THE DAILY JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives. A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from com plications and war with foreign nations .-In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been deto citizens, in exceptional cases, in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Missis-sippi and Texas have been restored to repentation in our National Councils. Georgia is the only State now without representation in Congress. She may be confidently expected to take her place there also at e beginning of the New Year, and then let us hope, will be completed the work of Reconstruction. With an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the National obligation to pay the public debt, created as the price of our Union, and the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion. vance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever has done after so protracted and devastating a war. Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North

Germans domiciled in French territory .-Instructions were issued to grant this protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse and Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, Colombia, Portugal, Uruguay, the Domini-can Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay and Venezuela in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor, as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this Jovernment, and, as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the Government of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was directed, by telegraph, to recognize it, and tender my congratulations, and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe, appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the earts of the French to our simpler forms of representative Government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our

France. We were asked by the new Government to use our good offices, jointly with those of European powers, in the interests of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with European Powers. I ascertained, informally and unofficially, that the Government of North able, because, in its geographical position Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any Powers, and Sea and the Isthmus transit of commerce though earnestly wishing to see the bless-ings of peace restored to the belligerents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined, on the part of this Government, to take a step which

could only result in injury to our true in-

terests, without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked .-

Should the time come when the action of

the United States can hasten the return of

peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken. I deem it prudent, in view

oles show that the mode which the United erate demand will be acceded to by Spain without further delay. If the negotiations unfortunately be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress and invite its action on the sub-

ject. The long deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American Governments has been maugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th December, 1866, the Executive Department of the Government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace between Spain and the allied Republics. Hesitations occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately a conference was arranged and opened in this city on the 29th October last, at Spain, Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In conse- gage your carnest attention. quence of the absence of a representative til his attendance from that Republic, or who may have committed high crimes withother measures could be adopted towards in their borders, and who may have sought Republics of Spaulsh origin may see in this tion treaties have been conce fact a new proof of our sincere interest in eral of the Central American Republics and Governments, capable of maintaining order and of preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial relations with municated in my messages of March 31, them. The time is not far distant when, in 1869, and March 31, 1870. It has not been the natural course of events, the European political connection with this Continent money which has been recovered from that twenty-four hours after notice to leave. It will cease. Our policy should be shaped,

in view of this, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely, and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantage which Mr. Mouroe and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join in a Congress at Panama. During the last session of Congress a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the twothirds vote. I was thoroughly convinced that the best interests of this country, comthat the best interests of this country, com-mercially, demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view, and I Unfortunately, the news of the war between now firmly believe, the moment it is known the German States and France reaches that the United States have entirely abanfree port will be negotiated for by Euro

In the Bay of Samana a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be a tributary without receiving corresponding benefits, and then will be seen the folly of people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and supposition, and then will be seen the folly of our rejecting so great a prize. The Government of San Domingo has voluntarily suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspension of the Convention, was emphatically rejected of the commanders, and to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and property of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country. The Government of San Domingo has voluntarily suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspension of the Convention, was emphatically rejected to the commanders, and to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and property of Americans and Europe and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspension of the construction now put upon the language of the Convention, was emphatically rejected to the commanders, and to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and property of Americans and Europe and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspension of the Convention, was emphatically rejected to the commanders, and to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and property of Americans and Europe people in luxury. The people of San Do-mingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and fin

laws, and our progress and civilization Shall we refuse them ? The acquisition of San Domingo is desir It possesses the richest soil, the best and most capacious harbors, the most salubriou climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West India Islands. Its possession by us will in a few years build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude which will go far towards restoring to us our lost merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consume so largely and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of a foreign war, it will give us command of all the islands referred

the acquisition of that island, and that an States have proposed to Spain for adjusting appropriation be made to defray the expentice pending claims is just, and one that may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this modified two Houses of Congress upon a resoluthe two Houses of Congress upon a resolu-tion of annexation, as in the case of the ac-quisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvan-tages, I might almost say the calamities, to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

It to to be regretted that our representations, in regard to the injurious effects, es-States, of the policy of the Mexican Government in excepting from import duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, to has hitherto been enjoyed. The expediency of taking into your serious considerawhich I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by Ministers of policy referred to will, it is presumed, envious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against impunity to those compassing its object. The allied and other refuge abroad for this purpose. Extradideemed advisable to distribute any of the government until Congress shall have acted

upon the subject.
The massacres of French and Russian residents at Tien Tain (China), under circumsome, to have been premeditated and to indicate a purpose among the populace to ex-terminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition, but shows a complicity between the local authorities and the mob. The government at Pekin, however, seems to China soon after the massacre. It would doned the project of accepting, as a part of appear that the popular mind became posits territory, the Island of San Domingo, a sessed with the idea that this contest, extending to Chinese waters, would neutralize the time was coming when the superstitious masses might expel all toreigners, and re-store mandarian influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France

Since the adjournment of Congress the ratifications of the treaty with Great Britain for abeliahing the mixed courts for the suppression of the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian markets. The ratifications of the Naturalization Convention between Great Britain and the Uni-ted States have also been exchanged during recess, and thus a long standing dispute be ween the two governments has been settled in accordance with the principle al-ways contended for by the United States.

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of surveyors discovered that the common! received boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, at that place, is about 4,700 feet south of the true position of the 44th parallel, and that the line, when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave the Fort of the Hudson Bay Company at Pembina within the tarritory of the

sent of the United States and Brazil to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, her Brittanic Majesty's Minister at Washington, the decision of the United States and Brazil to the try to assume among nations. In view of croment is understood to have delegated navigation of the Douro throughout its will not exceed the number contemplated by that the importance of this question or the whole, or a share of its jurisdiction or whole extent was made free for the subtraction. As the reserved section whole extent was made free for the subtraction or the whole, or a share of its jurisdiction or the whole, or a share of its jurisdiction or the whole extent was made free for the subtraction. As the reserved section is the decision of the control of these in-shore flahing grounds to jects of both Crowns. In 1953 the Argentine who undertook the task, and, examining of its views, as to the best means of acquir- the Colonial authority, known as the Dothe mass of correspondence and testimony suggestion is that, minion of Canada, and this semi-indepensubmitted by the two Governments, awarded to the United States the sum of \$174,099 Congress, the Executive be authorized to its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. in gold, which has since been paid by the appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty Vessels have been seized without notice or Imperial Government. These recent examously prevailing, and have been taken into appropriation be made to defray the expen- the Colonial ports, their voyages broken, and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States, with a view to political effect on this untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United Statas. They authorize officers, or creeks, and harbors of Canada, into port to oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to cult to deay that in so doing she exercises inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary ponalty harshly an extremely hard law; secondly, if true answers are not given, and if such a that her conduct with respect to the navigavessel is found preparing to fish within three have not only been fruitless, but that it is marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks even proposed in that country to extend the or harbors, without a license, after the exmarine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks limits within which the privileges adverted piration of the period named in the last license granted to it, they provide that the vessel, with her tackle, &c., shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute Should the authorities of Canada attempt of the St. Lawrence, where it discharges it to enforce it, it will become my duty to self into the sea, she denies to the United take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of citizens of the United about one-half of the waters of Lakes Onta-

It has been claimed by Her Majesty's offi-States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in North America, except for the purposes of shelter and re pairing damages, of purchasing wood and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British custom houses, or to trade there, except in the purchase of wood and water, and that they must depart within is not known that any seizure of a dishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded ou an alleged construcstances of great barbarity, were supposed, by tion of the Convention of 1818, it cannot b acquiesced in by the United States.

It is hoped that it will not be insisted of y Her Majesty's Government. During the conferences which preceded the negotia-tions of the Convention of 1818, the British Commissioners proposed to expressly exfrom the privilege of carrying on trade with any of Her Brittanic Majesty's subjects re-siding within the limits assigned for their use, and also, that it should not be lawful the Christian influence and power, and that tion of their voyages, to and from said fish-

> however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes, and not upon the Convention, this Government cannot but regard them as unfriendly, and in contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter of the treaty, for the faithful execution of which the Imperial Government is alone responsible.

Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadian authorities, in the coming season, to repeat their unneighborly acts towards our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend, by proclamation, the operation of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby vessels of the Dominion of Canada are per-mitted to enter the waters of the United States. A like unfriendly disposition has

And the street of the state of

Confederation, by treaty, threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguny rivers to the merchant vessels of all naions. In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provided for the free navigation of the Danube. In 1858, Bolivia by treaty, declared that it regarded the rivers Amszon and La Plata, in accordance with fixed principles of national law, as get principles of national age of the control of all nations. In 1850 the famous of all nations. In 1850 the famous of all nations. In 1850 the famous of all nations. The greatest of the famous of the she claim, says: "It seems difficult to y that Great Blittain may ground her red upon strict law, but it is equally offfit to dony that in ao doing also exercises rably an extremely hard law; secondly, at her conduct with respect to the navigation of the fissisappi. On the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Missis ipp it took its rise, she indiscted on the justice of the ground that she possesses both banks of the St. Lawrence, where it disctilinges it sall into the sea, she denies to the United States. The whole mation is interested to the famous of the season of the s ighways or channels opened by nature for persons, to bring vessels, hovering within while asserting the abstract right of the three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, British claim, says: "It seems difficult to search the cargo, to examine the master on fusal upon strict law, but it is equally diffi-

tended their follower to encourage trade be-tween the United States and the constrict to which they are accredited. But the fact exists that the carrying trade is almost entirely in for-eign bottoms, and while this state of affairs ex-ists we cannot control our due share of the com-merce of the world. That between the Pacific States; China and Japan is about all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels. I would recommend a literal policy towards that use, and also, that it should not be lawful for any vessels of the United States, engaged in said fishery, to have on board any goods, wares or merchandise, whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages, to and from said fishing grounds; and any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned and confided with her cargo.

This proposition, which is identical with the construction now put upon the language of the Convention, was emphatically rejected by the American Commissioners, and thereupon, was abandoned by the British Plenipotentiaries, and Article 1, as it stands in the Convention, was substituted. If, distance from the Executive Mansion and from grees. The building now rented by that Department is a frail structure, at an inconvenient in the Convention, was substituted. If, distance from the Executive Mansion and from

ment is a frail structure, at an inconvenient distance from the Executive Mansion and from the other Departments. It is ill-adapted to the purpose for which it is used; has not capacity to accommodate the archives, and is not fire-proof. Its remote situation, its elender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood, leave but little hope of asfety, for either the building or its contents, in case of the accident of a fire. Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and reselutions of Congress; of the historic records of the Revolution and of the Confederation; of the whole series of diplomatic and Consular archives since the adoption of the Constitution; of the many other valuable records and papers left with that Department when it was the principal depository of the Governmental was the principal depository of the Govermental

archives.

I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State.

State.

I recommend to your reconsideration the propriety of transferring to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, all powers and duties in relation to the territories, with which the Department of State is now charged, by law or usage, and from the Interior Department to the War Department the Pension Bureau, so far as it regulates the payment of acidiers' pensions. I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the bureaus of the Navy Department.

The War Department building is an old struc-ture, not fireproof, and entirely final-quate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thou-saids of dollars are now paid as maily for rent of private buildings to accommodate the various urceans of the Department. I recommond an appropriation for a new War Department build-ing suited to the present growing want of the lation.

The report of the Bearetsry of War shows a very eatisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fical year. For details you are referred to his accompanying report.

The expenses of the navy for the whole of the last year, from December 1, 1869, the date of the last year, from December 1, 1869, the date of the last report, are less than \$19,000,000, or about \$1,000,000 less than they were the previous

which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tennre of onice of clerks and employes who do not require "the advice and consent of the Semate" to make their appointments complete. I would have it to govern, not the tenure, but the manner of all appointments.—There is no duly which so much embarrasses the Executive and the heads of Departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such ardsons and thankless task imposed or Senators and Representatives as that of industries for ardons and thankiess task imposed or Senstors and Represchtatives as that of unting places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often even not fit men, for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Gavernment, with be halled with approval by the whole people of the United States.

Beform in the unsuagement of the Indians has received the special attention of the Administration, from its inauguration to the present day. The experiments of making it a missionary work were tried, with a few agencies given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and

The experiments of making it a missionary work were tried, with a few agencies given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the army renders army officers ineligible for civil positions. Indian agencies being civil offices, I determined to give all the agencies to such religions denominations as had beretofore established missionaries among the Indians and perhaps to some other denominations who would modertake the work on the same terms, I. o. as missionery work.

The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over them and aid them as missionaries, to Obristfanise the Indian, and to train him in the arts of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of these agents, and requires of them strict accountability, as if they were appointed in any other manuer. I entertain the confident hope that the policy now in operation will, in a few years, bring all the Indian upon reservations, where they will live in houses, have school-houses and churches, and will be pursuing peaceful and self-austaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for information on the subject.

Buring the late fiscal year 8,695,323 acres of public lands were disposed of

rate department—that of Education. I be great general good is to flow from the open of both these bureaus, if properly fasters cannot commend to your careful considers too strongly the reports of the Commission of Education and Agriculture nor urge strongly such liberal legislation as to a their efficience. In conclusion, I would sut the policy of the Administration to be a their enforcement of every law, a faithful collectic every tax provided for, economy in distures of the same, a prompt payment of every de the nation, a reduction of the taxe as rate requirements of the country will at the reductions of taxation and tariff to arranged as to afford the greatest relief to greatest number, honest and fair dealing with other people to the end that war, with a blighting consequences, may be avoided, without surrendering any right or obligation to us, a reform in the treatment of Induces, in the whole civil service of the country, finally in accuring a pure, untrammelled be

(Signed) U. S. GRANT. Executive Mansion, December 5, 1870.

RAILROADS.

Wilmington, Charlotte & R. R. R. Co., WILMINGTON, N. O., Oct. 28, 1870

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WILMINGTON & WELDON BAILBOAD CO., OFFICE CH'F ENG. AND GEN'L SUF'T. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 15, 1970.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On AND AFTER MONDAY, the 6th instant, trains on this road will leave Wilmington at 6:30 a.m. and 9:30 p.m.; and arrive at Weldon at 6:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.; arrive at Wilmington 4:00 a.m. and 6:45 p.m.; arrive at Wilmington on Sundays. Morning train Forth will leave Union Depot at 6:15 o'clock. Might train North will leave Union Depot at 9:50 o'clock. The 6 a.m. Passenger Train makes connection at Goldsboro' for Raleigh.

An accommodation and freight train will leave Wilmington 10:30 a.m. daily (Sundaye excepts ed.).

ed). Hetnraing, leave Goldsboro at 650 a. m., and

needays and Fridays, also counsel closely with the Tarboro' Branch train, and with Steamers to Washington, N. C.

GENFRAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFIC COMUNDIA & AUGUSTA R. R. CO. WILMINGTON, H. C., May 16, 487

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