# THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

#### ESTABLISHED IN 1825 NEW SERIES, NO. 1,143

#### GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1888.

JOHN B. HUSSEY, Editor & Proprietor. TERMS \$1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

## Every Cent due the "Pa triot" is imperatively needed NOW to meet the current expenses of the paper. It has become a serious matter and we urge our patrons to remit promptly.

### A CENTURY REVIEWED.

ONE HUNDRED VEARS OF CONSTI-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.

pangers which Threaten----Combina tions, Trasts, Monopolies---Commanmm---- Tariff Reform Again Urged----Adhesion to the Constitution - Federal and State Rights-Our Foreign Selations - The Department Reports aminarized-Congress Sharply Criteised -Recommendations.

To the Congress of the United States: As you assemble for the discharge of the dutics you have as- from these conditions, it is our sumed as the representatives duty as patriotic citizens to inof a free and generous people, quire, at the present stage of our your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of Congress the first

century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be comis not sufficient to assure us that necessities of its economical adwe no longer have dangers to ministration, the government perfear in the maintenance, with all sists in exacting, from the subits promised blessings, of a gov- stance of the people, millions should be made for the relief of straint within the initiations they fx, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-govern-

ments of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of ized government. But the com-TRUSTS, COMBINATIONS AND munism of combined wealth and

MONOPOLIES, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the

law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's attacks with wild disorder the masters. Still congratulating ourcitadel of rule. He mocks the selves upon the wealth and prospeople who proposes that the government shall protect the rich perity of our country, and complacently contemplating every and that they in turn will care for

incident of change inseparable progress, how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed.

SURPLUS AND TARIFF.

CLASSES.

Instead of limiting the tribute tended boon of American citizen-Our survival for 100 years drawn from our citizens to the ship a shameless imposition.

> A JUST AND SENSIBLE REVISION lating to our public lands, so that OF OUR TARIFF LAWS

capital, the outgrowth of over-

weening cupidity and selfishness,

which insidiously undermines the

justice and integrity of free in-

stitutions, is not less dangerous

than the communism of oppressed

ated by injustice and discontent,

the laboring poor. Any inter-

tection the government owes to

the humblest citizen in the land,

makes the boast of free institutions

a glittering delusion and the pre-

its promised blessings, of a gov-ernment founded upon the free- which unapplied and useless lie those of our countrymen who suf-While a measure to meet this condom of the people. The time dormant in its treasury. This fer under present conditions. ceded necessity of reform remains dom of the people. The time flagrant injustice and this breach Such a revision should receive the awaiting the action of Congress, rather admonishes us to soberly of faith and obligation add to ex- support of all who love that jus- many claims to the public lands have always closely kept in the dimension of the and equality due to American and application for their donation, provision requiring the President, course of safety, and whether we diversion of the currency of the citizenship, of all who realize that have before us a way plain and country from the legitimate chan- in this justice and equality our have been allowed. have before us a way plan and nels of business Under the same government finds its strength and and prosperity. When the ex- laws by which these results are its power to protect the citizen ment, recommended by those tion to announce that the close Great Britain, constituting a gross Chinese government. It is sinand prosperity. When the ex-periment of our Government was undertaken the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitu-added to the cost of the living of tence and comfort of many accord solution of the Indian problem, tranquility and at peace with all domestic affairs and essential nese subjects, in accordance with Departure from the lines our people and to be taken from better with the spirit of our in- has thus far failed of legislative the nations.

there laid down is failure. It is our consumers, which unreason- stitutions than colossal fortunes sanction, while grants of doubtful Since my last annual message to which the envoy was accreditonly by a strict adherence to the ably swell the profits of a small unfairly gathered in the hands of expediency to railroad corpora- our foreign relations have been ed. Having first fulfilled the just ing has been permanently re- ishing the last vestige of slavery direction they indicate and by re- but powerful minority. The peo- a few, of all who appreciate that tions, permitting them to pass strengthened and improved by demands of international comity, moved. straint within the limitations they ple must still be taxed for the the forbearance and fraternity through Indian reservations, have performance of international good by affording full opportunity for

itizens are inordinately burdened of our national progress, and of ons for the confinement of United nals.

and a menace to peace and organ- should arrest attention and lead statesman, and at all times the and immediate attention of the son, the late Emperor Frederick. ment of communication by sub-

tions of this condition may be stated. The crowded condition and the champion of true can citizenship, declared :

of the calendar of the Supreme on is an anxious desire and a fixed Court, and the delay to suitors determination to restore to the and denial of justice resulting people, unimpaired, the sacred poverty and toil which, exasper- therefrom, have been strongly trust they have confided to my urged upon the attention of the charge; to heal the wounds of Congress, with a plan for the re-lief of the situation approved by those well able to indee of its the constitution and to preserve it from further violation; to per-those well able to indee of its those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject resuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid mains without effective consideration, many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms the laboring poor. Any many laws have been passed ful monopolies and aristocratical providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit happiness, or their liberties protected, but in a plain system, void lay the foundation of an applicaof pomp-protecting all and tion for the erection of a new pubgranting favors to none-dispenslic building.

ing its blessings like the dews of Repeated recommendations have heaven, unseen and unfelt save in been submitted for the amendthe freshness and beauty they ment and change of the laws recontribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of their spoliation and diversion to our people requires-such an one other uses than as homes for hononly under which our States may est settlers might be prevented. remain, for ages to come, united, prosperous and free." PEACE AT HOME AND ABROAD. In pursuance of a constitutional

should arrest attention and lead statesman, and at all times the firm and brave friend of the peo-sharp criticism of congress. A few of the numerous illustra-tions of this condition may be which I am deeply solicitous. ly exacted.

THE SACKVILLE EPISODE. Near the close of the month of

October last, occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse

will be foundin this country with the govern-OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA. ment of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this In a message accompanying my incident will in due course be laid before you, and will disclose the before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the of- of Chinese laborers, I laid before ficial referred to in his interference Congress full information and all by advice and counsel with the correspondence touching the nesuffrages of American citizens in gotiation of the treaty with China. the very crisis of the presidential concluded at this capital on the faction that I am enabled to adelection then near at hand, and 12th day of March, 1888, and also in his subsequent public de- which, having been confirmed by borhood and friendly co-operaclarations to justify his action, the Senate with certain amendsuperadding impugnment of the ments, was rejected by the Chi-Executive and Senate of the nese government. This message action of the Mexican authorities United States, in connection with important questions now pending a sum of money be appropriated their share of the task of main-taining law and order about the in controversy between the two as compensation to Chinese subjects who had suffered injuries at governments.

A plan in aid of Indian manage- of the Union, I have the satisfac- lations of the United States and fund awaits reception by the sovereignity of the government the expressed wish of both gov-

ernments, a cause of unkind feel-

JAPAN, COREA, AND PERSIA. tification was given by the Japanese minister at this capital of

interest upon tonnage due, illegal- terdependency and mutuality of interest which our present treaties On the 12th of April last, I laid were intended to foster and which before the House of Representa- make close communication a logiives full information respecting cal and commercial necessity. our interests in Samoa; and in THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY QUES-

TION.

The wisdom of concluding a history of events in those islands treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in my messages to Congress, and the lapse of time and

ed. The precise relocation of our boundary line is needful, and adequate appropriation is now recommended. It is with sincere satisvert to the spirit of good neightaining law and order about the line of our common boundary.

The long pending boundary and application for their donation, in favor of States and individuals, have been allowed. The offense thus committed the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropria-tion having been duly made, the fund awaits recention by the on the 22d of March last the question has been finally settled to of the parties in interest.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The empire of Brazil, in abolamong Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations On the 9th of August, 1887, no- of the cordial sympathies of our of this government in expression people.

GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

Government itself is under bond jury of a vast majority of our peo- ceded. But the means by which not apparent. pulously honest and fair and ab- body-politic. It stifles, in those ty the claim of equality before the greed and grasping avarice. Delaw, and that no condition in life votion to American citizenship, shall give rise to discrimination in for its own sake and for what it the treatment of the people by should accomplish as a motive to their Government.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

placed by the assumption that the The citizen of our republic in government, instead of being the was measured by the cost of its of all but personal interests, in the economical maintenance, and he refusal to abate for the benefit of the struggle until a plan is per- benefit. was secure in the enjoyment of the others one iota of selfish advan-Government, and was enforced by of the people.

suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies, and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered will surely arouse irritation and dis- is the people's cause, delusion to the plain people who, and which God had given them. A century has passed. Our tities are the abiding places of lands are declining in value while it may be expected to relieve with wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the repubimmense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. We view with pride and satisfacno margin for accumulation. this bright picture of our

country's growth and prosperity, while daily a closer scrutiny develops

SOMBER SHADING.

Upon more careful inspection reasonably demand through such we find the wealth and luxury of revision steadier employment,

beyond any useful public purpose, all who desire to see the products States convicts, and a post-office Those international questions declined to further recognize the the revision of the treaties of Japan

to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions and the sum of direct benefit could easily be made, which OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT of communication has a companied with an assurance of communication has a communication has a companied with an assurance of communication has a c powers it will deal with the body law. The existing situation is in- which shall result to our citizens would rest upon just principles of our citizens in a manner scru- jurious to the health of our entire present a controversy of the ut- and provide for every worthy apmost importance. There should plicant. But while our general solutely just. It has agreed that for whose benefit it is permitted, he no scheme accepted as satis-American citizenship shall be the all patriotic love of country, and factory by which the burdens of imperfect, hundreds of private only credential necessary to justi- substitutes in its place selfish the people are only apparently re- pension laws are annually passed, moved.

EXTRAVAGANT APPROPRIATIONS discriminination and popular de-OF PUBLIC MONEY,

our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is dis-

with all their demoralizing con. port of the government are desequences, should not be tolerated, faced by items and provisions to

either as a means of relieving the meet private ends, and it is freely its early days rigidly insisted upon embodiment of equality, is but an treasury of its present surplus, or asserted by responsible and exa full compliance with the letter instrumentality through which as furnishing pretext for resisting perienced parties that a bill apof this bond, and saw stretching especial and individual advantages a proper reduction in tariff rates. propriating money for public in-Existing evils and injustice should ternal improvement would fail to dividual endeavor. His tribute to of this assumption is unconcealed. be honestly recognized, boldly meet with favor unless it containthe support of his Government It appears in the sordid disregard met, and effectively remedied. ed items more for local and pri-There should be no cessation of vate advantage than for public

noralization

fected, fair and conservative to-These statements can be much remaining recompense of his tage, and in combinations to per- ward existing industries, but emphasized by an ascertainment steady and contented toil. In petuate such advantages through which will reduce the cost to con- of the proportion of federal legisthose days the frugality of the efforts to control legislation and sumers of the necessaries of life, lation, which either bears upon its people was stamped upon their improperly influence the suffrages while it provides for our manufac- face its private character or which, turers the advantage of freer raw upon examination, develops such materials and permits no injury to a motive power.

the free, thoughtful and intelligent INTERESTS OF THE WORKING the interests of American labor. And yet the people wait and The cause for which the battle is expect from their chosen repre-The grievances of those not in- waged is comprised within lines sentatives such patriotic action as cluded within the circle of these clearly and distinctly defined. It will advance the welfare of the municated fully all the informa- absolutely requisite, for the prebeneficiaries, when fully realized, should never be compromised. It entire country; and this expectano temptation, and presented no content. Our farmers, long-suf- It cannot be denied that the sel- performance of public duty with fering and patient, struggling in fish and private interests which unselfish purpose. Our mission the race of life with the hardest are so persistently heard, when among the nations of the earth, tion wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solusentations and misleading fal- our tariff laws, are related to, if American people to do, require of ment, and for the achievement of lacies, that they are obliged to they are not responsible for, the those intrusted with the making the grand destiny awaiting the accept such prices for their pro- sentiment largely prevailing and execution of our laws perfect ducts as are fixed in foreign mar- among the people, that the gen- devotion, above all other things,

kets where they compete with the eral government is the fountain to the public good.

STATES RIGHTS.

their debts increase; and that paternal care the distress of citiwithout compensating favor they zens and communities, and that fit of others, such enhanced priges sible pretext of promoting the for the things they need, that the general good, apply public funds to furnish their support, or leave dividuals. Nor can it be denied

Our workingmen, enfranchised that, as against the government from all delusions and no longer and in favor of private claims and frightened by the cry that their interests, the usual rules and limiwages are endangered by a just tations of business principles and revision of our tariff laws, will just dealings should be waived.

ENCOURAGED BY CONGRESS.

These ideas have been unhappiand whetchedness and unremun- homes, freedom for themselves ly much encouraged by legislatrative tor. A crowded and con- and their children from the doom tive acquiescence. Relief from stantly increasing urban popula- of perpetual servitude, and an contracts made with the governa free government, with the con- THE REJECTED TREATY. the suggests the impoverishment open door to their advancement ment is too easily accorded in fasections and discontent beyond the limits of a laboring vor of the citizen; the failure to follow the way it points out. It charge of my duty, to procure by before you at the last session. In "th agricultural pursuits. The class. Others of our citizens, support claims against the govwhose comforts and expenditures and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries plied by no better consideration by no better consideration better consideration better consideration better consideration by no better consideration by n will not mislead us. And surely negotiation the settlement of a the absence of conventional agreeself the solemn obligation to sup- and to remove a constant menace is greatly to be desired, this govthe enger chase for easily-the fairness and justice of cheap-the fairness and justic that the fortunes realized by our ening the cost of necessaries for claimant; gratuities in the form of dieloualty in the avenue that he merchantmen have been adopted. opinion that the treaty of Febru- has maintained not only with reauthate three are no longer solely themselves and their families. pensions are granted upon no wandered and disobeyed in search ary last, which failed to receive gard to France but as to all coun-HAWAII. the reward of sturdy industry and When to the selfishness of the other real ground than the needy of a better way to reach the pub- the approval of the Senate, did tries with which the United States Proclamation was duly made on ends sturdy industry and beneficiaries of unjust discrimina- condition of the applicant, or for lic welfare than the constitution tion under our laws there shall be reasons less valid; and large sums offers. What has been said is and final adjustment upon a basis ties and other improvements upon the masses of our mention in the masses of our The gulf between em- cent purpose of our government, to be related to public needs and trod by the American people, and and the employed is con- dependent upon the patriotism necessities. The extent to which manth widening and classes are and contentment of our people, the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action path. to Congress which I hoped would appreciation of the lofty charac- now unfolded from our Pacific firming, one comprising are endangered. portance, but involving no special. The seventh President of the ed by the rejection of the treaty, William, and their sympathy with er recommendations for congressnother are found the toiling Poor. As we view the achieve-

GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE. The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying which we be been disposed of the provision in draft of invision in draf which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should provision in draft of jurisdiction-al commerce. The necessity of provision in draft of jurisdiction-al convention which required the provision in draft of jurisdiction-al convention which required the not be confined to the relations of partnership with these favorites, the reduction of our revenue is so have been erected where their between the United States and to the good understanding of the admission of the criminal code of upon the Chilean government our citizens to each other. The to their advantage and to the in- apparent as to be generally con- necessity for public purposes is any foreign power that is not sus- two governments, and was incon- the empire to the powers, in ad-

BRITAIN.

The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen, under treaty and international comity, in the territorial which are the sources of unjust waters of Canada and Newfound-

Appropriation bills for the supary 20, 1888, together with which a convention, concluded under approval of the Senate. my authority with her majesty's THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUES- caused to Japanese subjects in government on the 15th of Feb-

ruary last, for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, was Alaskan possessions and British submitted by me for the approval Columbia, I regret to say, has not of the Senate. This treaty hav- received the attention demanded ng been rejected by the Senate, by its importance, and which on

Congress, on the 23d of August have had the honor to recommend and submitting for consideration impracticability, if not impossibilcertain recommendations for leg- ity, of making an accurate and Corea. islation concerning the important precise survey and demarkation questions involved.

tion of the Senate, I again com- to the United States, renders it tion in my possession as to the vention of international jurisdiction can only be answered by the action of the government of Cana- tional complications, that adeda affecting the commercial rela- quate appropriation for a recontions between the Dominion and noisance and survey to obtain the United States, including the proper knowledge of the locality

This devotion will lead us to their contents would be superflu- It is much to be desired that that has ensued since the expulstrongly resist all impatience of ous, and I am not aware that any- some agreement should be reach- sion of President Saloman, that constitutional limitations of feder- thing has since occurred which ed with her majesty's government constituted by the With every desire to do justice to it; our business men are madly are forced by the action of the from the fullness of its Treasury al power, and to persistently should be added to the facts by which the damages to life and will of the Haytien people has Briving in the race for riches, and be added to the increasing tendency to therein stated. Therefore, I mere-property on the Great Lakes may been recognized as administering in this regard, the time seems to extend the scope of federal legis- ly repeat, as applicable to the be alleviated, by removing or hu- responsibly the affairs of that lation into the domain of State present time, the statement which manely regulating the obstacles country. Our representative has scanty returns of their labor fail to the benefit of localities and in- and local jurisdiction, upon the will be found in my message to to reciprocal assistance to wreck- been instructed to abstain from ties of the supplementary action plea of subserving the public wel- the Senate of September 12th ed or stranded vessels. The act interference between the warring referred to, will avert the need of that there is a growing assumption fare. The preservation of the last, "that since March 3, 1887, cf June 19, 1878, which offers to factions, and a vessel of our navy partitions between proper subjects no case has been reported to the Canadian vessels free access to has been sent to Haytien waters vent the longer withholding of of federal and local care and regu- Department of State wherein our inland waters in aid of wreck- to sustain our minister and for the lation is of such importance under complaint has been made of un- ed or disabled vessels, has not protection of the persons and the constitution, which is the law friendly or unlawful treatment of yet become effective through con- property of American citizens. of our very existence, that no American fishing vessels on the current action by Canada. consideration of expediency or part of the Canadian authorities, sentiment should tempt us to en in which reparation was not

to be unwarranted, and thereupon adjournment of the conference for ceptible of satisfactory adjustment sistent with the welfare and self- vance of its becoming operative.

> change of communication has of Japan's intention to continue continued through her majesty's the work of revision. Notwithlegation in this city.

My endeavors to establish by tion of negotiations, it is hoped international co-operation meas- that improvements may soon be ures for the prevention of the ex- secured in the jurisdictional systermination of fur seals in Behring tem as respects foreigners in land, I regret to say are not yet have hopes of being enabled country from the present undue sea have not been relaxed, and satisfactorily adjusted. These shortly to submit an effective and matters were fully treated in my satisfactory conventional project matters of commerce. I earnestmessage to the Senate of Febru-with the maritime powers for the

the Island Ikisima by the target practice of one of our vessels. The coastal boundary between A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received, and the formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1882 is now estab-I transmitted a message to the several occasions heretofore I lished. Legislative provision is last, reviewing the transactions to the Congress. The admitted hereby recommended to organize foreign to the will of both govern-

of the boundary line, as it is re-Afterwards, on the 12th of Sep- cited in the treaty with Russia tember, in response to a resolu- under which Alaska was ceded est in the enterprise and achieve- failed of exchange within the about.

> THE DISORDERS IN HAYTI. I announce with sincere regret

The claims of nearly all other countries against Chile, growing settlement. Similar claims of our and it is hoped will not be subject to further delays. A comprehensive treaty of amity

and commerce with Peru was proclaimed on November 7, last, and it is expected that under its operastanding this temporary interruption mutual prosperity and good understanding will be promoted. In pursuance of the policy of arbitration, a treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citi-Japan, and relief afforded to that zen, against Ecuador has been concluded under my authority, and oppressive foreign control in and will be duly submitted for the approval of the Senate. ly recommend that relief be pro-

Like disposition of the claim of vided for the injuries accidentally Carlos Butterfield against Denmark, and of Van Bokelen against Hayti, will probably be made, and I trust the principle of such settlements may be extended in practice under the approval of the Senate.

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

Through unforeseen causes, and equip consular courts in ments, the ratification of the convention of December 5, 1885, with Persia has established diploma- Venezuela, for the rehearing of tic representation at this capital claims of citizens of the United and has evinced very great inter- States under the treaty of 1866, ments of our citizens. I am, term provided, and a supplementherefore, hopeful that beneficial tary convention, further extendcommercial relations between the ing the time for exchange of ratitwo countries may be brought fications and explanatory of an ambiguous provision of the prior convention, now awaits the advice and consent, of the Senate. Although this matter, in the stage referred to, concerns only the repeatedly and conspicuously shown by you, in your legislative capacity, in favor of a speedy and equitable adjustment of the questions growing out of the discredit-

ed judgments of the previous mixed commission of Caracas. the representations of Venezuela end this matter, and I trust the prompt confirmation by both parlegislative or other action to presuch rights of actual, claimants as may be shown to exist.

THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN **COMMERCIAL CONGRESS IN** to enforce our neutrality laws and THIS CITY.

the event of their returning to or Under color of a blockade, of for the assemblage at this capital, visiting France, has called forth which no reasonable notice had during the coming year, of the Having assayed, in the dis- correspondence which was laid been given, and which does not representatives of South and Cenappear to have been efficiently tral American states, together maintained, a seizure of vessels with those of Mexico, Hayti and under the American flag has been San Domingo, to discuss sundry reported, and, in consequence, important monetary and commeasures to prevent and redress mercial topics. Excepting in countries, and continuing to be of cede from the sound position it any molestation of our innocent those cases where, from reasons of contiguity of territory and the existence of a common border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expedient, it is beof the conventional extensions of lieved that commercial policies the discrimination and added the discontent of those who are expended for public buildings deemed not inappropriate at a honorable and just to both parties Twice within the last year has the treaty of June 3, 1875, with inducing freer mutual exchange of products can be most advantageously arranged by indepentrod by the American people, and attempt to discover their future ing subsequently and unavailing- I have hastened to express the ly recommended other legislation sorrow of this people, and their vast field of Oriental commerce in the mode last mentioned the control of our taxation for revenue The and powerful, while COMMUNISM AGAINST COMBINED upon subjects of great public im-Communism is a hateful thing, private, or partisan interest, United States-the soldier and I now again invoke the earnest the heroism under suffering of his ional action than the establish- CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

treatment of American fishing and the geographical features of that Hayti has again become the vessels in the ports and waters of the boundary should be authoriz- theatre of insurrection, disorder concurrent treaty-making power British North America. These ed by Congress with as little de- and bloodshed. The titular gov- of one branch of Congress, I adcommunications have all been lay as possible. Knowledge to ernment of President Saloman has vert to it in view of the interest published, and are therefore open be only thus obtained is an essen- been forcibly overthrown, and he to the knowledge of both houses tial prerequisite for negotiation driven out of the country to of Congress, although two were for ascertaining a common boun- France, where he has since died. addressed to the Senate alone. dary, or as preliminary to any The tenure of power has been so Comment upon or repetition of other mode of settlement. unstable amid the war of factions

Due precautions have been taken

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The due protection of our citi- prevent our territory from becomhave undertaken to discover and tained by the United States con-proclaim the richest blessings of sul-general at Halifax." our cities mingled with poverty cheaper means of living in their