North Carolina Gazette.

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about the hill; as seen as these perceived RATES OF ADVERTISING : Longer advertisements charged in proportion to the sove rates. Special Notices 25 per cent, more than gular advertisements. Reading Notices 20 cents per me for each and every insertion.

News Budget.

SUMMARY OF NEWS For the Week ending Dec. 9.

The London Times publishes an officia steamer Virginius and executed. Commenting or he-matter the Times says the British Government, on that the seizure of the Virginius was illegal A Spanish special says the bombardment of Carena was a failure and that a regular siege w intended.-La Cronista of Havana says the ne has come for true Spaniards to prepare to cht; they will conquer or die; true Spaniards will refuse obedience to the home government for the restoration of embargoed property to Americans, and advises readiness by land and sea for a fight; all between 14 and 40 years of age must be enrolled, and all traitors and liberantas expelled; the article concludes with a challenge to the American people to fight.—The Ossipce and monitor Mahopac have arrived, seven days from Fortress Monroe,

and eighty-three more naval recruits arrived from New Orleans to-night. CONGRESSIONAL .- Washington, Dec. 3 .ebate. House -Sterns gave notice of a bill re-

the passage of weekly papers free. Butler arried. General Howard has resigned the Presi on, colored, has been tendered the place. House -Smith, from Shreyeport, was seated; a peculiar Kellogg, and the others bear Pinchback's, e cases of members from West Virginia, except e President sent a large number of nominations alifornia. American ships are to carry evidences idroduced a bill to complete a water line from ry of War was ordered to communicate the facts reling the sale of the Harper's Ferry property. House—Among the bills introduced was one re-scaling the bankruptcy law, to repeal the iron-clad th, to make payment of half the revenue tariff in

gal tenders, for removal of all the 14th amend at disabilities, for recognition in favor of Cuban non, of N. C., is on the Postoffice Committee. Dec. 5.—Senate, no session. House—A number d cigars; providing letter carriers for cities of 0,000 inhabitants; to complete the James River nd Kanawha canal. The bill which passed the nate redeeming the loan of 1858, after quite a arp discussion whether it should be paid in gold rulers, was referred to the Ways and Means; i as put on its passage by Mr. Dawes, who argued y should be paid in the currency of the world. they, of South Carolina (col.) offered a resolu airs; referred to Committee on Rules. The nomation of Judge Williams as Chief Justice was referred to the Judiciary Committee; this is concary to the usual custom of the Senate with reand to Senators and ex-Senators whose nominations escape committees of investigation. The

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS For the Week ending Dec. 9, 1873.

Uplands 84d; Orleans 84d. Sales of 12,000 bales: for speculation and export 2,000. Uplands, not below good ordinary, shipped December and January, 84d. The sales to-day include 6,200 bales of

ordinary, shipped November 87-16d. Uplands, not below low middlings, shipped November and December, 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon 40s. 6d, for new short rib middlings, Beef 89s, for

Dec. 5 .- Uplands, on a basis of good ordinary delivered in February and March Sed. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull but not lower, NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Gold dull at 1081-2109. Government bonds strong, and very little doing. Cotton firmer at 15% @ 164 cents-some sales mmon to fair extra \$7@\$8; good to choice do 6 50@\$11. Wheat dull, heavy and 1@2 cents ower-winter red western \$1 55@\$1 60. Corn heavy and 1@2 cents lower—western mixed, in store, 704@72 cents. Pork in moderate request

and steady-new mess \$15. Spirits turpenting steady at 41 cts. Rosin steady at \$2 60@\$2 65. Dec. 4.-Gold weak at 1081@1081. Government bonds weak, and little doing. Cotton quiet at 16 a 16 cents. Flour dull and lower-commo to fair extra \$6 90@\$7 85; good to choice do. \$7 90 @11. Wheat heavy and 1@2 cents lower-winter red western \$1 54@\$1 59. Corn 1 cent betterprime western mixed in store, 704@72 cts. Pork

opened lower, but closed firm—new mess \$14.75 @\$15. Spirits turpentine firm at 41 cents. Rosin t \$2 60@\$2 65. Dec. 5 .- Gold active at 1091@1091. Government bonds strong and higher. Cotton quiet at 16 @ 163 cents. Flour dull and drooping—common to fair extra \$6 90@\$7 75. Corn 1@2 cents better and in good demand, with moderate supply. Coffee gent higher and excited-good and prime Rio

24@244 cents. Pork quiet and firm-spot \$15.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 3.—Spirits turpentine 37 cents; market firm. Rosin at \$2 25 for strained, No. 2 at \$2 25, Low No. 1 at \$2 35 and Pale at \$4 the safer side. But when an impassioned @\$4 25; market firm. Crude turpentine \$2 90 for Yellow Dip and \$2 for Hard; market steady. Tar

\$2 40 per bbl, an advance of 10 cents on last reports; market firm. Cotton at 141 cents per 15. Dec. 4.—Spirits turpentine 37½ cents; market firm. Rosin at \$2 22½ for strained; market steady. Crude turpentine \$2 90 for Yellow Dip and \$2 for Hard; market steady. Tar \$2 40 per bbl; market steady. Cotton at 141 cents; market quiet.

Home Circle.

THE MARAUDING HABIT OF ANTS. Huber was walking in the environs of Geneva, between four and five o'clock in the evening, when he saw a regiment of great red ants crossing the road. They marched in good order, with a front of three or four inches, and in a column eight or ten feet long. He followed them, crossed a hedge with them, and found himself in a meadow The high grass plainly hindered the march of the army, yet it did not disband; it had its object, and reached it. This was the grav ones, whose hill rose in the grass, twenty steps from the hedge.

A few blackish-gray ones were scattered

the enemy they darted upon them, while others hurried into the galleries to give the alarm. The besieged ants came out in a body. The assailants dashed upon them, and, after a very short but very spirited struggle, drove the black-gray ones back to the bottom of their holes. One army corps pressed after them into the galleries, while other groups labored to make themselves an opening with their teeth into the lateral parts of the hill. They succeed, and the remainder of the troop makes its way into the besieged city by the breach. Peter Huber had seen battles and exterminations of ants before this; and he supposed they were slaughtering each other n the depths of the caverns. What was his amazement, after three or four minutes, when he saw the assailants issue hurriedly orth each holding between its manibles larva or nympha of the conquered tribe! same place, and made their way, still loaded with their prey, toward a field of ripe grain, into which the honest citizen of Geneva, respecting another's property, refrain-

ed, with regret, from following them. THE ARENA OF AMERICA.—Cast a momentary glance ever the surface of this Senate-Edmunds is speaking on his bill for which human power has ever had an opipon it forty millions of beings are already placed, and that the future will doubtless contribute its annual millions in an everincreasing ratio. You will also note that, flocking in from abroad, come the Celt, the Teuton, the African, the Aztec, and the native of far Cathay; all rushing in to form parts of one huge conglomerate mass of restless humanity, upon whose fiat depends the realization of the highest hopes ever yet formed of approaching the image of a utopian commonwealth. Surely never in any preceding record of human history has there been a fairer opening for the full development of the noblest aspirations for good, which the Divine Being has been pleased to implant in the bosoms of his enough for the most far-seeing statesman, the most persuasive orator, the most profound philosopher, the most exalted phil anthropist. Here is a field the like of which Aristotle or Plato never trod. 'Here are problems on which Cicero never could have speculated, or Bacon exercised his wonderful sagacity. Answer me, if you can, I pray you, shall it indeed be that this marvelous scene will be occupied by actors worthy of their place, who will strain their utmost powers to rise to every great emergency, and do for their fellow-men all that mortal power has been able to effect, since the forfeiture of Paradise!

> cious stones. Man dare not utter its splen- forth in ages, when the appointed hour has dors. Deep in the midst of Eden it stood, angel-built-a dazzling sanctuary. Our slow. The throne of the Almighty rests parents sang their vesper songs in the twi- on time-it marches through its boundless light shadows of its courts; for there were pillared halls and cloisters of emerald and pearl, where fountains sprang aloft in the ed away. How many centuries elapsed, silent moon; and long, luminous vistas, where, hand in hand, these two lovers walked in sinless beauty. Then there were pinnacles and domes of sapphire, blazing in the sunlight by day, and glittering in the starlight by night. From court and terrace waters welled out, and the iris-created cascades fell down to cool shady dells of asphodel below, for the temple was placed hear the word husband explained? It paid by Her Majesty's government a few ward. However, sad to relate, upon the gether, as a band keeps together the sheafs of the treaty. In compliance with the proday that Adam fell this glorious temple of corn. There are many married men visions of the act of March 3, 1873, it was was scattered into a million of fragments, who are not husbands; because they are at once paid into the Treasury and used to and thrown broadcast over the earth. These not the band of the house. Truly, in marredeem, so far as it might, the public debt fragments we now light upon, and gather ny cases the wife is the husband; for oft- of the United States, and the amount so reup with cost and care, and call them rubies, en times it is she, who, by her prudence deemed was invested in a five per cent. reemeralds, sapphires, and diamonds, but they and thrift, and economy, keeps the house gistered bond of the United States for \$15,are, after all, only the primeval palace. The sunset splendors and the diadems of dissolute habits, strips his house of all tary of State, subject to the future disposiprinces, the milky way in the heavens, and comforts, is not a husband; in legal sense tion of Congress. I renew my recommendathe spray that sparkles in the entanglement | he is, but in no other; for he is not a house- tion made at the opening of the last session of a maidens's hair, are alike, but the costly band; instead of keeping things together, of Congress that a commission be created dust of that sanctury-the sad remembran- he scatters them among the pawn-brokers. for the purpose of auditing and determining ces of a departed Eden."

MRS. BROWNING'S GENIUS .- A writer in Scribner's says that the English "love to call Mrs. Browning Shakspeare's daughter, and, in truth, she bears to their greatest poet the relation of Miranda and Prospero. Her delicate genius was purely feminine and subjective, attributes that are own. The wool was spun into thread by sons entitled to receive compensation for made to go together. Most introspective the girls, who were, therefore, called spin- the same, making the computations upon poetry, in spite of Sidney's injunction, sters; the thread was woven into cloth by the basis indicated by the Tribunal of Arwearies us, because it often is the petty or morbid sentiment of natures little superior their mother than accordingly was called such losses be authorized to an extent not convenient is carnestly requested. to our own. Men have more conceit, with less tact, than women. As a rule, when word "heirloom," applied to any old piece Geneva. less tact, than women. As a rule, when male poets write objectively they are on woman, yearning to let the world share her poetic rapture or grief, reveals the secrets of her burning heart, generations ad- house. Thus the word "wife" means weavore her, literature is enriched, and grosser beings have glimpses of a purity with er; and, as French well remarks, "in the boundary line between the territory of the boundary line between the territory line between the te thralled spirits in some ideal sphere."

ABOUT MATRIMONY-WHOM DO GREAT

MEN MARRY.—Distinguished individuals show the diversity of tastes that is seen in the lower ranks, and on the whole make | Recommendations to Congress by the worse mistakes.

They, however show the same in choosing wives that they show in mangaing other people's affairs, whether they be

Roberts married a farm girl with whom he fell in love while they worked together in the plough field. He was irregular in life, and committed the most mistakes in conducting his domestic affairs. Milton nest of another species of ants, blackish- married the daughter of a country squire but lived with her but a short time. He was an austere, exacting, literary recluse, while she was a rosy, romping, country lass, that would not bear the restraint imposed upon her, so they separated. Subsequently, however, she returned, and they lived

tolerably happy. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins, and about the only example in the long line of English monarchs wherein the marital vows were sacredly observed, and sincere affection existed.

Shakspeare loved and wedded a farmer's daughter. She was faithful to her vows, but could hardly say the same of the great bard himself. Like most of the great poets, he showed too little discrimination in bestowing his affection on the

Byron married Miss Milbank to get money to pay his debts. It turned out a

Benjamin Franklin married the girl who stood in her father's door, laughing at him as he wandered through the streets of The aggressors took exactly the same road | Philadelphia, with rolls under his arms, again, by which they had come, passed and his pockets filled with dirty clothes. through the hedge, crossed the road at the same place, and made their way, still load-found herself the wife of one who proved to be a great and good man.

Washington married a widow with two children. It is enough to say she was worthy of him, and lived as married folks should—in perfect harmony.

John Adams married the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. Her father object-

John Howard the great philanthropist, married his nurse. She was altogether beneath him in social life and intellectual capacity: and, besides this, she was fifty two years old, while he was but twentyfive. He would not take "No" for an auswer, and they lived happily together until her death, which occurred years after-

Peter the Great, of Russia, married a peasant girl. She made an excellent wife and a sagacious empress.

Humboldt married a girl because h loved her. And of course they were

It is not generally known that Andrew Jackson married a woman whose husband was still living. She was an uneducated creatures. Here is ample space and verge but amiable woman, and she was most devotedly attached to the old warrior and pleasure in adding that the American ex-

THE MARCH OF PROVIDENCE .- If we turn our eyes to history, we shall find that all the great developments of the human mind have turned to the advantage of society-all the great struggles of humanity to the good of mankind. It is not, indeed, immediately that these effects take place; ages often elapse, a thousand obstacles intervene, before they are fully developed; but when we survey a long course of ages we see that all has been accomplished. The march of Providence is not subject to 'nar-AN ARAB TRADITION .- This tradition row limits; it cares not to develop to-day is many centuries old. It states that there the consequences of a principle which it has was in Paradise a temple built up of pre- established yesterday; it will bring them arrived; and it is not the less sure that it is expanse as the gods of Homer through space-it makes a step and ages have passhow many changes ensued, before the regeneration of Christianity exercised on the social state its great and salutary influence! Nevertheless, it has at length succeeded. No one can mistake its effects at this time. -Guizot.

of furniture which has come down to us from our ancestors and which, though it may be a chair or bed, shows that a loom was once a most important article in every fitted for her who bears this name,"

MESSAGE

National Executive.

THE VIRGINIUS OUTRAGE.

Restoration, Reparation, Indemnity and the Punishment of "the Butchers" Demanded.

A HINT ON SPANISH SLAVERY,

The Navy to 59 Restored While the Money Lasts.

Review of the Financial, Commercial, Marine, Postal, Agricultural Judicial and Legislative Affairs of the Nation.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REP-

the midst of great national prosperity a financial crisis has occurred that has brought end of the country to the other; but this, to it. happily, now is in the course of satisfactory adjustment, honorable to both nations con-

The relations of the United States, howminor European Powers, with Brazil and missioner on this commission. With dignity most of the South American republics, and learning and impartiality, he discharged correspondence between the department of both governments. State and various diplomatic representatives in or from those countries is trans-

ducts of agriculture, manufactures and the | ined and disposed of. fine arts to be held at Vienna. I take ized a representative from the Patent Of- have done so. fice to be present at Vienna at the time when this conference was to take place, in order to aid, as far as he might, in securing any possible additional protection to American inventors in Europe. The report of

this agent will be laid before Congress. OUR CHINESE RELATIONS. It is my pleasant duty to announce to monies and of the interesting discussions documents transmitted herewith. The ac- the respective governments. companying papers show that some adadditional legislation be not needed on this | will be submitted for your consideration.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS FUNDS. The money awarded the United States by HUSBAND AND WIFE,-Did you ever the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva was together. The married man, who, by his 500,000, which is now held by the Secre-And now let us see whether the word the amounts of the several direct losses "wife" has not a lesson too. It literally growing out of the destruction of vessels means a "weaver." The wife is the person and their cargoes by the Alabama, the who weaves. Before our great cotton and Florida or the Shenandoah, after leaving cloth factories arose, one of the principal Melbourne, for which the sufferers have employments in every house was the fab- received no equivalent or compensation, rication of clothing; every family made its and of ascertaining the names of the per-

ANGLO-AMERICAN BOUNDARIES.

Britian as was left uncompleted by the Claims Commission; a convention of friend-

the line was thus marked are contained in department. the papers submitted herewith.

I also transmit a copy of the report of the commission for marking the northern bound- to the existing laws of the United States country, is exhausting the resources of the ary between the United States and the British possessions west of the Lake of the nationality by individuals. Many of the riance with those principles of justice, of Woods. Of the operations of the commis- citizens of the United States reside perman- liberty, and of right which give nobility of sion during the past season, surveys have ently abroad with their families. Under character to a republic. In the interests been made to a point 497 miles west of the the provisions of the act approved February of humanity, of civilization and of progress Lake of the Woods, leaving about 350 miles 10, 1855, the children of such persons are it is to be hoped that this evil influence to be surveyed, the field work of which can to be deemed and taken to be citizens of may be soon averted. be completed during the next session.

THE BRITISH CLAIMS. ton for settling and determining the claims of citizens of either Power against the other, arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the period between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865, made its final award on the 25th day of The year that has passed since the sub- September last. It was awarded that the mission of my last Message to Congress government of the United States should has, especially during the latter part of it, pay to the government of Her Britannic Majocen an eventful one to the country. In esty within 12 months from the date of the award the sum of \$1,929,819 in gold. The commission disallowed or dismissed all oththreatened the most serious consequences | the claims of citizens of the United States |

> I recommend the early passage of an act appropriating the amount necessary to pay this award against the United States.

I have caused to be communicated to the ever, with most of the other powers, contin- government of the King of Italy the thanks ues to be friendly and cordial. With of this government for the eminent services France, Germany, Russia, Italy and the rendered by Count Costi as the third Combroad continent. You will see at once that ed on account of John's being a lawyer; he with Japan, nothing has occurred during duties requiring great labor and constant it is the most magnificent theatre upon had a bad opinion of the morals of the pro-

MORE CLAIMS COMING. I recommend legislation to create a special court, to consist of three judges, who shall be empowered to hear and determine principal officer, in each of the executive authorities who had been guility of the pressed in its joint resolution of the 14th all claims of aliens upon the United States of February last, and in accordance with arising from acts committed against their ting to this subject. The result satisfies The Spanish government has recognized the the provisions of the resolution, a number persons or property during the insurrection. me that further legislation has become ne- justice of the demand and has arranged for practical artisans," of "scientific men," The recent reference under the treaty of and of "Honorary Commissioners" were Washington was confined to claims of ject to the careful consideration of Congress, for the surrender of the survivors of the authorized to attend the Exposition at Vi- British subjects arising during the period and I transmit herewith copies of the seve- passengers and crow, and for a salute to enna as Commissioners on the part of the named in the treaty, but it is understood ral opinions of the principal officers of the the flag, and for proceedings looking to the United States. It is believed we have at- that there are other British claims of a tained the object which Congress had in similar nature arising after the 9th of correspondence and prominent information have been guilty of illegal acts of violence view when it passed the joint resolution, April, 1865, and it is known that other on the same subject. The United States, towards citizens of the United States, and in order to enable the people of the United claims of a like nature are advanced by States to participate in the advantages of citizens or subjects of other powers. It is the International Exhibition of the pro- desirable to have these claims also exam-

Official information being received from what is necessary to place us on a par with ment were agreed to, is transmitted herehibitors have received a gratifying num- the Dutch government of a state of war other leading nations in liberality of leg- with. The correspondence on this subject ber af diplomas and medals. During the between the King of the Netherlands and islation on this international question. We with the Legation of the United States is Exposition a conference was held at Vien- the Sultan of Acheen, the officers of the have already in our treatise assented to the in cipher and by cable, and needs the verina for the purpose of consultation on the United States who were near the seat of principles which would need to be embod- fication of the actual text of the correspon systems prevailing in different countries war were instructed to observe an impar- ied in laws intended to accomplish such re- dence. It has seemed to me to be due to for the perfection of inventions. I author- tial neutrality. It is believed that they sults. We have agreed that citizens of the importance of the case not to submit

vention with Mexico of 1868 having again been legally prolonged, has resumed its business, which it is hoped may be brought to an early conclusion. The distinguished representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington has kindly consented, with Congress that the Emperor of China, on the approval of his government, to assume attaining his majority, received the diplo- the arduous and responsible duties of ummatic representatives of the Western pow- pire in this commission, and to lend the ers in person. An account of these cere- weight of his character and name to such decisions as may not receive the acquieswhich preceded them will be found in the cence of both the arbitrators appointed by

The Commissioners appointed, pursuant vance, although slight, has been made du- to the authority of Congress, to examine ring the past year towards the suppression into the nature and extent of the forays by of the infamous Chinese coolie trade. I trespassers from that country upon the recommend Congress to inquire whether herds of Texas, have made a report which VENEZUELEAN AFFAIRS.

The Venezuelean government has been apprised of the sense of Congress in regard to the award of the Joint Commission, under the Convention of the 25th April, 1866. far within the privacies of that valley of means literally the head of the house, the days in advance of the time when it would as expressed in the act of the 26th of Feb-Eden whence the four rivers flowed east- support of it, the person who keeps it to- have become payable according to the terms ruary last. It is apprehended that that of its obligations under that Convention. in discharging them in connection with its ed to the office since 1825. obligations to other governments, the expediency of further forbearance on our part is believed to be worthy of your considera-

> The Ottoman government and that Egypt have latterly shown a disposition to ers which heretofore they have exercised has by law provided for the discharge of accept the proposed change without the

I transmit herewith for the considera-By an act approved on the 14th day of plication of the Republic of St. Domingo February last, Congress made provision for to this government to exercise a protectorcompleting, jointly with an officer or com- ate over that republic. Since the adjournwhich we invest our conceptions of disen- in-door, stay at-home occupations as being United States and the possessions of Great a convention with Mexico for renewing the

Commissioners appointed under the act of ship, commerce and extradition with the tinued colonial relations between Cuba and Congress of August 11, 1856. Under the Orange Free State, and a naturalization | Spain than that which inspired the insurprovisions of this act the northwest water convention with Ecuador. I renew a re- rection at Yara—an element opposed to boundary of the United States has been commendation made in my message of granting any relief from misrule and abuse. determined and marked in accordance with December 1870, that Congress authorize with no aspirations after freedom, comthe award of the Emperor of Germany. A | the Postmaster General to issue all com- manding no sympathies in generous breasts. protocol and a copy of the map upon which | missions to officials appointed through his | aiming to rivet still stronger the shackles

EXPATRIATION AND CITIZENSHIP.

the United States, but the rights of citizenship are not to descend to persons whose The Mixed commission, organized under fathers never resided in the United States. day of September, 1870, duly registered at the provisions of the Treaty of Washing- It thus happens that persons who have the port of New York as a part of the never resided within the United States commercial marine of the United States. have been enabled to put forward a preten- On the 4th of October, 1870, having resion to the protection of the United States | ceived the certificate of her register in the against the claim of military service of the usual legal form, she sailed from the port government under whose protection they of New York and has not since been within were born and have been reared. In some the territorial jurisdiction of the United cases, even naturalized citizens of the States. On the 31st of October last, while United States have returned to the land of sailing under the flag of the United States their birth with intent to remain there, and on the high seas, she was forcibly seized their children, the issue of a marriage con- by the Spanish gunboat Tornado and was tracted there after their return and who carried into the port of Santiago de Cuba, have never been in the United States, have where many of her passengers and crew low fortunes of gigantic proportions; polit- er claims of British subjects against the laid claim to our protection when the lapse were inhumanly, and, so far, at least, as ical partizanship has almost ceased to exist, United States. The amount of the claims of many years has imposed upon them the relates to those who were citizens of the especially in the agricultural regions, and presented by the British government, but duty of military service to the only govern- United States, without due process of law, finally the capture upon the high seas of a disallowed or dismissed, is understood to be ment which had ever known them personal put to death. It is a well established vessel bearing our flag has for a time about \$93,000,000. It also disallowed all ly. Until the year 1868 it was left embar-principle, asserted by the United States rassed by conflicting opinions of courts and from the beginning of their national indeand has agitated the public mind from one against Great Britain which were referred of jurists to determine how far the doctrine pendence, recognized by Great Britain and of perpetual allegiance, derived from our other maritime powers, and stated by the former colonial relations with Great Britain, | Senate in a resolution passed unanimously was applicable to American citizens. Con- on the 16th of June, 1858, that American

gress then wisely swept these doubts away by enacting that any declaration, instruc- in time of peace, bearing the American flag tion, opinion, order or decision of any remain under the jurisdiction of the country officer of this government which denies, to which they belong, and therefore, any restricts, impairs or questions the right of visitation, molestation or detention of such expatriation is inconsistent with the fun- vessels by force, or by the exhibition of damental principles of this government; but force, on the part of the foreign Power is Congress did not indicate in that statute, nor in derogation of the sovereignty of the has it since done so, what acts are to be United States. In accordance with this deemed to work expatriation. For my own principle the restoration of the Virginius guidance, in determining such questions I and the surrender of the survivors of he have required, under the provisions of the passengers and crew, and a due reparation constitution, the opinion in writing of the to the flag and the punishment of the departments, upon certain questions rela-lillegal acts of violence were demanded cessary. I therefore recommend the sub- the immediate delivery of the vessel and executive departments, together with other | punishment of those who may be proved to which led the way in the overthrow of the also towards indemnifying those who may feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance, are be shown to be entitled to indemnity. A among the last to indicate how their own copy of a protocol of a conference between citizens may elect another nationality. the Secretary of State and the Spanish The papers submitted herewith indicate Minister, in which the terms of this arrangethe United States may cease to be citizens | this correspondence until the accurate text and may voluntarily render allegiance to can be received by mail. It is expected other Powers. We have agreed in some shortly, and will be submitted when reinstances upon the length of time necessary | ceived. for such intent. I invite Congress now to mark out and define when and how expatriation can be accomplished, to regulate

seem best to Congress. In compliance with the request of Congress I transmitted to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present of prisoners taken with arms in their hands, it to the Spanish government, the joint re- and finally the capture upon the high seas tendering to the people of Spain, in the flag and bearing a United States registry, the fetters from the slaves in Porto Rico. on war footing, to the extent, at least, of This beneficent measure was followed by the entire annual appropriation for that government does not realize the character the release of several thousand persons il- branch of the service, trusting to Congress legally held as slaves in Cuba. Next, the and the public opinion of the American As there is reason to believe, however, Captain General of that colony was depriv- people to justify my action. that its hesitancy in recognizing them ed of the power to set aside the orders of springs, in part at least, from real difficulty his superiors at Madrid which had pertain-

THE SEQUESTERED ESTATES of American citizens which had been the cause of long and frequent correspondence, were ordered to be restored to their owners. All these liberal steps were taken in the face of violent opposition directed by the reactionary slaveholders of Havana, who relieve foreign consuls of the judicial pow- are vainly striving to stay the march of ideas which has terminated slavery in for ratification such an improvement in our in the Turkish dominions by organizing Christendom-Cuba only excepted. Unother tribunals. As Congress, however, happily, however, this baneful influence has thus far succeeded in defeating the efindicial functions by consuls of the United forts of all liberal minded men in Spain to States in that quarter, under the treaty of abolish slavery in Cuba and in preventing the two houses of Congress as his judg-1830, I have not felt at liberty formally to the promised reform in that island. The struggle for political supremacy continues. whole; the disapproved portion or portions assent of Congress, whose decision upon The proslavery and aristocratic element in to be subjected to the same rule as now-Cuba is gradually arraying itself in more to wit, to be referred back to the House in and more open hostility and defiance of the which the measure originated, and, if pashome government, while it still maintains sed by a two-thirds vote of the two Houses a political connection with the Republic in then to become a law without the approvtion and determination of Congress an ap- the Peninsula, and although usurping and al of the President. I would add to this defying the authority of the home government whenever such usurpation or defiance tends in the direction of oppression or of of its sitting except upon vetoes in order completing, jointly with an officer or commission to be named by Her Britannic Majment of Congress the following treaties the maintenance of abuses, it is still a powment to give the Executive an opportunity to ment of Congress the following treaties the maintenance of abuses, it is still a powment to give the Executive an opportunity to examine and approve or disapprove bills

A DANGEROUS ELEMENT. Thus an element more dangerous to con-

of slavery and oppression-has seized many of the emblems of power in Cuba, and, I invite the earnest attention of Congress | under professions of loyalty to the mother respecting expatriation and the election of island, and is doing acts which are at va-

THE VIRGINIUS OUTRAGE. The steamer Virginius was, on the 26th

VESSELS ON THE HIGH SEAS,

A HINT ON SPANISH SLAVERY. In taking leave of this subject for the present I wish to renew the experience of by law the condition of American women my conviction that the existence of African marrying foreigners, to fix the status of slavery in Cuba is a principal cause of the children born in a foreign country of Am- lamentable condition of the island. I do erican parents residing more or less perma- not doubt that Congress shares with me nently abroad, and to make rules for de- the hope that it will soon be made to distermining such other kindred points as may appear, and that peace and prosperity may follow its abolition. The embargoing of American estates in Cuba, cruelty to American citizens detected in no act of hostility to the Spanish government, the murdering solutions approved on the 3d of March last, of a vessel sailing under the United States name and on behalf of the American peo- has culminated in an outburst of indignation ple, the congratulations of Congress upon that has seemed for a time to threaten war, the efforts to consolidate in Spain the prin- Pending negotiations between the United ciples of universal liberty in a republican | States and the government of Spain on the form of government. The existence of this subject of the capture, I have authorized new republic was inaugurated by striking the Secretary of the Navy to put our navy

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT-CONSTITU TIONAL AMENDMENT.

Assuming from the action of the last Congress in appointing a Committee on Privileges and Elections to prepare a report to this Congress a constitutional amendment to provide a better method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, and also from the necessity of such an amendment that there will be submitted to the State Legislatures constitution, I suggest two others for your

consideration:-First-To authorize the Executive to anprove of so much of any measure passing a provision that there should be no legislation by Congress during the last 24 hours understandingly.

(Continued on 2nd Page.)