil -	3,050,000
Spanish Colonies -	1,470,000
South American Republics -	1,130,000
British Colonies -	750,000
Haiti -	850,000
French Colonies -	270,000
Dutch Colonies -	45,000
Danish Colonies -	45,000
Mexico -	70,000
Canada -	35,000
Total -	12,370,000

Of these, seven millions and a half are in slave-
ry in the United States, Brazil, and the Spanish
and Dutch Colonies; one quarter of a million in
progress of emancipation in the South American
Republics; and the remainder, four millions six

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

THE brief space which has elapsed since the close of our last session has been marked by no extraordinary political event. The quadrennial election of Chief Magistrate has passed off with less than the usual excitement. However individuals and parties may have been disappointed in the result, it is nevertheless a subject of national congratulation that the choice has been effected by the independent suffrages of a free people, undisturbed by those influences which in other countries have too often affected the purity of popular elections.

Our grateful thanks are due to an All-merciful Providence, not only for staying the pestilence which in different forms has desolated some of our cities, but for crowning the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with the blessings of peace and prosperity.

DEATH OF MR. WEBSTER.

Within a few weeks the public mind has been deeply affected by the death of Daniel Webster, filling at his decease the office of Secretary of State. His associates in the Executive government have sincerely sympathized with his family and the public generally on this mournful occasion. His commanding talents, his great political and professional eminence, his well-tryed patriotism, and his long and faithful services, in the most important public trusts, have caused his death to be lamented throughout the country, and have earned for him a lasting place in our history.

THE FISHERIES.

In the course of the last summer considerable anxiety was caused for a short time by an official intimation from the government of Great Britain that orders had been given for the protection of the fisheries upon the coasts of the British provinces in North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States and France. The shortness of this notice and the season of the year seemed to make it a matter of urgent importance. It was at first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provisions in the convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two governments differ. It was soon discovered that such was not the design of Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure have been given both here and in London.

The unadjusted difference, however, between the two governments as to the interpretation of the first article of the convention of 1818 is still a matter of importance. American fishing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to which they had free access for twenty-five years after the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845, this exclusion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Fundy, but the just and liberal intention of the Home government, in compliance with what we think the true construction of the convention, to open all the other outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies. Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was re-opened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1846, the duties on colonial fish entering our ports were greatly reduced, and by the warehouse act it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is entering to some extent into the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interest, at the movement in question.

These circumstances and the incidents above alluded to have led me to think the moment favorable for a reconsideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coasts of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist, on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British provinces. I have thought that whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in separate conventions. The illness and death of the late Secretary of State prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiation. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty. If it is found practicable to come to an agreement mutually acceptable to the two parties, conventions may be concluded in the course of the present winter. The control of Congress over all the provisions of such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will of course be reserved.

CUBA.

The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last annual message. They remain in an uneasy condition, and a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. This feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and the island, and led to some acts of which we have a right to complain. But the Captain General of Cuba is clothed with no power to treat with foreign governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Any communication which he may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal and matter of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences, (which seemed to rest on a misconception,) I directed the newly appointed Minister to Mexico to visit Havana, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was respectfully received by the Captain General, who conferred with him freely on the recent occurrences; but no permanent arrangement was effected.

In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish in the opinion of this Government even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made a subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid; and I have no reason to doubt that due respect will be paid by the government of Her Catholic Majesty to the representations which our Minister has been instructed to make on the subject.

It is but justice to the Captain General to add, that his conduct toward the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the island and this country.

Early in the present year official notes were received from the Ministers of France and Eng-

land, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the Confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

TEHUANTEPEC.

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the Convention which had been concluded between that Republic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and of the interests of those citizens of the United States who had become proprietors of the rights which Mexico had conferred on one of her own citizens in regard to that transit, has thrown a serious obstacle in the way of the attainment of a very desirable national object. I am still willing to hope that the differences on the subject which exist, or may hereafter arise, between the governments, will be amicably adjusted. This subject, however, has already engaged the attention of the Senate of the United States, and requires no further comment in this communication.

NICARAGUA.

The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and of the controversy between the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to their boundaries, was considered indispensable to the commencement of the ship canal between the two oceans, which was the subject of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly a proposition for the same purposes addressed to the two governments in that quarter and to the Mosquito Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty.

Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two republics, I engaged in the negotiation from a desire to place the great work of a ship canal between the two oceans under one jurisdiction, and to establish the important port of San Juan de Nicaragua under the government of a civilized power. The proposition in question was assented to by Costa Rica and the Mosquito Indians. It has not proved equally acceptable to Nicaragua, but it is to be hoped that the further negotiations on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of conciliation and compromise which ought always to prevail on such occasions, and that they will lead to a satisfactory result.

VENEZUELA.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the executive government of Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States, which have for many years past been urged by our charge d'affaires at Caracas. It is hoped that the same sense of justice will actuate the Congress of that Republic in providing the means for their payment.

BUENOS AYRES.

The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the confederated States having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the governments of Great Britain and France determined to negotiate with the chief of the new Confederacy for the free access of their commerce to the extensive countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if we thought proper pursue the same course.

In compliance with this invitation, our minister at Rio Janeiro and our charge d'affaires at Buenos Ayres have been fully authorized to conclude treaties with the newly-organized Confederation, or the States composing it. The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new government have as yet prevented the execution of those instructions; but there is every reason to hope that these vast countries will be eventually opened to our commerce.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which will be laid before the Senate. Should this convention go into operation, it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from which foreign nations have hitherto been almost excluded.

PERU, AND THE GUANO QUESTION.

The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian charge d'affaires relative to the Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress toward the close of the last session. Since that time, on further investigation of the subject, the doubts which had been entertained of the title of Peru to those islands have been removed; and I have deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintentionally done her, from want of information, should be repaired by an unreserved acknowledgement of her sovereignty.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the liberality of her government. Before it was known by her that her title would be acknowledged at Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affairs had authorized our charge d'affaires at Lima to announce to the American vessels which had gone to the Lobos for guano, that the Peruvian Government was willing to freight them on its own account. This intention has been carried into effect by the Peruvian Minister here, by an arrangement which is believed to be advantageous to the parties in interest.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have already given a great extension, and in some respects a new direction, to our commerce in that ocean. A direct and rapidly increasing intercourse has sprung up with Eastern Asia.—The waters of the Northern Pacific, even into the

Arctic sea, have of late years been frequented by our whalers. The application of steam to the general purposes of navigation is becoming daily more common, and makes it desirable to obtain fuel and other necessary supplies at convenient points on the route between Asia and our Pacific shores. Our unfortunate countrymen who from time to time suffer shipwreck on the coast of the eastern seas are entitled to protection. Besides these specific objects, the general prosperity of our States on the Pacific requires that an attempt should be made to open the opposite regions of Asia to a mutually beneficial intercourse. It is obvious that this attempt could be made by no power to so great advantage as by the United States, whose constitutional system excludes every idea of distant colonial dependencies.

I have accordingly been led to order an appropriate naval force to Japan, under the command of a discreet and intelligent officer of the highest rank known to our service. He is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued for about two centuries. He has been directed particularly to remonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they should be treated with humanity. He is instructed, however, at the same time to give that government the amplest assurance that the objects of the United States are such and such only as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendly and peaceful.

Notwithstanding the jealousy with which the governments of Eastern Asia regard all overtures from foreigners, I am not without hopes of a beneficial result of the expedition. Should it be crowned with success, the advantages will not be confined to the United States, but, as in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all the other maritime powers. I have much satisfaction in stating that in all the steps preparatory to this expedition the Government of the United States has been materially aided by the good offices of the King of the Netherlands, the only European power having any commercial relations with Japan.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

In passing from this survey of our foreign relations, I invite the attention of Congress to the condition of that department of the Government to which this branch of the public business is entrusted. Our intercourse with foreign powers has of late years greatly increased, both in consequence of our own growth and the introduction of many new States into the family of nations. In this way the Department of State has become overburdened. It has, by the recent establishment of the Department of the Interior, been relieved of some portion of the domestic business.

If the residue of the business of that kind, such as the distribution of Congressional documents, the keeping, publishing and distribution of the laws of the United States, the execution of the copyright law, the subject of revenges and pardons, and some other subjects relating to interior administration, should be transferred from the Department of State, it would unquestionably be for the benefit of the public service. I would also suggest that the building appropriated to the State Department is not fire-proof; that there is reason to think there are defects in its construction, and that the archives of the Government in charge of the Department, with the precious collections of the manuscript papers of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, and Monroe, are exposed to destruction by fire. A similar remark may be made of the buildings appropriated to the War and Navy Departments.

The condition of the Treasury is exhibited in the annual report from that Department.

FINANCES.

The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year, ending the 30th June last, exclusive of trust funds, were forty-nine millions seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, (49,728,386.89,) and the expenditures for the same period, likewise exclusive of trust funds, were forty-six millions seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty cents, (\$46,007,896.20); of which nine millions four hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-three cents, (\$9,455,815.83) was on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, including the last instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, leaving a balance of \$14,632,136.37 in the Treasury on the first day of July last. Since this latter period, further purchases of the principal of the public debt have been made to the extent of two millions four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$2,456,547.49,) and the surplus in the Treasury will continue to be applied to that object, whenever the stock can be procured within the limits, as to price, authorized by law.

The value of foreign merchandise imported during the last fiscal year was two hundred and seven millions two hundred and forty thousand one hundred and one dollars, (\$207,210,101.1); and the value of domestic productions exported was one hundred and forty-nine millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars, (\$149,861,911.1) besides seventeen millions two hundred and four thousand and twenty-six dollars, (\$17,204,026.4) of foreign merchandise exported; making the aggregate of the entire exports one hundred and sixty-seven millions sixty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars, (\$167,065,937.4) inclusive of the above there was exported forty-two millions five hundred and seven thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars, (\$42,507,285) in specie; and imported from foreign ports five millions two hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars, (\$5,262,643.)

THE TARIFF.

In my first annual message to Congress I called your attention to what seemed to me some defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils and promote the prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this important question.

Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message, in favor of discriminating protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is, the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased.

In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and

he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England. The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its productive industry.

The farmer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus produce, and benefited by being able to exchange them, without loss of time or expense of transportation, for the manufactures which his comfort or convenience requires. This is always done to the best advantage where a portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits.—But most manufactures require an amount of capital and a practical skill which cannot be commanded, unless they are protected for a time from ruinous competition from abroad.

Hence the necessity of laying those duties upon imported goods which the Constitution authorizes for revenue, in such a manner as to protect and encourage the labor of our own citizens. Duties however should not be fixed at a rate so high as to exclude the foreign article, but should be so graduated as to enable the domestic manufacturer fairly to compete with the foreigner in our own markets, and by the competition to reduce the price of the manufactured article to the consumer to the lowest rate at which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual interchange of their respective commodities, and thus stimulate the industry of the whole country, and render us independent of foreign nations for the supplies required by the habits or necessities of the people.

Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself, and that is, whether the duties levied should be upon the value of the article at the place of shipment, or where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduated according to quantity, as ascertained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present *ad valorem*. A certain per centage is levied on the price of the goods at the port of shipment in a foreign country.

Most commercial nations have found it indispensable, for the purpose of preventing fraud and perjury, to make the duties specific whenever the article is of such a uniform value in weight or measure as to justify such a duty. Legislation should never encourage dishonesty or crime. It is impossible that the revenue officers at the port where the goods are entered and the duties paid should know with certainty what they cost in the foreign country.

Yet the law requires that they should levy the duty according to such cost. They are, therefore, compelled to resort to very unsatisfactory evidence to ascertain what that cost was. They take the invoice of the importer, attested by his oath, as the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits. But every one must see that the invoice may be fabricated, and the oath by which it is supported false, by reason of which the dishonest importer pays a part only of the duties which are paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly receives from the treasury of the United States a reward for his fraud and perjury.

The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury heretofore made on the subject show conclusively that these frauds have been practiced to a great extent. The tendency is to destroy that high moral character for which our merchants have long been distinguished; to defraud the Government of its revenue; to break down the honest importer by a dishonest competition; and, finally, to transfer the business of importation to foreign and irresponsible agents, to the great detriment of our own citizens. I therefore again most earnestly recommend the adoption of specific duties, wherever it is practicable, or a home valuation, to prevent these frauds.

I would also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty operates to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

For full and detailed information in regard to the general condition of our Indian affairs, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the accompanying documents.

The Senate not having thought proper to ratify the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, our relations with them have been left in a very unsatisfactory condition.

In other parts of our territory particular districts of country have been set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, and their right to the lands within those limits has been acknowledged and respected. But in California and Oregon there has been no negotiation by the Government of the exclusive right of the Indians to any part of the country. They are therefore mere tenants at sufferance, and liable to be driven from them to place, at the pleasure of the whites.

The treaties which have been rejected proposed to remedy this evil by allotting to the different tribes, districts of country suitable to their habits of life, and sufficient for their support.—This provision, more than any other, is believed, led to their rejection; and as no substitute for it has been adopted by Congress, it has not been deemed advisable to attempt to enter into new treaties of a permanent character, although no effort has been spared by temporary arrangements to preserve friendly relations with them.

If it be the desire of Congress to remove them from the country altogether, or to assign to them particular districts more remote from the settlements of the whites, it will be proper to set apart by law the territory which they are to occupy, and to provide the means necessary for removing them to it. Justice alike to our own citizens and to the Indians requires the prompt action of Congress on this subject.

The amendments proposed by the Senate, to the treaties which were negotiated with the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, have been submitted to the tribes, who were parties to them, and have received their assent. A large tract of valuable territory has thus been opened for settlement and cultivation, and all danger of collision with these powerful and warlike bands has been happily removed.

The removal of the remnant of the tribe of Seminole Indians from Florida has long been a cherished object of the Government, and it is one to which my attention has been steadily directed. Admonished by past experience of the difficulty and cost of the attempt to remove them by military force, resort has been had to conciliatory measures.

By the invitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs several of the principal chiefs recently visited Washington, and whilst here acknowledged in writing the obligation of their tribe to remove with the least possible delay. Late advices from the special agent of the Government represent that they adhere to their promise, and that a council of their people has been called to make their preliminary arrangements. A gene-

ral emigration may therefore be confidently expected at an early day.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The report from the General Land Office shows increased activity in its operations. The survey of the northern boundary of Iowa has been completed with unexampled despatch. Within the last year 9,522,953 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8,032,463 acres brought into market.

In the last fiscal year there were sold 1,553,071 acres Located with bounty land warrants 3,301,311 " Located with other certificates 115,682 "

Making a total of 4,970,067 " In addition there were— Reported under swamp land grants 5,219,188 " For lot Improvs., railroads, &c. 3,025,920 "

Making an aggregate of 13,115,175 " Being an increase in the amount of lands sold and located under land warrants of 569,220 acres over the previous year.

The whole amount thus sold, located under land warrants, reported under swamp land grants, and selected for internal improvements, exceeds that of the previous year by 3,342,372 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi and Alabama.

For the quarter ending 30th September, 1852, there were sold 243,255 acres Located with bounty land warrants 1,387,116 " Located with other certificates 15,619 " Reported under swamp land grants 2,485,233 "

Making an aggregate for the qr. of 4,131,253 "

THE CENSUS.

Much the larger portion of the labor of arranging and classifying the returns of the last census has been finished, and it will now devolve upon Congress to make the necessary provision for the publication of the results in such form as shall be deemed best. The apportionment of representation, on the basis of the new census, has been made by the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with the provisions of law relating to that subject, and the recent elections have been made in accordance with it.

PATENTS.

I commend to your favorable regard the suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior that provision be made by law for the publication and distribution, periodically, of an analytical digest of all the patents which have been, or may hereafter be, granted for useful inventions and discoveries, with such descriptions and illustrations as may be necessary to present an intelligible view of their nature and operation. The cost of such publication could easily be defrayed out of the patent fund, and I am persuaded that it could be applied to no object more acceptable to inventors and beneficial to the public at large.

INSANE ASYLUM.

An appropriation of \$100,000 having been made at the last session for the purchase of a suitable site, and for the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of an Asylum for the Insane of the District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United States, the proper measures have been adopted to carry this beneficent purpose into effect.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

By the latest advices from the Mexican Boundary Commission it appears that the survey of the river Gila, from its confluence with the Colorado to its supposed intersection with the western line of New Mexico, has been completed. The survey of the Rio Grande has also been finished from the point agreed on by the Commissioners as "the point where it strikes the Southern boundary of New Mexico" to a point one hundred and thirty-five miles below Eagle Pass, which is about two-thirds of the distance along the course of the river to its mouth.

The appropriation which was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the survey is subject to the following proviso:

"Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the United States farther north of the town called 'Paso' than the same is laid down in Distumell's map, which is added to the treaty."

My attention was drawn to this subject by a report from the Department of the Interior, which reviewed all the facts of the case, and submitted for my decision the question whether, under existing circumstances, any part of the appropriation could be lawfully used or expended for the further prosecution of the work. After a careful consideration of the subject, I came to the conclusion that it could not, and so informed the head of that Department.

Orders were immediately issued by him to the commissioner and surveyor to make no further requisitions on the Department, as they could not be paid; and to discontinue all operations on the southern line of New Mexico. But as the Department had no exact information as to the amount of provisions and money which remained unexpended in the hands of the commissioner and surveyor, it was left discretionary with them to continue the survey down the Rio Grande as far as the means at their disposal would enable them, or at once to disband the commission.

A special messenger has since arrived from the officer in charge of the survey on the river, with information that the funds subject to his control were exhausted, and that the officers and others employed in the service were destitute alike of the means of prosecuting the work and of returning to their homes.

The object of the proviso was doubtless to arrest the survey of the southern and western lines of New Mexico, in regard to which different opinions have been expressed; for it is hardly to be supposed that there could be any objection to that part of the line which extends along the channel of the Rio Grande. But the terms of the law are so broad as to forbid the use of any part of the money for the prosecution of the work, or even for the payment, to the officers and agents, of the arrears due to pay which are justly due to them.

I earnestly invite your prompt attention to this subject, and recommend a modification of the terms of the proviso so as to enable the Department to cause as much of the appropriation as will be necessary to discharge the existing obligations of the Government, and to complete the survey of the Rio Grande to its mouth.

It will also be proper to make further provision by law for the fulfilment of our treaty with Mexico for running and marking the residue of the boundary line between the two countries.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Permit me to invite your particular attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, which are confided by the Constitution to your particular care.

Among the measures which seem to me of the greatest importance to its prosperity are the introduction of a copious supply of water into the city of Washington, and the construction of suitable bridges across the Potomac to replace those which were destroyed by high water in the early part of the present year.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made to defray the cost of the survey necessary for determining the best means of affording an unfailing supply of good and wholesome water. Some progress has been made in the survey, and as soon as it is completed the result will be laid before you.

Further appropriations will also be necessary for grading and paving the streets and avenues, and enclosing and embellishing the public grounds within the city of Washington.

I commend all these objects together with the charitable institutions of the District to your favorable regard.

THE FRONTIER.

Every effort has been made to protect our frontier, and that of the adjoining Mexican States, from the incursions of the Indian tribes. Of about 11,000 men of which the army is composed, nearly 8,000 are employed in the defence of the newly acquired territory, (including Texas,) and of emigrants proceeding thereto. I am gratified to say that these efforts have been unusually successful. With the exception of some partial outbreaks in California and Oregon, and occasional depredations on a portion of the Rio Grande, owing, it is believed, to the disturbed state of that border region, the incursions of the Indians have been effectually restrained.

Experience has shown, however, that whenever the two races are brought into contact, collisions will inevitably occur. To prevent those collisions the United States have generally set apart portions of their territory for the exclusive occupation of the Indian tribes. A difficulty occurs, however, in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact by which that State was admitted into the Union, she retained the ownership of all the vacant lands within her limits.

The government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portions of her territory to the Indians; but as fast as her settlements advance she lets it off in counties, and proceeds to survey and sell it. This policy manifestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the Indians, but to compel them to resort to plunder for subsistence. It also deprives this government of that influence and control over them without which no durable peace can ever exist between them and the whites.

I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, apart from considerations of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occupancy of the small remnants of tribes within her borders, subject of course to her own final and eventual jurisdiction. If she should fail to do this, the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our duty to the Indians themselves, will, it is feared, become a subject of serious embarrassment to the Government. It is hoped, however, that a timely and just provision by Texas may avert this evil.

No appropriation for fortifications was made at the two last sessions of Congress. The cause of this omission is, probably, to be found in a growing belief that the system of fortification adopted in 1816, and heretofore acted on, requires revision.

The subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation; but it should not be delayed longer than can be avoided. In the meantime there are certain works which have been commenced—some of them nearly completed—designed to protect our principal seaports from Boston to New Orleans, and a few other important points. In regard to the necessity for these works, it is believed that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefore recommend that the appropriations necessary to prosecute them be made.

I invite your attention to the remarks on this subject, and on others connected with his Department, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency with economy. Owing chiefly to the advanced season when the act was passed, little has yet been done in regard to many of the works beyond making the necessary preparations. With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them, but most of them will require additional appropriations. I trust that these appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficent policy, so auspiciously resumed, may be continued.

Great care should be taken, however, to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise the sums expended will in most cases be lost.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the prosperous condition of the branch of the public service committed to its charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the Department during the past year.

The preparations for the Japan expeditions, to which I have already alluded; the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Bering's Straits; the incipient measures taken towards a reconnaissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the River La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation; all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country abounding in the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special consideration, in view of its connection with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE act of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint-stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

WILLIAM H. CUMMING, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, W. S. Rankin, Rev. C. P. Deems, J. M. Garrett, Dr. D. W. Wier, W. J. McConnell, of Greensboro; Dr. S. G. Coffin, J. W. Field, Jamestown; F. Elliott, Guilford; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina Female College; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cook, Fayetteville; E. F. Lilly, Wadesboro; J. J. Buggs, Raleigh; Leroy Springs, Charlotte; J. J. Jackson, Pittsboro; H. B. Elliott, Cedar Falls.

PETER ADAMS, Secretary.

June 1st, 1852.

NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD!

PRESTON AND MERRILL'S

INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDER,

A NEW ARTICLE

FOR MAKING LIGHT AND SWEET BREAD.

WHEN this article is used according to the directions, it never fails to make light bread, if good flour is used; and it is warranted to keep in an airtight container.

Bread made with this yeast is perfectly wholesome, not liable to sour upon the stomach, and is more nourishing and economical than Bread raised with the common Brewer's or Baker's Yeast, which, as is well known to Chemists, in producing lightness, converts into gas and spirit a portion of the sweet and nourishing qualities of the Flour, which are thus wholly lost.

It is a great convenience, that it is always READY and SUITABLE to the dough requires no standing, but is ready to be taken as soon as mixed, and the ignorant can hardly mistake in its use. Should an excess be put in, it will not turn the bread yellow, with an ugly or soapy taste, as saleratus and soda will; thus saving much waste.

It is suitable for almost all kinds of Sweet Cakes, Gingerbread, Dumplings, and Griddle Cakes.

It is Dough mixed with common Yeast, and failing to rise, may be made light, and saved, by thoroughly kneading in the proper quantity of this yeast.

Sold in any quantity at the Drug Store of

Nov. 20, 1852. (705) T. J. PATRICK.

"Justice to whom Justice is Due!"

THE Subscribers have associated themselves together, are prepared to execute all manner of

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting in the most durable, skillful and fashionable style.

From their experience and superior claims, as regular instructed mechanics, they flatter themselves that they will secure at least a small portion of the public patronage.

Their charges will be as low as it can be done by any one who use sole occupation in the art, and they are engaged in painting, but will not work for the miserable pittance for which unskilled workmen and negroes may be employed.

As native and resident citizens of Old Guilford their claims are certainly greater than those of non-residents, free negroes, &c.; and a thinking and liberal public it is hoped will encourage true worth and honest industry.

All country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

Either or both of us may at any time be found at our Shop on South Street, or by inquiry at Rankin & McLean's Store.

Buggies kept constantly on hand for sale.

MORING & SUMMERL. 704-46.

Nov. 9th, 1852.

\$150,000.

By enclosing \$1, post paid, and directing to this office of the subscriber at New Garden, Guilford, N. C., any and all persons wishing to travel, or those who are out of employment, and may wish, profitable employment, may secure the means of making from \$5 to \$10 a day by return mail, in the shape of knowledge of a valuable discovery in universal demand all over the United States. Your own exertions and \$5 is all that is required to make this knowledge immediately lucrative in every city, town or country in the Union.

Thousands of dollars have been made by a knowledge of this discovery by many persons in the Northern, Middle and Western States during the last year, and thousands may be made in the Southern States, by any one of ordinary energy, during the coming year. Every head of a family should have it and save \$10 a year.

Send on your all-nightly dollars, and quit vile factitious six-penny day labor, for the assurance of honorable competence proportioned to the exertions you make.

A. V. COFFIN. 701-11.

Oct. 18, 1852.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,

CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c.

The Subscriber is now receiving his large and well assorted Summer Stock of Drugs and Medicines, which were purchased by himself at rates so favorable as to enable him to sell them 33 1/3 per cent. less than heretofore offered in this market, and in many articles he can do even more than this.

Deeming it unnecessary to give an entire catalogue of prices here, which can be furnished at any time to Physicians, and others at his Drug Store, he will simply state a few of the articles and their prices, to-wit:

S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, qt. bot. 75 cts.

Aqua Ammonia, 25 "

Iodine Potassium, 62 1/2 "

Winters Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 75 "

Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, 75 "

Small profits and quick sales, is the word, call and judge for yourselves.

To his friends and customers, he would say that his stock is larger, and assortment more complete than it has been for the last 12 years, and he is determined to sell them as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased in the western part of the State. Call and examine for yourselves.

Physician's prescriptions and family medicines compounded and dispensed at any hour, day or night. His personal attention is given to this branch of the business.

D. P. WEIR. 623-11.

May, 1851.

COACH SHOP.

ROBERT A. FORBES still continues to do

business at his Old Stand, 3 1/2 miles east of

GREENSBOROUGH,

on the main stage road, where he will keep on hand or make to order any kind of work done in the above named branch of business, viz:

Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

(patent excepted) of good material, and put up in a neat and substantial style; painted plain, or very fancy, ornamented in such a way as not to be surpassed in this country.

All orders for work promptly filled; and Repairing done on short notice.

August 18, 1852. 622-11.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES.

MILLARD FILLMORE, President of

the United States of America, in pursuance of

the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An

act in relation to the lands sold in the Greensboro,

late St. Helena, Land District, in the State of Louisiana,

and authorizing the re-survey of certain lands

in said district," approved August 29th, 1842, and

of the acts of Congress authorizing the sale of the

Public Lands, do hereby declare and make known,

that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at

GREENSBORO, in the State of LOUISIANA, com-

mencing on Monday, the eleventh day of April next,

for the sale of the unappropriated and vacant tracts

of Public Land situated within the limits of the fol-

lowing named Townships and fractional Townships,

according to the approved plans of re-survey, to wit:

South of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.

Township two, of range one.

Fractional township three, of range three.

Fractional township two, of range five.

South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian.

Fractional township eight, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, and fractional

township eight, of range two.

Townships one, two, three, four, and six, and fractional

township eight, of range three.

Townships one, two, three, four, and six, and fractional

township eight, of range four.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, and fractional

townships eight and nine, of range five.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range six.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seven.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, and seven, of range eight.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range nine.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range ten.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range eleven.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships one, three, four, and six, of range fourteen.

Fractional townships seven, eight, and nine, of range fifteen.

Fractional township nine, of range sixteen.

Lands which have been and shall be selected and designated for the State, under the act entitled "An act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein," approved March 2d, 1849, and the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp' lands within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850; also, all those tracts for which the patents have been issued or applied for by the day appointed for the commencement of the sale, or which shall not have been finally acted upon by that time, under the provisions of the act of 29th August, 1842, herein before mentioned, together with lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, will be excluded from the sale.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the day appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sale thus closed; but the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fourth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:

JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the tracts of land to be offered for sale within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and making payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

705-14W

THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA

should not send to the North for

THEIR FURNITURE

SO LONG AS

P. Thurston remains in Greensboro'.

HE gives an especial invitation to persons visit him at his place, to call on his Furniture Room, on West-street, and examine his work, and if they are not convinced that better bargains, (taking into consideration the faithfulness and beauty of the work,) can be had of him than elsewhere, then he has nothing more to say.

Among his stock will be found a variety of fine Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats, Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases, Washstands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., together with a handsome variety of

Walnut and Birch Furniture.

His prices are reduced so low, that all persons wishing any article in his line, will find it to their interest to purchase of him.

All kinds of Lumber used in his business, and country produce, received in payment for Furniture.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting bands with copper rivets. The bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern bands, and will be sold as low as they can be bought in New York.

My shop is near Jesse Walker's mill, on Deep River.

CHAS. M. LINES.

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

3rd Jan. 1852. 660-11

References:—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro'; Charles E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Eddy, Hoggins Mine; Holmes, Earnheart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan County.

D. P. WEIR,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

South Street, Greensboro',

IS in receipt of a large and well selected assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, and DYE STUFFS, warranted pure, and sold at the smallest possible advance. Call and examine. One door north of the Bank of Cape Fear.

May 12th, 1852. 622-11.

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D., 1852.

Ruth S. Hairston,

vs.

The heirs at Law of Robert Hairston, deceased to-wit: George Hairston, Henry Co., Va., Samuel Hairston, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Marshall Hairston, Henry Co., Va., Harlan Hairston, Mississippi, Children of America Calloway, a sister of said Robert Hairston, who died before he died, leaving Ruth who married George Pannell, Henry Va., and Gen. Calloway, a lunatic, his father John Calloway is his committee, Henry Co., Va. Children of Ruth Hairston, a sister of said Robert Hairston deceased, who died before said Robert to-wit: Peter Hairston Henry Co., Va., George Hairston and Samuel Hairston Henry Co., Va., and Elizabeth Dillard, widow of Peter H. Dillard, who died before the said Robert, She lives in Henry Co., Va. Children of Bethania Pannell, half sister of the said Robert, who died before he died, leaving the following children, to-wit: William S. Pannell, Pittsylvania Co., Va., and Elizabeth Stewart, wife of Archibald Stewart, who lives in Patrick Co., Va. Children of John A. Hairston of Mississippi, who died before his brother the said Robert Hairston, leaving the following children, to-wit: Elizabeth, who married Robert L. Jones, Ruth A. Hairston, George S. Hairston, Marshall Hairston and Susan A. Hairston.

Petition for Dower.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said absent defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court house in Crawford on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur, to the petition of plaintiff, or judgment proconesso will be taken and the cause set for hearing ex-parte as to them.

Witness, Samuel H. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1852.

SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, C. S. C.

Pr. adv., \$5. 704-6W.

North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.

John Fruit, admr. of Jacob Wright, dec'd,

vs.

Isaac Wright, Davis Wright, Harman Wright, Leonard Wright, David Wright, Mary Wright and Martha Wright, the four last being minors without guardian.

Petition to sell real estate and make the same assets in the hands of the administrator, &c.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Isaac Wright and Harman Wright, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in the town of Greensboro', notifying the said Isaac Wright and Harman Wright of the filing of this petition, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Randolph at the courthouse in Asheboro' on the first Monday in February, 1853, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same heard ex-parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at office in Asheboro' the first Monday in November, 1852. Issued 12th Nov. 1852.

Pr. adv \$5 706-6 B. F. HOOVER, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.

Thomas A. Futral } Attachment levied on the defendant's interest in the lands of

Joab Parks. } Thomas Parks, dec'd.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Joab Parks, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in Greensboro', N. C., notifying the defendant of the pendency of this suit, and requiring him to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the county of Randolph at the courthouse in Asheboro', on the first Monday in February, 1853, and then and there to plead, answer or reply, or judgment will be entered against him and the land levied on condemned to the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at office in Asheboro' the 1st Monday in November, 1852. Issued 13th November, 1852.

Pr. adv \$5 706-6 B. F. HOOVER, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term 1852.

Petition for Sale of real Estate.

The petition of James Perry and wife Hannah, Mary Perry and James Henderson and wife Betsey, Nicholas Perry and Samuel Perry.

Against

George Kirk, Joseph Kirk, John Kirk, Edward Lindley and wife Nancy, Stroud and wife Sally, Willis Meacham and wife Polly, and William Love and wife Ellen.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that the defendants are not residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement of the pendency of this petition be made in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the space of three months, that the Defendants may appear at the next term, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and be set down to be heard ex-parte.

M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

Nov. 1, 1852. (705-3m.) of Chatham.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.

Lorenzo D. Wood, } Petition for Divorce now

Rebecca J. Wood. } pending.

The defendant in the above case, Rebecca J. Wood is notified that on the 20th day of December A. D. 1852, in the Clerk's Office, in Clayton, Barbour county in the State of Alabama, I will proceed to take the deposition of William Kennedy, Sen. and others to be read on my behalf on the trial of the above stated suit pending in said Randolph Superior Court of Law.

If the depositions are not all taken on the said 20th day of December, that on the next day at the same place, the testimony of said witnesses and others will be taken or completed.

Pr. adv. \$5. 904-6W L. D. WOOD.

The Brothers' Steamboat Company,

OR RANKIN'S LINE,

IS prepared with Steamers "Brothers," and "Douglass," and a company of "Low Boat" to carry with dispatch, all freight shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.

JOHN BANKS, Ag't.

(697-6m.) D. & W. McLAUREN, Ag'ts.

Sept. 18, 1852. Fayetteville.

Fruit Trees, Roses, Green-House Plants

Of the Choicest Kinds,

FOR SALE at my Nursery and Garden, one mile southwest of Greensboro', N. C. Orders may be left with W. J. McConnell, or Rankin & McLean, or directed, post paid, to the proprietor, Greensboro'. For prices, see Catalogue.

Oct. 1852. (701-41) THOS. H. FENTRESS.

I GOOD second-hand Piano for sale by

Nov. 1851. RANKIN & McLEAN.

