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WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING DECEMBER 9, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1,024

payable in all cases in ad-

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ORING - EDITOR and PROPRIETOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

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All advertisements inserted in the tri-weekly Com-sercial, are entitled to one insertion in the Weekly tree of charge, JUB, CARD AND FANCY PRINTING,

executed in superior style. AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

New York-Messre, BROWN & DEROSSET. New York and Boston-V. B. PALMER. Baston-FREDERICK V. Baston-FREDERICK KIDDER. Philadelphia-S. E. COHEN.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow citizene of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives : The brief space which has elapsed since the close of your last session has been marked by no extraordinary political event. The ment. However individuals and parties may Britain and France to a tripartite Convenhave been disappointed in the result, it is nevertheless a subject of national congratulation that the choice has been effected by the independent suffrages of a free people, undisturbed by those influences which in other should bind themselves to discountenance all

alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. This feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and the island, and led to some acts of which | tually opened to our commerce. we have a right to complain. But the Captain General of Cuba is clothed with no power to treat with foreign governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Any communication which he may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal and matter of

tain General to allow passengers and the deemed it just that the temporary wrong seven thousand two hundred and eighty-five mail to be landed in certain cases, for a rea- which had been unintentionally done her. dollars (\$42,507,285) in specie; and importson which does not furnish in the opinion of from want of information, should be repaired ed from foreign ports five millions two hunthis Government even a good presumptive by an unreserved acknowledgment of her dred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and ground for such a prohibition, has been made sovereignty.

respondence and intercourse' between the is- vantageous to the parties in interest. land and this country.

quadrennial election of Chief Magistrate has England, inviting the Government of the passed off with less than the usual excite United States to become a party with Great tion, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and of popular elections. Our grateful thanks are due to un All-merci-tion has been respectfully declined, for rea-

TRI-WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to the two parties, conventions may be con- tice of this purpose to the United States, that ment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the to the general condition of our Indian affairs

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriential led during the last fiscal year was two hun-Republic of Uruguay, which will be laid be- dred and seven millions two hundred and forfore the Senate Should this Convention go ty thousand one Lundred and one dollars. into operation, it will open to the commercial (\$207.240,101;) and the value of domestic enterprise of our citizens a country of great productions exported was one hundred and extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, forty-nine millions eight hundred and sixtycourtesy. Anxious to put un end to the ex- but from which foreign nations have hither one thousand nine hundred and eleven dol

the subject of a serious remonstrance at Ma- I have the satisfaction to inform you that In my first annual message to Congress I drid; and I have no reason to doubt that due the course pursued by Peru has been created called your attention to what seemed to me respect will be paid by the government of table to the liberality of her government.— some defects in the present tariff, and recom-Her Catholic Majesty to the representations Before it was known by her that her title mended such modifications as in my judgment Her Catholic Majesty to the representations which our Minister has been introduced to make on the subject. It is but justice to the Captain General to add, that his conduct toward the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general pur-pose of interfering with the commercial cor-respondence and intercourse' between, the is.

cluded in the course of the present winter.— The control of Congress over all the provis-ions of such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will of course be reserved. The uffairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last annual message. They re-topic in my last annual message in the first day of the states which had been megotiated with the tribes of Indunes in California and the first day of the ment of two millions four hurdred and filty six with the tribes of Indunes in California and topic in my last annual message. They re-main in an uneasy condition, and a feeling of composing it. The delays which have taken thousand five hundred and forty-seven dol- Oregon, our relations with them have been last see place in the formation of the new government larsand forty nine cents, (\$2.456,547 49.) and left in a very unsatisfactory condition . have as yet prevented the execution of those the surplus in the Trensury will continue to instructions; but there is every reason to be applied to that object, whenever the stock hope that these vast countries will be even- can be procured within the limits, as to price, authorized by law.

The value of foreign merchandise import he has advertised. The privilege of Annual Advertisers is strictly indice to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for his benefit of other persons, ar well as all advertisements for his benefit of other persons, ar well as all advertisements in length or otherwise, beyond the linits engaged, will be charged at the usual rates. No advertisement is included in the contract for he sale or net to the sale or the sa

forty three dollars, (\$5,262,643.)

is, the effect of large importations of foreign received from the Ministers of France and in some respects a new direction, to our com- way directly to Europe in payment for goods moved.

fic have already given a great extension, and in some respects a new direction, to our com-merce in that ocean. A direct and rapidly increasing intercourse has sprung up with Eastern Asia. The waters of the Northern Pacific, even into the Arctic sea, have of late years been frequented by our whalemen.— The application of steam to the general pur poses of navigation is becoming daily more common, and makes it desirable to obtain fu-el and other necessary supplies at convenient countries have too often affected the purity of popular elections. et and our manufactures leaves the for-of popular elections. By the invitation of the Commissioner of In-power of individual whatever. This invita Our grateful thanks are due to an All-merei-ful Providence, not only for staying the pesti-lence which in different forms has desolated some of our cities, but for crowning the lasome of our cities, but for crowning the la-bors of the hasbandman with an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with the blessings of peace and prosperity. Within a few weeks the public mind has been deeply affected by the death of Daniel been deeply affected by the death of Daniel ed at an early day. power to so great avantage as by the United portation, for the manufactures which his com-States, whose constitutional system excludes fort or convenience requires. This is always Executive government have sincerely sympa- ration into the Union at the present time as every idea of distant colonial dependencies, done to the best advantage where a portion I have accordingly been led to order an appro- of the community in which he lives is engagpriate naval force to Japan, under the com- ed in other pursuits. But most manufactures pranding talents, his great political and pro- of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, mand of a discreet and intelligent officer of require an amount of capital and a practical I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by the highest rank known to our service. He skill which cannot be commanded, unless Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the they be protected for a time from runnous under existing circumstances I should look government of that country some relaxation competition from abroad. Hence the neces-In the last fiscal year there upon its incorporation into our Union as a of the inhospitable and anti-social system sity of bying those duties upon imported have carned for him a lasting place in our very hazardous measure. It would bring in- which it has pursued for about two centuries. goods which the Constitution authorizes for to the Confederacy a population of a different He has been directed particularly to remon- revenue, in such a manner as to protect and national stock, speaking a different language, strate in the strongest language against the encourage the labor of our own citizens. Du- Located with other certifiable anxiety was caused for a short time by and not likly to harmonize with the other cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked ties h-wever should not be fixed at a rate so an official intimation from the government members. It would probably affect in a prej- mariners have often been subjected, and to in- high as to exclude the foreign article, but of Great Britain that orders had been given odicial manner the industrial interests of the sist that they shall be treated with humanity, should be so graduated as to enable the dofor the protection of the fisheries upon the South; and it might revive those conflicts of He is instructed however at the same time to mestic manufacturer fairly to compete with const of the British provinces in North A- opinion between the differant sections of the give that government the amplest assurances the foreigner in our own markets and by this Remerica against the alleged encroachments country, which lately shock the Union to its that the objects of the United Sates are such competion to reduce the price of the manuof the fishing vestels of the United States centre, and which have been so happily com- and such only as I have indicated, and that factured article to the consumer to the lowest For the expedition is friendly and peaceful. Not. rate at which it can be produced. This poliwithstanding the jealousy with which the cy would place the mechanic by the side of governments of Eastern Asia regard all over- the farmer, create a mutual interchange of tures from foreigners. I am not without hopes their respective commodities, and thus stimuof a beneficial result of the expedition. Should late the industry of the whole country, and it be crowned with success, the advantages render us independent of lore gn nations for will not be confined to the United States, the supplies required by the habits or necess. Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself,' and that is, whethe steps preparatory to this expedition the ther the duties levied should be upon the val Government of the United States has been ue of the article at the place of shipment, or materially aided by the good offices of the where it is practicable, a specific duty, grad King of the Netherlands, the only European uated according to quantity, as ascertained power having any commercial relations with by weight or measure. All our duties are at present ad ralorem. A certain per centage In passing from this survey of our foreign is levied on the price of the goods at the port L relations. I invite the attention of Congress of shipment in a foreign country. Most comto the condition of that department of the mercial nations have found it indispensable. I Government to which this branch of the pub. for the purpose of preventing fraud and perlic business is entrusted. Our intercourse jury to make the duties specific whenever R with foreign powers has of late years greatly the article is of such a uniform value in weight oerny the Bay of Fundy, but the just and Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to their increased, both in consequence of our own or measure as to justify such a duty. Legisgrowth and the introduction of many new lation should never encourage dishonesty or M States into the family of nations. In this crime. It is impossible that the revenue offiway the Department of State has become cers at the port where the goods are entered overburdened. It has, by the recent estab- and the duties paid should know with certainlishment of the Department of the Interior. If what they cost in the foreign country. Yet last census has geen finished, and it will now the law requires that they should levy the business. If the residue of the business of duty according to such cost. They are therefore compelled to resort to very unsatisfactory evidence to ascertain what that cost was. They take the invoice of the importer, at-States, the execution of the copyright law, tested by his oath, as the best evidence of Secretary of the Interior in conformity whill prevent these collisions the United

In other parts of our territory particular viso :

in California and Oregon there has been no recognition by the Government of the exclu-sive right of the Indians to any part of the United States farther north of the t

proper to set apart by law the territory which they are to occupy, and to provide the means necessary for removing them to it. Justice

been opened for settlement and cultivation, of prosecuting the work and of returning and and this country. Our settlements on the shores of the Paei goods upon our currency. Most of the gold and all danger of collision which these pow. their homes. Early in the present year official notes were fic have already given a great extension, and of Caldornia, as fast as it is coinced, finds its erful and warlike bands has been Lappily re-

greed on by the Com where it strikes the southern New Mexico" to a point one)

thirty-five miles below Ea

The appropriation which was made at last section of Congress for the continue of the servey is subject to the fellowing

districts of country have been set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indiana and their right to the lands within those limits has been acknowledged and respected. But in Californizional Orement the land in the limit the set of the United States that the

The treating of the ladians to any part of the country. They are therefore mere tenants at sufferance, and liable to be driven from place to place, at the pleasure of the whites. The treaties which have been rejected proposed to remedy this evil by attenting to the different tribes, districts of country stable to their habts of life, and sufferent for their support. This provision, more than any oth er, it is believed, led to their rejection ; and as no substitute for it has been adopted by the appropriation could be lawfully used or expended for the further prosecution of the ubject, I came to the conclusion that it could not, and so informed the head of that Department. Orders were immediately issued by him to the commissioner and surveyor to make no further requisitions on the Bepartment into the contracter, althoughno effort has been spared by temporary arrangements to preserve friendty relations with them.
If it be the desire of Congress to remove them from the country altogether, or to assign to them particular districts more remote if rom the settlements of the whites, it will be proper to set apart by law the territory which is exact information as to the amount of the moust of the whites.

The object of the proviso was doubtless to

Webster, filing at his decense the office of entertain no designs against Cuba; but that, thized with his family and the public generally on this mournful occasion. Hi comlessional eminence, his well-tried patriotism, and his long and faithful services, in the most important public trusts, have caused his death to be lamented throughout the country, and history.

In the course of the last summer consider and France. The chortness of this notice promised. and the season of the year seemed to make

both here and in London.

years have been excluded from water to ment in this communication. of the colonies. Notwithstanding this, the was reopened to our fishermen in 1845, pursaed the most liberal course toward the coloour ports were very greatly reduced, and by the warehousing act it is allowed to be enter-ed in bond without payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the mo-

ment favorable for a reconsideration of of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in arrangement of this kind is understood desire on her part to include in one comprered States and the British provinces. I have thought that whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in separate conventions. The illness and dents of the late Secretary of State prevented the confederated States having opened the parter, the governments of the confederated states the margements multiplication of the state of the information re-parter for the details of such some cases of the confederate where the same period like with and gighty-five thousand eight hundred and ight of the same conventions. The illness and dents of the late sectors of the confederated States having opened the parter for the same period file of the and incomen-have been taken to celler the information re-parter for the details of use is an equal with confidence and eighty-five thousand eight hundred and ight hundred and ight of the same period have been taken to celler the information re-parter for the governments of the consequence of which is confederated bit is confidence to an and France determined to negatiate with the shiel of the new Confederatory for the and eighty-five thousand eight hundred and ight hundred and ight hundred and ight hundred and ight that the data operates to the encouragement able difficulty. If it is found practicable to the La Plata ; and they gave a friendly no-

Secretary of State. His associates in the on the contrary, I should regard its incorpofraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of it a matter of urgent importance. It was the Convention which had been concluded at first apprehended that an increased naval between that Republic and the United States. force had been ordered to the fishing grounds for the protection of a transit way across the to carry into effect the British interpretation Isthmus of Tehuantepce and of the interests of those provisions in the convention of 1818, of those citizens of the United States who had in reference to the true intent of which the become proprietors of the rights which Mextwo governments differ. It was soon discov- ico had conferred on one of her own citizens d that such was not the design of Great in regard to that transit, has thrown a serious lritain, and satisfactory explanations of the obstacle in the way of the attainment of a real objects of the measure have been given very desirable national object. I am still willing to hope that the differences on the The unadjusted difference, however, be- subject which exist, or may hereafter arise, tween the two governments as to the inter- between the governments, will be amicably pretation of the first article of the convention adjusted. This subject, however, has already of 1818 is still a matter of importance. A- engaged the attention of the Senate of the merican fishing vessels within nine or ten United States, and requires no further com-

which they had free access for twenty-five The settlement of the question respecting years after the negotiation of the treaty. In the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and of 1845 this exclusion was relaxed so far as con- the controversy between the republics of liberat intention of the Home government. boundaries, was considered indispensable to in compliance with what we think the true the commencement of the ship canal between construction of the convention. to open all the two oceans, which was the subject of the the other outer bays to our fishermen, was Convention between the United States and abandoned, in consequence of the opposition Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly a proposition for the same purposes United States have, since the Bay of Fundy addressed to the two governments in that quarter, and to the Mosquito Indians, was that kind, such as the distribution of Conagreed to in April last by the Secretary of gressional documents, the keeping, publishnial fishing interests. By the revenue law State and the Minister of her Britanic Ma-of 1946, the duties on colonial fish entering jesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling lesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two republics. I engaged in the negotiation from a desire to place some other subjects relating to interior adthe great work of a ship canal between the two occans under one jurisdiction, and to esnopoly of the export trade in our market. and is entering to some extent into the home consumption. These facts were among those used power. The proposition in question was interest, at the movement in question. Indians. It has not proved equally accepta-The circumstances and the incidents above ble to Nicaragua, but it is to be hoped that alluded to have led me, to think the move- the further negotiation on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coasts conciliation and compromise which ought always to prevail on such occasions, and that they will lead to a satisfactory result.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the executive government of Venezuela has to exist, on the part of Great Britain, with a acknowledged some claims of citizens of the in the annual report from that Department United States, which have for many years

but, as in the case of China, will be equally ties of the people. enjoyed by all the other maritime powers. have much satisfaction in stating that in all

Japan.

been relieved of some portion of the domestic ing and distribution of the laws of the United the subject of reprieves and pardons, and ministration, should be transferred from the be fabricated, and the oath by which it is accordance with it. Department of State, it would unquestionathe manuscript papers of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, and Monroe, are exposed to destruction by fire. A similar remark may be made of the buildings appropriated to the War and Navy Departments. The condition of the Treasury is exhibited The cash receipts into the Treasury for foreign and irresponsible agents, to the great

consumption. These facts were among those ized power. The proposition in question was priated to the State Department is not fire which increased the sensibility of our fishing interest, at the movement in question. The circumstances and the incidents above of the State archives of the Government in charge of the Department, with the precious collections of ject show conclusively that these frauds have ries, with such descriptions and illustrations been practiced to a great extent. The ten- as may be necessary to present an intelligible into counties, and proceeds to surve dency is to destroy that high moral charac-ter for which our merchants have long been cost of such publication could easily be dedistinguished; to defraud the Government of its revenue; to break down the honest im-porter by a dishonest competition; and, final-more acceptible to inventors and beneficial to that influence and control over them we ly. to transfer the business of importation to

hensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the Uni-ted States and the British provinces. I have thought that whetever arrangements may be

shows increased activity in its operations .-- with Mexico for running and marking. The survey of the northern boundary of lowa residue of the boundary fine between the has been completed with unexampled des- countries. patch. Within the last year 9,522 953 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8.032.463 acres brought into market.

1,553.071 acres. were sold. Located with bounty land 3.201.314 " warrants.

115,682 cates. Making a total of 4,870,067 "

aking a total of	4,370,007	
In addition there were-	-904 STREAM & HELP.	
eported under swamp		
land grants	5,219,188	
or internal improvements,	101 81	
railroads. de.	3,025,920	

Making an aggregate of 13,115 175 . Asking an aggregate of 13,115 175 " Being an increase in the amount of lands it is completed the result will be laid be old and located under land warrants of 569,220 acres over the previous year.

The whole amount thus sold, located under and warrants, repo ted under swamp land grants, and selected for internal iniprovements, exceeds that of the previous year by 3 342.372 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger but for the excessive reservations for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi and Alabama.

For the quarter ending	30th Septe	mber.
1852, there were sold,	243 255	acres.
Jocated with bounty land warrants,	1 387 116	
ocated with other certifi- cates,	15 649	а Ц
Reported under swamp land grants.	2.485,233	4
laking an aggregate for		

the quarter of 4 131 253 4

Much the larger portion of the labor of arranging and classifying the returns of the devolve upon Congress to make the necessary provision for the publication of the results in such form as shall ke deemed best. The apportionment of representation, on the basis of the new census, has been made by the contact, collisions will inevitable which the nature of the case admits. But the provisions of law relating to that subject have generally set apart' portions of every one must see that the invoice may and the recent elections have been made in territory for the exclusive occupation

supported talse, by reason of which the dis-honest importer pays a part only of the da-ties which are paid by the honest one, and cretary of the Interior that provision be made

the public at large. An appropriation of \$100,000 having been tween them and the whites. I trust, the

It will also be proper to make further The report from the General Land Office vision by law for the fulfilment of our t

Permit me to invite your particular atten-tion to the interests of the District of Colum-uia, which are confided by the Constitution to your peculiar care.

Among the measures which seem of the greatest importance to its are the introduction of a copion water m'o the city of Washington construction of suitable bristoon. Potomac to replace those which w troyed by high water in the early part of present year.

At the last session of Congress an ar priation was made to detray the cost of surveys necessary for determining the means of affording an unfailing supply good and wholesome water. Some progr

Further appropriations will also sary for grading and paving the streets a avenues, and euclosing and embellishing public grounds within the city of Was ton:

I commend all these objects, together a the charitable institutions of the Dis your favorable regard.

Every effort has been made to pro trottier, and that of the adjoining Mexics States, from the incursions of the Indi tribes. Of about 11,000 men of which army is composed, nearly 8.000 are em in the defence of the newly-nequain ritory. (including Texas) and of en proceeding thereto. I am gratified to that these efforts have been unusbally cessful. With the exception of a tial outbreaks in California and Oreg occasional depredations on a portion Rio Grande, owing, it is believed, to s turbed state of that border region. roads of the Indians have been restrained.

Experience has shown, however, whenever the two races are br Indian tribes. A difficulty occure which up durable pence can ever ex

A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF