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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: The brief space which has elapsed since the...

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER, Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE. Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES. VOLUME IX—NUMBER 32.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1852.

to Havana has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality...

Early in the present year official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England...

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain...

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the Convention which had been concluded between that Republic and the United States...

The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and of the controversy between the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua...

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the executive government of Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States...

The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the confederated States having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter...

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay...

The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian charge d'affaires relative to the Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress...

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the liberality of her government.

Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have already given a great extension, and in some respects a new direction, to our commerce in that ocean.

In passing from this survey of our foreign relations, I invite the attention of Congress to the condition of that department of the Government to which this branch of the public business is entrusted.

The condition of the Treasury is exhibited in the annual report from that Department. The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last...

The value of foreign merchandise imported during the last fiscal year was \$207,240, 101; and the value of domestic productions exported was \$149,861,911...

In my first annual message to Congress I called your attention to what seemed to me some defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils...

Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message, in favor of discriminating, protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject.

large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe, in payment in goods purchased.

Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself, and that is, whether the duties levied should be upon the value of the article at the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduated according to quantity, as ascertained by weight or measure.

I would also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it...

The Senate not having thought proper to ratify the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon...

In other parts of our territory particular districts of country have been set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, and their right to the lands within those limits has been acknowledged and respected.

The treaties which have been rejected proposed to remedy this evil by allotting to the different tribes districts of country suitable to their habits of life, and sufficient for their support.

If it be the desire of Congress to remove them from the country altogether, or to assign to them particular districts more remote from the settlements of the whites, it will be proper to set apart by law the territory which they are to occupy, and to provide the means necessary for removing them to it.

own citizens and to the Indians requires the prompt action of Congress on this subject. The amendments proposed by the Senate, to the treaties which were negotiated with the Sioux Indians of Minnesota...

The removal of the remnant of the tribe of Seminole Indians from Florida has long been a cherished object of the Government, and it is one to which my attention has been steadily directed.

The report from the General Land Office shows increased activity in its operations. The survey of the northern boundary of Iowa has been completed with unexampled despatch.

The whole amount thus sold, located under land warrants, reported under swamp land grants, and selected for internal improvements, exceeds that of the previous year by 3,342,372 acres.

Much the larger portion of the labor of arranging and classifying the returns of the last census has been finished, and it will now devolve upon Congress to make the necessary provision for the publication of the results in such form as shall be deemed best.

I commend to your favorable regard the suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior that provision be made by law for the publication and distribution, periodically, of an analytical digest of all the patents which have been, or may hereafter, be granted for useful inventions and discoveries...

An appropriation of \$100,000 having been made at the last session for the purchase of a suitable site, and for the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of an Asylum for the Insane of the District of Columbia...

The appropriation which was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the survey is subject to the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the United States further north of the Town called 'Paso' than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty."

My attention was drawn to this subject by a report from the Department of the Interior, which reviewed all the facts of the case, and submitted for my decision the question whether, under existing circumstances, any part of the appropriation could be lawfully used or expended for the further prosecution of the work.

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

cutting the work and of returning to their homes. The object of the proviso was doubtless to rest the survey of the southern and western boundary of New Mexico, in regard to which different opinions have been expressed; for it is hardly to be supposed that there could be any objection to that part of the line which extends along the channel of the Rio Grande.

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

Among the measures which seem to me of the greatest importance to its prosperity are the introduction of a copious supply of water into the city of Washington, and the construction of a bridge across the Potomac to replace the one which was destroyed by high water in the fall of the present year.

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

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

Every effort has been made to protect the frontier, and that of the adjoining Mexican States from the incursions of the Indian tribes. Of about 11,000 men of which the army is composed, nearly 8,000 are employed in the defense of the newly acquired territory.

Experience has shown, however, that when the two races are brought into contact, collisions will inevitably occur. To prevent such collisions the United States have generally occupied portions of their territory for the exclusive occupation of the Indian tribes.

Much the larger portion of the labor of arranging and classifying the returns of the last census has been finished, and it will now devolve upon Congress to make the necessary provision for the publication of the results in such form as shall be deemed best.

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

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

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency and economy.

Owing chiefly to the advanced season when the act was passed, little has yet been done in regard to many of the works beyond making the necessary preparations.

With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums appropriated will suffice to complete them, but most of them will require additional appropriations. I trust that these appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficent policy so auspiciously resumed, will be continued.

Great care should be taken, however, to commence work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise, the sums expended in most cases, be lost.

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