The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country and to your Duty."

VOLUME 6. CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 5, 1858. NUMBER 44.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. Nuspaper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (fifteen lines, this sized type) for the first insertion, and twenty cents for each continuance, court advertising and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. more than regular prices, for advertisers by the year. A reasonable deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to those advertising in their advertisements to the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly at 75 cents per square for each time.

Persons advertising in their advertisements for a specified number of insertions desired to have their advertisements continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

Crockery, Crockery!

A new supply of White Granite, Common White and Painted Ware, Blue Edge Plates and Cups and Saucers, 25 cents set, Tumblers 6 cents a piece, at Hima Hall, Sept. 15, 1857.

JAMES HARTY & CO.
144

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.

The subscriber being desirous of improving his health, offers for sale his residence on Church and —— Streets. The lot is large and healthy and one of the most pleasant in the town. The buildings are all new, have been finished off lately in good style, and the Dwelling House is convenient for the domestic part of the building is in a style superior to any building in the town, and in the yard is a well of excellent water. This desirable residence is situated within the range of the Female College, one of the finest buildings in the State. As I do not wish to purchase without examining for myself, I will take great pleasure in showing the property to any one desirous of purchasing. I will make the price correspond with the times, not expecting to realize what will pay for the cost of the house.

GEO. CROSS.
Charlotte, Sept. 15, 1857. 29tf

40,000 PAIRS
OF
Boots, Shoes,

BROGANS
AND
Over Shoes,

EMBRACING every variety of Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, Youths and Children's,

BOOTS and SHOES

Just received in addition to my wholesale or retail establishment in the

Southern Country,

which are manufactured *EXPRESSLY* for this market, and I feel satisfied they will give better satisfaction than those purchased at other places, and I will sell them at prices for the same quality of goods as low as any other establishment in the country.

It is necessary to examine our Stock and prices to be satisfied that this is the place to

Buy Boots and Shoes.

BOONE & CO.

N. B.—One price only.
Sept. 15, 1857. 31tf

Field Seeds!

Orchard, Tall Meadow, Blue Grass, Orchard, Lucerne, Herd's Grass, &c. A large quantity just received and for sale at the lowest market prices, at

PRITCHARD'S
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
Irwin's Corner.
29tf

Otto of Rose!

A fresh Assortment of Lubrin's, Glem's and Atkinson's Splendid Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachets, &c. &c.

PRITCHARD'S
Fancy Drug Store.
Irwin's Corner.

Soluble Ess. Camphor!

For Diseases of the Throat, Mouth, Stomach, &c. &c. prepared and sold at

PRITCHARD'S
Drug and Chemical Store,
Irwin's Corner.

Drake's Aromatic Bitters!

A tonic and anti-dyspeptic Medicine, just to hand at

PRITCHARD'S
Depot of Sance Family Medicines.
Irwin's Corner.

Try It! Try It!

HOOFLAND'S concentrated Extract of BUCHU is the best medicine in the world for the class of diseases it proposes to treat. Try it.

PRITCHARD'S DRUG HOUSE,
Irwin's Corner.

White Lead.

10,000 LBS. WHITE LEAD just received and for sale at

H. M. PRITCHARDS,
Druggist & Chemist.

Foote's History of N. Carolina.

H. BOONE, the agent for the above book, has left a few copies at *P. J. LOWRIE'S* STORE. Persons desiring copies will call soon.

Sept. 15, 1857. 13tf

HERRISON & LEIDING,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Lace, Linens, Hosiery, Embroideries, &c.,
NO. 10 MEETING STREET,
OPPOSITE HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HERRISON. HERMAN LEIDING.

Horses! Horses!!
An Infallible Remedy for HORSES!

ON the receipt of One Dollar, I will mail to any person, a receipt of a remedy for Horses while suffering from Botts or Grubs. This remedy has never been known to fail in the worst cases to give immediate relief. Every man who has a horse should always have this receipt by them. The material, of which the medicine is composed can be procured by any person at all times. If this remedy fails when given as I direct, the money will be refunded. Address me at Greensboro', Guilford co., N. C.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 15, '857. 29tf

Dye-Stuffs, Dye-Stuffs!

THE very best of this class of articles, consisting in part of Solution of Tin, Extract of Logwood, Cochineal, Madder, &c., may be purchased now at

PRITCHARD'S
Drug Store, Irwin's Corner.

Port Monnaies, Port Monnaies.

A NEW and beautiful assortment just received at

PRITCHARD'S
Drug and Chemical House,
Irwin's Corner.

Country Merchants

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine our wholesale prices of *choice* DRUGS and MEDICINES, put up in any style to order, by

PRITCHARD,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Irwin's Corner.

Varnishes, Varnishes!

A LARGE stock now on hand consisting of Demar, Copal, Couch Body, Furniture, Japan, &c., which will be sold for *CASH* lower than any other house in Charlotte. By

H. M PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Irwin's Corner.

Condition Powders!

FARMERS and others interested in STOCK, are assured that these preparations are unsurpassed as health-giving remedies to Horses, Cattle, and all kinds of Stock. For sale at

PRITCHARD'S
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
Irwin's Corner.

Paint or Linseed Oil.

300 GALLONS just received and for sale at the lowest market prices, by

H. M. PRITCHARD, M. D
Druggist & Chemist,
Irwin's Corner.

Prof. DE GRATH'S
ELECTRIC OIL.

THE ELECTRIC OIL—Electric Cures—Pain is the precursor of death, relieve the pain and you check the disease.

Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil is the marvel of the age, for the following distinct complaints:

Cures Rheumatism effectually in a day;
Cures Neuralgia, Toothache two minutes;
Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes;
Cures Burns, Wounds, Bruises, one to three days;
Cures Headache, fifteen minutes;
Cures Earache, Stiff Neck, Ague, one night;
Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days;
Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six to ten days;
Cures Frosted Feet and Chilblains, one to three days;
Cures Ague and Fever, one to two days, and all nervous and sanguinous affections.
Cures deafness in one to four days;
Cures all Pains in the Back, Breast, &c., in two days.

As an example of the estimation in which it is held by one of the ablest jurists and writers on law, &c., in this country, we will give a letter received by Prof. De Grath from John Livingston, Esq., Editor of the well known Monthly Law Magazine, 157 Broadway, New York, a word of such testimony is of more weight among the best classes of the country, than volumes from unknown writers:

GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, May 7, 1856.

Prof. Charles De Grath—I freely give it as my opinion that your "Electric Oil" is among the most wonderful discoveries of modern times. At the earnest request of a lady who alleges she had been relieved of a most painful affection by its use, I was induced to try a bottle, though at the time of purchasing, I fully believed it to be a quack nostrum and a catch-penny humbug. But a trial convinces me that it does possess a magic power, and its use will prove a blessing to suffering humanity.

I recently took a cold from sleeping in damp sheets, and my neck became so much swollen and painful, that I could not turn my head.

After doing without success, everything prescribed by my physician, I yesterday tried your Electric Oil. This morning I am well, the relief having been as complete as it was instantaneous.

Yours very truly,
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Editor Monthly Law Magazine,
157 Broadway & 199 West Fourteenth st., N. Y.

Mr. Livingston belongs to the old wealthy and highly respectable families of the first settlers of New York. Any one can address him on the subject of the above letter, which will be answered with pleasure.

Caution.—There are numerous imitations springing upon the reputation that my article has acquired. The public must beware. They are worthless.

DR. H. M. PRITCHARD,
sole agent for Charlotte, and sold by Druggists and Country Merchants generally.
Nov. 3, 1857.

Bathing and Surgeon's Sponge,

OF the first quality, at

PRITCHARD'S DRUG STORE.

White Lead! White Lead!!

ANOTHER supply invoiced. Pure Article 9½ cents *per lb. for Cash*, together with every variety of colors, &c., at

PRITCHARD'S
Drug and Paint Store.

Quinine has Declined!

POWERS & WIGHTMAN'S pure QUININE at $2 50 per oz.—*Cash invariably*—at

PRITCHARD'S
Chemical House,
Irwin's Corner.

Breast Pumps, Nursing Bottles
India Rubber Shields, &c., &c.,

JUST to hand at

PRITCHARD'S
Family Drug Store.

Teeth and Ear Syringes,

JUST received at

PRITCHARD'S.

Becker's Farina!

THE superiority of this article over Corn Starch, Tapioca, Sago, &c., as an article of diet for invalids and children, is unquestioned by the medical faculty. Full supply at

PRITCHARD'S
Family Drug Store.
Sept. 15, 1857. 29tf

Poetry.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

TO LET.

BY LAWRENCE.

To be let at a very desirable rate,
A snug little house in a healthy estate;
'Tis a young man's heart and the agent is chance,
Affection the rent, to be paid in advance.
The owner, as yet, has lived in it alone,
So the fixtures are not of much value—but soon
'Twill be furnished by Cupid himself—if a wife
Takes a lease for the term of her natural life.

The tenant will have a few taxes to pay;
Love, honor, (and the heaviest item) obey.
As for good will the subscriber's inclined
To have that, if agreeable, settled in kind.
Indeed, if he could such a matter arrange,
He'd be highly delighted to take in exchange,
Provided true title, by prudence be shown,
Any heart unincumbered and free as his own.

Miscellaneous.

THE IMPROMPTU MARRIAGE.

BY E. W. DEWEES.

"For heaven's sake, Susy, do be serious, if you can, for five minutes. Pray, pray, cease this trifling, which is but cruel playing with my feelings, and let us treat this subject as it deserves, soberly and seriously."

"Well, there, then!" cried the laughing, blackeyed girl to whom Charles Westerly spoke. "There, then, is that grave enough? See, the corners of my mouth are duly turned down and my eyes rolled up, and I am as sober as a patient who has caught sight of the dentist's pullikins. Do I suit you so?"

"You suit me any how, and you know it well, you witch," cried Charles, gazing, with a smile, at the pretty face puckered up in its affectation of demureness. But he was not to be driven from his point; and he resumed, gravely, after a pause,

"The time has come, Susy, when I feel I have a right to demand an explicit answer to my suit. You have trifled with my earnest feelings long enough. I have grown restless under my fetters."

"Shake them off then, Charley!" interrupted the saucy girl, with a pretty defiant toss of her head, which plainly said, "I defy you to do it."

"I cannot, Susy—I cannot, and you know it," replied the hapless lover, impatiently.

"That being the case, take my advice—wear them gracefully, and don't pull and jerk so—it only makes them hurt you."

The young man turned away angrily, and walked silently up and down the room, evidently fretting and fuming internally. Susy, meantime, looked out of the window and yawned.

Charles continued his moody walk.

"Oh, what a beautiful blue bird, out on the maple tree," cried Susy, suddenly; "do come and see it."

Charles mechanically approached the window and looked out.

"Don't you think, Charley," said Susy, laying her hand on his arm, and looking up eagerly in his face, "don't you think you could manage to——"

"What! Susy, dear," asked Charles, all his tenderness awakened by her manner, "what!"

"Drop a pinch of salt on his tail," returned the provoking girl, with an affectation of simplicity, "for then you know you could catch it."

His answer was to fling her off, and with a suppressed exclamation, turned angrily away.

His walk this time was longer than before, and his cogitations more earnest; for he did not heed any of Susy's artfully artless devices to allure his notice. At last he stopped abruptly before her, and said,

"Susy, for three long years I have been your suitor, without either confession of love, or promise of marriage on your part. Often as I have demanded to know your sentiments toward me, you have always coquettishly refused me an answer. This state of things must cease. I love you, as you know, better than my life; but I will no longer be your plaything. To-morrow you are going away to a distance, to be absent for months; and if you cannot, this very day, throw aside your coquetry, and give me an honest 'yes,' for my answer, I shall consider that I have received a 'no,' and act accordingly."

"And how would that be? What would you do?" asked Miss Susy, curiously.

"Begin by tearing your false and worthless image from my heart," cried Charles, furiously.

"It would be a bloody business, Charley; and you would not succeed either."

"I should, and would succeed, as you shall see, if you wish, cruel, heartless girl."

"But I don't wish, Charley, dear—I love dearly to have you love me."

"Why, then," cried the foolish youth, quite won over again, "why, then, dearest Susy, will you not consent?"

"Remember, I said I liked to be loved—I did not say anything about loving. But, pray, how long did you say you had been courting me, in that pretty little speech of yours?"

"Three long years."

"Neatly and accurately quoted, Charley. But you know Rachel, in the Bible, was only won after seven years' courtship. You don't suppose I am going to rate myself any cheaper than she did, do you? Suppose we drop this tiresome subject for four years; perhaps, by that time, I may be able to work myself up to the falling-in-love point—there is no knowing what wonders time may effect."

"If you are not in love now, you never will be," returned Charles, sturdily, "and I will have my answer now, or never."

"Never! then," laughed Susy. But she had gone a step too far. Her often severely tried lover was now too much in earnest to bear her trifling longer.

"Never, be it then," he cried, and seizing his hat, he strode angrily from the room.

Susy listened to his receding footsteps with dismay. Had she, indeed, by her incorrigible love of coquetry, alienated that noble, manly heart? It smote her to the soul to think so. As she heard him open the front door, impelled by a feeling of despair, she raised the window-sash, and leaning forward, whispered,

"Charley, Charley! you will be at the boat to-morrow to bid me good-bye, won't you? Surely we are still friends!"

As she spoke, she tore a rose from her bosom, and threw it to him. It lodged on his arm, but he brushed it away, as though it had been poison, and passed on without looking up.

Susy spent the rest of the day in tears.

The next morning, early, began the bustle of departure. Susy was going to accompany her widowed and invalid mother on a trip to Havana, for her health.

As they reached the wharf, and descended from the carriage, Susy's eyes made themselves busy searching for one wished-for face, but it was nowhere to be seen.

The steamboat lay panting and puffing, impatient to be let loose. Susy's mother, aided by the servant-man who accompanied them, had already crossed the plank which lay between the wharf and the boat, and Susy was reluctantly following, when the sound of a voice behind her—the very voice she was longing to hear—startled her. She turned to look around, and missing her footing, fell into the water.

Another instant, and Charles had thrown off his coat, and calling out loudly,

"Tell the captain not to allow the wheel to stir, and to lower me a rope!" he sprang into the river.

But of her whom he was risking his life to save, he was able to perceive no trace.

Judging that the current of the river might have carried her a little forward, he swam around the wheel, but still he saw her not, and despair seized his heart as he conjectured that she might be under the boat. He strained his eyes to see through the water, and at length discerned, far below the surface, what seemed the end of a floating garment lodged between the wheel and the rounded bottom of the boat.

If this were indeed the unfortunate girl, the least movement of the wheel must inevitably crush her, and Charles, in his terror, fancied it was already beginning to turn.—He dived, and clutched at the garment, but missed it. He rose panting, and almost exhausted; but scarcely waiting to get a breath, again he plunged below. This time his efforts were rewarded with success, at least so far that he was able to bring Susy's form to the surface of the water; but she seemed totally lifeless.

Charles was now so nearly spent, that he had only sufficient presence of mind left to sleep Susy somewhat easily to him while he kept himself afloat by holding on to the wheel.

But this, his last hope of support, seemed also to fail him soon, as he perceived that it was now really beginning to turn slowly round. By a desperate effort, he struck his foot against one of the paddles, so as to push himself as far from the danger as possible. As he did so, something touched his head, and his hand grasped a rope. New life seemed now infused into him. He gathered all his energies, and fastened the rope around Susy's waist—consciousness then entirely forsook him.

In the meantime the witnesses of the scene, after giving Charles' instructions to the captain, had watched his struggles and exertions with breathless interest. The friendly rope had been flung to him again and again, but in the excitement of his feelings, and his semi insensibility, he had been incapable of availing himself of the offered aid.

At last perceiving that he was quite exhausted, and must inevitably soon let go his hold on the wheel, and then probably sink to rise no more, the captain judged it best to run the risk of moving off, so that a small boat could be sent to the rescue.

The result of this hazardous experiment was successful. Susy was raised by means of the rope; and a boat reached Charles in time to save him also.

Both sufferers were taken on board the steamboat, which now rapidly moved off to make up for lost time.

And thus, when our hero regained his consciousness, he found himself on the Mississippi river, many miles from home, bound for New Orleans. Of course his first anxious inquiry was for Susy, and when informed that she was rapidly recovering, his happiness seemed complete. He showed his contentment by turning over, and falling into a deep, quiet sleep.

About sundown, a message came to him, that Miss L—— desired to see him.

He found her lying on a sofa in the captain's state-room, which had been given up to her. Her mother was sitting beside her.

She looked very pale, and somewhat suffering, but she held out her hand to him very gratefully, while the tears stood in her eyes.

"Charles," she said, without offering a word of thanks, "I want to see a clergyman. Is there one on board?"

"I will go and see," said Charles, moving to the door, but a dreadful thought striking him, he turned, exclaiming,

"Good God, Susy, you do not think——"

"That I am going to die? No, Charles, but I want to see a clergyman."

Charles went, and soon returned, accompanied by a minister of the gospel.

"I thank you, sir, for coming to me," said Susy, to the latter, as he entered. "I have a strange request to make of you.—Would you object, sir, in the presence, and with the consent of my mother, to unite me to that gentleman?"

If the minister was astonished at this request, Charles was infinitely more so.

"What did you say, Susy? Did I hear aright?"

"I believe so," said Susy, smiling at his eager amazement. "Does the scheme meet your approval?"

"It was heaven-inspired!" cried the poor fellow, crazed by his joy—but a shade coming over his radiant face, he added gravely,

"But, Susy, have you considered? Remember, I want your love, not your gratitude—I will be satisfied with nothing less."

"Do not be concerned about that, dear Charles," replied Susy, gazing at him very tenderly through her tears. "Be assured you have them both, and had the first, long, long before you had the last."

"But, Susy, you said only yesterday——"

"Never mind what I said yesterday," interrupted Susy, with some of her old spirit breaking out. "Just mind what I say to-day. If I was a fool once, is that any reason I must be one always? But, indeed, Charles," she added, more softly, "I have always meant to be your wife—the only scruple I have, is, that I am not half, nor quarter, good enough for you."

It is needless to say how this discussion ended. The reader has already divined that Charles continued his journey to Havana. And thus, in the course of one eventful day, he risked a life, and saved a life, made an impromptu marriage, and set out on a most unexpected wedding trip.

Abstract of Department Reports.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—MR. COBB.

A brief abstract of the figures of this Report may not be out of place for reference. The Government spent this last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1857, $70,822,722

On the Civil List,	$27,531,922	
Int'r Departm't,	5,358,374	
War Departm't,	19,261,774	
Navy Departm't,	12,726,856	
Public Debt,	5,943,896	$70,822,722

The budget of expenditure for the current fiscal year, to end June 30, 1858, is made,		$74,963,058
Act'l first quart'r $23,714,528		
Estimates three quarters	51,248,530	$74,963,058

The balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, July 1, was	$17,710,114
Revenue to 30th Sept.	20,929,819
Estimated to 30th June	36,050,000
Total,	$75,389,933

This would leave $426,875, provided the revenue is not over estimated nor the expenditure underrated; to provide against which contingencies and to guard the public credit the Secretary asks for authority to employ Treasury notes, not to exceed the sum of $20,000,000. The Customs Revenue for the first quarter was $18,573,220. The Secretary calculates on only $40,000,000 for the remaining nine months. Instead of $231,000,000 in dutiable merchandise for the year entered for consumption, (as the first quarter would indicate,) he looks for no more than $[illegible], owing to the commercial revulsion. The total and miscellaneous revenues of the year he sets down at $66,000,000, of which $7,550,000 was realized the first quarter.

The public debt was reduced on the 1st of July to $29,000. The Department has since purchased $3,893, leaving the amount outstanding $29,165,154.

The Department has collected anew the railway capital and debt of the country.—These amount in—

Capital,	$491,435,661
Debt,	417,243,664
Total,	$908,679,325

The total annual income is reported at $48,406,488. Interest on the debt, $25,093,293.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR—MR. FLOYD.

The army consists of nineteen regiments, divided into ten of infantry, four of artillery, two of dragoons, two of cavalry and one of mounted riflemen. The whole strength of the army, as posted, consists of about 17,984 men; and the actual strength on the 1st of July last, was 15,764. In addition to the movements which the troops have been called on to make this year, this force, is called on to garrison 68 permanent forts and to occupy 70 posts spread over an area of about 3,000,000 square miles. The Secretary of War thinks that to render governmental protection to our vast frontier and emigration perfect, a very large augmentation of the army would not be required;—five additional regiments will answer the purpose, if properly posted; he, therefore, suggests the propriety of asking from Congress this increase.

The army has been constantly and actively engaged. The Indian war in Florida claimed the attention of a strong force; exigent affairs in Kansas demanded the presence there of two regiments; and, finally, the movement of troops to Utah was a most serious and important undertaking.

The Secretary of War reviews the present condition of the Mormons—their disregard of the civil authorities of the United States—and alludes to the prevailing belief that they instigated the Indians to hostilities against our citizens. Nevertheless, it has always been the policy and desire of the Federal Government to avoid collision with this Mormon community. It has borne with their insubordination until, at length, they stand like a lion in the pathway that leads from the Atlantic States to the Pacific seaboard. It was hence thought expedient, during the past summer, to send a body of troops to Utah with the civil officers recently appointed to that Territory. As the intention then was merely to establish these functionaries in the offices to which they have been commissioned, and to erect Utah into a geographical military department the force then dispatched and now *en route* to the Territory, was thought to be amply sufficient for these purposes. Supplies were abundant, the position was favorable for holding the Indians in check, and it was hardly within the line of reasonable probability that the people could put themselves beyond the pale of reconciliation with the Government by acts of unprovoked rebellion. This, however, they have done. Great care was taken, in preparing the march to Utah, that nothing should even seem to excite apprehension. The instructions to the commanding officer were not to allow any conflict between the troops and the people of the Territory, except only in case he should be called on by the Governor for soldiers to act as a *posse comitatus* in enforcing obedience to the laws. In conformity with this sentiment, an active, discreet officer was sent in advance of the army to Utah, for the purpose of assuring the people of the Territory of the peaceful intentions of the Government. This officer found that the deluded people were determined to resist, by force if necessary, the entrance of the army into the valley of Salt Lake. Supplies of every sort were refused him, and the day after his departure Brigham Young issued his proclamations substantially declaring war against the United States. In view of this menacing attitude of affairs in Utah, and of the importance of promptly suppressing the spirit of rebellion there, the Secretary repeats his recommendation for the immediate addition of at least five new regiments to the service.

The Secretary expresses the opinion that in the formation of a Railroad between the Pacific and the valley of the Mississippi, the route by El Paso would be chosen. Until then, other military roads require special opening and occupation for the passage and protection of emigrants, and the transportation of military stores. The military roads already in charge of the Department are progressing satisfactorily.

The expeditions have been fitted out expressly to explore tracts of country hitherto wholly unknown. The first was sent to the northwest beyond the waters of the upper Missouri, towards the "Black Hills," and will no doubt bring valuable information.—The other is engaged in exploring the Colorado of the West, of which to this time, nothing scarcely has been accurately known. The latter may probably result in discovering the best means by which the transportation of army stores can be effected to the Interior of New Mexico and Utah.

The Secretary makes a fresh allusion to the importance of establishing a national foundry. The report of the Chief of the Ordnance explains in detail the condition of that branch of the public service. Its general operations have, in the main, been satisfactory. The manufacture of small arms at the national armories continues with very much the same result as before.

From the Chief Engineer's report it appears that the National sea-coast defences are gradually, but certainly, advancing towards completion, and when finished will constitute a system of maritime defences formidable in extent and of great magnitude. New York will be considered impregnable when the fortifications now in progress shall be finished. The fortifications will be better, the guns heavier and more numerous than those of Sebastopol. The Secretary, in closing his observation on this point, dwells upon the importance of sea-coast fortifications and their perfect capabilities for defence against any fleet that could be brought against them.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The annual report of the Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, is a business-like document. The destination of the naval force during the year is described, also the operations of the vessels charged with assisting in laying down the submarine cable, with all of which the public generally is tolerably familiar.

Congress at its last session authorized the enlistment of eight thousand five hundred men for the navy, instead of seven thousand five hundred, the former limit. The increase enabled the Department to employ more vessels at sea; but the number of marines has not been increased so that guards can be provided for them. An increase of privates in the marine corps is called for.

The marine barracks at Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk are represented to be contracted and entirely unfit for use; and the commandant of the corps recommends that provision be made to purchase ground and erect suitable buildings at those places.

In view of the admirable position of Key West for conveniently supplying with coal the steamer of the home squadron, it is earnestly recommended that suitable provision be made, by legislation, for the completion upon a proper scale and in an economical manner, of this important public work.

The naval academy at Annapolis, now under the charge of Captain Blake, is in a flourishing condition.

It is to the navy what the military academy is to the army—an institution not merely of great utility, but of indispensable necessity, without which, in the present state of science, an accomplished and efficient corps of officers could not be secured. There are now attached to it, for purpose of instruction, 176 acting midshipmen. At the close of the last academic year 15 graduated, and 80 have since been admitted. The report of the last annual board of inspecting officers speaks in terms of high commendation of the discipline and police regulations of the institution; of the performance of the students in field artillery and infantry tactics, in the exercise of the great guns in battery, and in shell and shot practice at the target; of the admirable acquirements of the graduating class, and of the successful management of the academy, now no longer an experiment. It also proposes some measures deserving earnest consideration, and others which in due time ought to be carried into effect.

As to the action of the three naval courts of inquiry, the Secretary says:

"These three courts have prosecuted their labors with great assiduity. The result in many cases has been presented to you. As to all those cases in which the courts have recommended restoration to the active list, or to the service, or a transfer from furlough to leave pay, you have approved the action of the courts; and when you shall have presented corresponding nominations to the Senate, you will have done as to them all which this act has committed to your discretion. As to the cases in which the courts have recommended no change, the action of the President, whether it be that of approval or disapproval, will not vary the result, but leave the parties in *statu quo*, as if there had been no inquiry.

The President having no power to change the state of any person already in the navy, except by dismissal, or by promotion with the advice and consent of the Senate, or to restore any person to it except by a new appointment, with the advice and consent of the same body, it is now obvious that little could be done to remove or palliate the presumed evil which it was the object of that act to remedy, except by the prompt execution of the act itself."

The policy has been adopted of shortening the period of the cruise in all remote seas, and several ships have been ordered home in pursuance of it.

The necessity of the change has long been felt. It will conduce to the preservation of the health of both officers and men.

At the same time the proportion of landsmen and boys allotted to a national ship has been increased.

There is often great difficulty in obtaining seamen, and still greater in obtaining American seamen—the best in the world—for the United States service.

The employment of landsmen and boys contributes much to remedy the inconvenience. They soon become trained and fit to take the place of seamen, and instead of being starving supernumeraries in the population of the larger cities, they become efficient and useful members of an improving and valuable class, without which neither a naval nor mercantile marine can be sustained.

In conclusion the Secretary says:

"A review of the present condition of the navy, and of the establishments connected with it, has afforded me great gratification. I see in them, taken in connection with our commercial marine and our immense resources, the means of properly putting afloat a naval force equal to any exigency likely to arise in the history of the country; it is not the policy of our government to maintain a great navy in time of peace. It is against its settled policy to burden the resources of the people by an overgrown naval establishment. It is universally admitted to be inexpedient to endeavor to compete with other great naval powers in the magnitude of their naval preparations. But the true policy of our government to take care of its navy, within its limited extent, should be surpassed in its efficiency and its completeness; and that our preparatory arrangements should be such that no event should take us altogether by surprise."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary Thompson's report opens with an exhibit of the operations of the Land Bureau. A historical sketch is given of the methods by which the public domain was originally acquired, and then follows a schedule of the organization of the surveying system. The whole surface of public domain is stated at 1,450,000,000 acres, of which 57,442,870 acres have never been offered for sale, and 80,000,000 acres were subject to entry at private sale on the 30th September last. The number of acres thus far sold is 363,862,464 acres; leaving undisposed of, 1,086,137,536 acres. Last year 22,889,461 acres of public lands were surveyed and reported; 5,300,550 acres were sold for cash. 7,381,010 were located with military warrants, and the Railroad grants under the act of March, were 5,116,000 acres. The sum received on cash sales was $5,225,908, a falling off of $5,322,145, with a corresponding falling off in the location of lands with warrants of more than 20 per cent. There are 83 organized Land Districts—but none for New Mexico or Utah.

A commissioner for the settlement of Spanish and Mexican claims in New Mexico is recommended; a geological survey of the same territory is also urged. No change is suggested in the laws applicable to the working of the department. In regard to Indian affairs, the report is explicit. The Indian tribes within our limits now number 325,000 souls. The Indian Bureau is putting forth efforts to induce the savages to take up with fixed habitations—without which little can be done towards ameliorating their condition. A plan, recommended by the Secretary, suggests the gathering of the Indians on smaller reservations and in denser settlements,—the reservations to be divided into farms and distributed among the individuals of the tribes, without the power of sale or transfer, with central farms for the instruction of the children, and a supply of implements of agriculture for all.

The tribes which have advanced in civilization, and whose prospects are gratifying, are those in the Southern Superintendency, the Chactaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, with the Seminoles in the territory West of Arkansas. The establishment of a District Court for this Superintendency is recommended to heal disputes among the people. In Washington and Oregon the savages remain belligerent. It is recommended that the expenses of a delegation from these tribes to the federal capital be paid by the Government, in order that they may have an opportunity to be set right.—Indian trust funds have been invested in State stocks to the amount of $1,481,476.

The Bureau of Pensions return a satisfactory report. Up to June, 1857, a total of $61,314,629 in money, and large donations on land, had been paid to Revolutionary soldiers or their widows. During the past year 41,483 warrants for bounty land have been issued, requiring to satisfy them 5,352,160 acres of public land. The number of warrants issued under all the Bounty Land acts of Congress from the Revolutionary War to the present time is 547,230—requiring 60,704,942 acres of land. Frauds upon the Pension Office are numerous, and an extension of the statutory limit of two years is recommended to remedy this evil. The report states in detail the condition of the public buildings at the Capital, and then considers the subject of District Attorney's fees, concluding this branch with a recommendation of an increase of the attorney's salaries on an equitable basis. The wagon road works have been commenced on the routes from Fort Kearney to Honey Lake, in California, from El Paso to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila, and from the Platte River to the Running Water. The Mexican boundary Commission having concluded its labors, its maps and journals have been turned over to the Department.