# MESSAGE

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives 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 quadrennial election of Chief stagistrate has passed off with less than the usual extensent. However individuals and parties may have 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 inducence which in other countries have too often affected the purity of popular selections.

been effected by the independent suffrages of a free people, undisturbed by those induces which in other sountries have too often affected the purity of popular elections.

Our grateful thanks are due to an All-merc'ful frowieste, not only for staying the pestilence which in different forms has desolated some of our cities, but for cowning the labors of the husbandama withan abundant hervest, and the nation generally with the blessings of peace and presperity.

Within a few weeks the public mind has been deeply affected by the death of Daniel Wobster, filling at his decease the office of Secretary of State. His associates in the Executive government have sheered; sympathized with his family and the public generally on this mourrait occasion. His commanding talents, his great political and professional eminence, his well trued patriotism and his long and faithful services, in the most important public trusts, have caused his death to be lamented throughout the country, and have carned too him a laxing place in our history.

In the course of the fast summer considerable anxiety was caused for a short time by an official intimetion from the government of Great Britain that orderhald been given for the protection of the fisheries upon the coasts of the British provinces in North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States and France. The shortness of this notice and the season of the y-ar seemed to make its matter of urgent importance. It was at first apprehended that an increased maral force has been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provisions in the convention of 1818. It are for which the two governments difference, however, between the wind scale of the convention of 1818 is still a matter of unportance. American fishing vessels within him of the year have been given both here and in London.

The unadjusted difference, however, between the gotten of the convention of the first article of the convention of the first

These circumstances and the incidents above alluded to have led me to think the moment fa vorable for a reconsideration of the entire sub-ject of the fisheries on the coast of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon provinces, with a view to place them upon a more theral footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist, on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British provinces. tween the United States and the British provin-ces. I have thought that whatever arrange-ments may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in sep-arate conventions. The illness and dearh of the late Secretary of State provenied the commence ment of the contemplated negotiation. Pains have been taken to collect the information re-oured for the details of such an arrangement. quired for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable diffi If it is found practicable to come to an Breement mutually acceptable to the two par ties, conventions may be concluded in the course of the present winter. The control of Congress over all the provisions of such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will of course be reser-

ved.
The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last annual message. They remain in an uneasy condition, and a leeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to oxist. This feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and the island, and led to some acts of which 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 a matter of courtesy. eign power is informal and a matter of courtesy. ous to put an end to the existing inconve-Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences, (which seemed to rest on misconception,) I directed the newly appointed Minister to Mexico to visit Havana, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was respectfully received by the Caprain General, who conferred with him treely

been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the island and this country.

Early in the present year official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite Convention, 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 intention to obtain possession of the Island of nance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measures would be of doubtful constitutionally, impolitic, and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of Franco and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island computatively destitute of imbabilities, or occupied by a kindred race. I me to think that the proposed measures would

inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most describe acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous isting direumstances, I should look upon incorporation into our Union as a very hazardo measure. It would bring into the Confedera a population of a different national stock, spealing a different language, and not likely to ha monize with the other members. It won probably affect in a prejudcial manner the in dustrial interests of the South; and it might dustrial interests of the South, and it is never the different sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have

shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the Convention which had been concluded be-tween that Républic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the 1sththe protection of a transit way across the 1sthmus of Tehuantepec and of the interests of those
citizens of the United Statos who had become
proprietors of the rights which Mexico had conferred on one of her own citizens in regard to
that transit, has thrown a serious obstacle in the
way of the attainment of a very desirable national object. I am still willing to hope that the differences on the subject which exist, or hereafter
arise, between the governments, will be amicably adjusted. This subject, however, has already engaged the attention of the Senate of the
United States, and requires no further comment United States, and requires no further commen

The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and ot the controversy between the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to their boundaries, was considered indispensible to the commencement of the ship canal between the two occurs, which was the subject of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly a proposition for the same purposes addressed to the two governments in that quarter, and to the Mosquito Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the transfer of the tr ences of the two republics, I engaged in the negotiation from a desire to place the great work of a ship canal between the two oceans under one jurisdiction, and to establish the important port of San Juan de Nicaragua under the government o a civilized power. The proposition in question was assented to be proposition in question was assented to b Costa Rica and the Mosquito Indians. It ha not proved equally acceptable to Nicaragua but it is to be hoped that the further negotia-tions on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of conciliation and compromise which ought always to prevail on such occasions, and that they will lead to a

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e satisfaction to inform you that the executive government of Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States, which have for many years pas been urged by our charge d'affaires at Carac-cas. It is hoped that the same sense of justice will actuate the Congress of that Republic in

providing the means for their payment.

The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres, and viding the means for their payment. the confederated States having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the governments of Great Bri-

access of their commerce of the extractive state tries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if ve thought proper pursue the same course: In compliance with this invitation, our minister compinance with this invisation, our missien at Rio Janerio and our charge d'affairs at Bu-enos Ayres have been fully authorized to con-clude treaties with the newly-organized Confederation, or the States composing it. The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new government have as yet prevented the execution of those instructions; but there is every reason to hope that these wast countries. ries will be eventually opened to our com

A treaty of commerce has been concluded A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which will be laid before the Senate. Should this Convention go into the Senate. Should this Convention go into operation, it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from which foreign nations have hitherto been almost wholly excluded.

The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian minister relative to the Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress toward the close of the last session—Since that time, on further investigation of the

ince that time, on further investigation of the since that time, on intriner investigation of the subject, the doubts which had been entertained of the title of Peru to those in and, have been removed; and I have deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintention ally done her, from want of information, should

be repaired by an unreserved acknowledge ment of her sovereignty.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the liberality of her government. Before it was known by her that her title would be acknowledged at Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affairs had authorized our charge Taffaires at Lims to announce to the Ameri can vessels which had gone to Lobos for guano hat the Peruvian Government was willing to reight them on its own account. This inten ion had been carried into effect by the Peru-rian Minister here, by an arrangement which s believed to be advantageous to the parties n interest.
Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific

Our settlements of the snores of the Pacific, have naturally given a great-extension, and in some respects new direction, to our commerce in that ocean. A direct and rapidly increasing mercourse has sprung up with Eastern Asia.—
The waters of the Northern Pacific, even into the Arctic sen, have of late years been frequented by our whalemen. The application of steam at the general nursuses of navigation is become the general purposes of navigation is become ng daily more common, and makes it desirable in obtain fuel and other necessary supplies at convenient points on the route between Asia and our Pacific coast. Our-suforturate countrymen who from time to time suffer shipwreck on the coasts of the Eastern seas are entitled to protection. Besides these specific objects, the general prosperity of our States on the Pacific requires that an attempt should be made to open the opposite regions of Asia to a mutually beneficial intercourse. It is obvious that this attempt could be made by no power to so great an advantage as by the United States, whose constitutional system excludes every idea of distant colonial dependencies. I have accordingly been led to order an appropriate naval force to Japan, under the command of a discreet and intelligent officer of the highest rank, known to our service. He is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the government of that country some obtain fuel and other necessary supplies a our service. He is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system? It has pursued for about two centuries. He has been directed particularly to remonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated with humanity. He is instructed however at the same time to give that government the amplest assurances that the objects of the United States are such and such only as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendhave indicated, and that the expedition is friend-iy and peaceful. Notwithstanding the jealousy iy and peaceful. Notwithstanding the jealousy with which the governments of Eastern Asia regard all overtures from foreigners, I am not without hopes of a beneficial result of the expedition. Should it be crowned with success, the advantages will not be confined to the United States, but, as in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all the maritime powers. I have much satisfaction in stating that in all the states preparatory to this expedition the Governsteps preparatory to this expedition the Govern-ment of the United States has been materially mided by the good offices of the King of the Netherlands, the only European power having any commercial relations with Japan, In passing from this surveyof our foreign rela-tions, I invite the attention of Congress to the condition or that department of Government to

In passing from this surveyor our longin rela-tions. I invite the attention of Congress to the condition or that department of Government to which this branch of the public business is entrust ed. Our intercourse with foreign powers has of on the recent occurrences; but no permanent arrangement was effected.

In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain new States into the family of nations. In this In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the meil to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish in the opinion of this Government even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid; and I have no reason to doubt that due respect will be paid by the government of Her Catholic Majesty to the representations which our Minister has been instructed to make on the subject.

It is but justice to the Captain General to add that his conduct toward the steamers employed that his conduct toward the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to tiavana has, with the exceptions above alluded to been marked with kindness and liberality, and the State Department is not fire proof; that there is reason to think there are delects in its construc-tion, and that the archives of the Government in charge of the Department, with the precious collections of the manuscript papers of Washington, Jefforson, Hamilton, Madison and Mooroe, 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 in the annual report from the Department.

The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, exclusive if trust funds, were \$49,728 386 89, and the expenditures for the same period, likewise ex expenditures not the same period. Rewise ex-clusive of trust funds, were \$46,007,806 20: of which \$5,455,815 88 was on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, inclu-ling the last-instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidal o, leaving a balance of \$14.632,136 37 in the go, leaving a Datance of \$14.002,100 of in the l'reasury on the 1st day of July last Since this latter period, further purchases of the principal of the public debt have been made to the extent of 2,466.54700s, and the surplus in the Treasury will continue to be applied to that object, whenever the stock can be procured within the limits, as to price, authorized bylaw. The value of foreign merchandize imported during the last fiscal year was two hundred and seven millions two hundred and forty shousand one hundred and one dollars (\$207,-240.101 :) and the value of domestic 240,101;) and the value of domestic produc-tions exported was one hundred and forty nin-millions eight hundred and sixty one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars. (\$140.861,-911.) besides seventeen millions two hundred and four thousand and twenty six dollars (17. and four thousand and twenty six dollars (17, 204,026) of foreign merchandise exported; making the aggregate-of the entire exports one hundred and sixty seven millions sixty five thousand nine hundred and thirty soven dollars (167,095,937;) exclusive of the above there was exported forty-two millions five hundred and seven thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars (542,507,285) in specie; and imported from foreign ports five millions eighty five dollars (\$42,507,285) in specie; and imported from foreign ports five millions two hundred and sixty two thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars, (\$5,262, 648.)

In my first annual message to Congress I called your attention to what seemed to me to some defects in the present tariff, and recom-mended such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils and pro-mote the prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this

out repeating the arguments contained in my former message, in favor of discrimina-ting, protective duties, I deem it my. duty to call your attention to one or two other considcall your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is, the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, fi. ds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital in vested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surment, and the lather to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the in creased cost of iron imported from England.— The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its productive industry.— The farmer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus products, and benefitted by being able to exchange them, without loss of time or expense of transporta-tism, for the manufactures which his comfort or convenience requires. This is always done

to the bost advantage where a portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits.

But most manufactures require an amount of capital and a practical skill which cannot be

tain and France determined to negotiate with the chief of the new confederacy for the free access of their commerce to the exfonsive coun-tries watered by the tributaries of the La r to the lowest rate at which it can be pro sumer to the lowest rate at which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual interchange of their respective commodities, and thus stimulate the industry of the whole country, and render us independent of foreign nations for the supplier project but he hadden the supplies required by the habits or neces ities of the people.

Another question, wholly independent of pro-

tection, 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. All our duties are at present advalorem. A certain per centage is levied on the price of the goods at the port of shipment in a foreign country. Most commercial nations have found it indispensable, for the purpose of preventing fraud and perjury, to make the du ties specific whenever the article is of such unties specific whenever the article is of such uniform value in weight or measure as to justify
such a duty. Legislation should never encourage dishonesty or crime. It is impossible that
the revenue officers at the port where the goods
are entered and the duties paid should know
with certainty what they cost in the foreign
couniry. Yet the law requires that they
should levy the 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 imporcost was. They take the invoice of the impor-ter, attested by his oath, as the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits. But every one must see that the invoice may be fabricated, and the oath by which it is support ed false, by reason of which the dishonest im porter pays a part only of the duties which are paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly recei paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly receives from the treasury of the United States a reward for his fraud and perjury. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury heretofore made on this subject show conclusively that these frauds have been practiced to a great extent.

The tendency is to destroy that high moral character which our merchants have long been distinguished; to defraud the Government of its revenue; to break down the honest importer by a dishonest competition.

would use tovernment of its revenue; to breal down the honest importer by a dishonest competition and finally, to transfer the business of importation to foreign and irresponsible agents, to the great datrement of our own citizens. I therefore again most carnestly recommend the adoption of specific duties, wherever it is practicable, or a home valuation, to prevent these frauds.

vent these frauds.

I would also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff in some cases im poses a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty operates to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own

itize s.

For full and detailed information in regard o the general condition of our Indian affairs respectfully refer you to the report of the secretary of the Interior and the accompanying documents.

The Senate not having thought proper to

ratify the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, our relations with them have been left in a, very unsatisfactory condition. 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 hose limits has been acknowledged and respected. But in California and Oregon there has been no reognition by the Government of the exclusive

ight of the Indians to any part of the coun-ry. They are therefore mere tenants at suf-erance, and liable to be driven from place to blace, at the pleasure of the whites.

of Minnesoa, have been submitted to the tribes who were parties to them, and have received their assent—A large tract of valuable territory has thus been opened for settlement and cultivation, and all danger of collision with these powerful and warlike bands has been happily removed.

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 intention has been steadily directed. Admonished by past experience of the difficulty and cost of the attempt to conciliatory measures. By he invitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs several of the principal chiefs recently visited Washinaton, and whilst here acknowledged in writing the obligation of their present that they adhere to their promise and that acouncil of their people has been called to make their preliminary arrangemets. A general emigration may therefore be confidently expected at an early day.

The report from the General Land Office show in creased activity in its operations. The survey of the northern boundary of lowa has been completed with unexampled despatch. Within the last year 9,622,052 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8,034,463 acres of public land market.

acres brought into market In the last fiscal year there were sold 1,553,071 acres. Located with bounty land warrants 3,201,314 "
Located with other certificates 115,682 "

4,870,067 Making a total of In addition, there were-Reported under swamp land grants for internal improvements, ( 5.219.188

\_ 9,025,920 " Making an aggregate of 13.115.175

Being an increase in the amount of lands sold and located under land warrants of 569,220 acres over the previous year.

The whole amount thus sold, located under and warrants, reported under swamp land grants, and selected for internal improvements, exceeds that of the previous year by 3,342 373 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi and Alabama.

Alabama. For the quarter ending 30th Septembor, 1852, there were sold Located with bounty land war-1,387.416 rants. rants.
Located with other cirtificates
Reported under under swamp
land grants
1,387.416
15,649
2.465.233

Making an aggregate for the 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 provisions for the publications of the results in such form as shall be deemed best. The apportionment of representation, on the basis of the new census, has been made by the Secretary of the Interrior in conformity with the provisions of law relating n conformity with the provisions of law relating that subject, and the recent elections have

een made in accordance with it. I commend to your favorable regard the sugstion, 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, with such descrip-tions and illustrations as may be necessary to present an intelligible view of their nature and operation. The cost of such publication could asily be defrayed out of the patent fund, and I am persuaded that it could be applied to ro obect more acceptable to inventors and beneficial

to the public at large.

An appropriation of \$100,000 having beer 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, and of the Army and Vavy of the United States, the proper measures have been adopted to carry this beneficent pur

pose into effect. By the latest advices from the Mexican Bound ary Commission it appears that the survey of the try Commission to appears that the survey of the view Gila, from its confluence with the Colorado to its supposed intersection with the western line of New Mexico has been completed. The survey of the Rio Grande has also been finished from the point agreed on by the Commissioners as "the oint where it strikes the southern boundary o New Mexico" to a point one hundred and thirty-ive miles below Eagle Pass, which is about two hirds of the distance along the course of the iver to its mouth.

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

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 commisioner and surveyor of the United States farther orth of the town called 'Paso' than the some is aid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty.'

capital and a practical skill which cannot be commanded, unless they be protected for a time from ruinous competition from abroad. Hence the n cessity of laying those duties upon imported goods which the Constitution authorizes for revenue, in such a manner as to protect and oncourage the labor of our own citizens. Duties however should not be fixed at a rate so high as to exclude the foreign artisle, but should be see that the facts of the case, and submitted riving the facts of the case, and submitted to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it can controlled by the facts of the subject by a report from the Department of the Interior, which reviewed all the facts of the case, and submitted in the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it can controlled by the interesting as till more suitiled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of lassbordination, resulting from our present sys-My attention was drawn to this subject by

head of that Department. Orders were immediately issued by him to the commissioner and surveyor to make no further requisitions on the Department, as they could not be paid; and to discontinue all operations on the southern line of New Mexico. But as the Department had no

exact information as to the amount of provisions and money which remained unexpended in the hands of the commissioner and surveyor, it was left discretionary with them to continue the sur vey down the Rio Grande as far the means at their disposal would enable them, or at once to disband the Commission. A special messenger has since arrived from the officer in charge of the survey on the river, with the information that the funds subject to his control were exhausted, and that the officers and others employed in the service were destitute alike of the means of prosecuting the work and of returning to their

The object of the proviso was doubtless to arrest the survey of the southern and western lines of New Mexico, in regard to which different pinious 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. But the terms of the law are so broad as to forbid rhe use of any part of the money for the prosecution of this ork, or even for the payment, to the officers and agents, of the arreatages of pay which are justly lue to them.

I carnestly invite your prompt attention to the subject, and recommend a modification of the ms of the proviso so as to enable the Depart ent to use as much of the appropriation as will ne necessary to discharge the existing obligations of the Government, and to complete the survey of the Rio Grand to its mouth.

the boundary line between the two countries.

Permit me to invite your particular attention the interests of the District of Columbia which are confided by the Constitution to you eculiar care.

Among the measures which seem to me of the greatest importance to its prosperity are the inroduction of a copious supply of water into the city of Washington, and the construction of suitable bridges across the Potomoc, to replace those which were destroyed by high water in the early part of the present year.

At the last session of Congress an appropria-

ion was made to defray the cost of the surveys necessary for determining the best means of afo ding an unfailing supply of good and whole ome water. Some progress has been made he survey, and as seen as it is completed th esult will be laid before you. Further appropriations will also be necessar

or grading and paving the streets and avenue and enclosing and embellishing the publicgrounds within the City of Washington. I commend all these objects, together with the charitable institutions of the District, to your avorable regard.

Every effort has been made to protect ou 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 defence of the newly acquired territory, (including Tex-as,) and of emigrants proceeding thereto. I am gratified to say that these efforts have been unusually successful. With the exception of some partial outbreaks in California and Oregon, and occasional depredations on a portion of the Rio Grande, owing, it is believed, to the disturbed state of that border region, the inroads of the Indians have been effectually restrained.

Experience has shown, however, that whenever the two races are brought into contact, collisions will inevitably occur. To prevent these collisions the United States have generally set apart portions of their territory for the exclusive occupa tion of the Indian tribes. A difficulty occurs, however, in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact by which that State was admitted into the Union, she retained the ownership of all the vacant lands within her limits. The government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portion of her territory to the Indians; but as fast as her settlements advance lays it off into counties, and proceeds to survey and sell it. This policy manfestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the

No appropriations for fortifications were made at the two last sessions of Congress. The cause of this omission is, probably, to be found in a growing belief that the -vetem of fortifications adopted in 1816, and heretofore acted on, requires revi-

The subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation; but it should not be delayed long-er than can be avoid d. In the meantime there are certain works which have been commencedsome of them nearly completed—designed to pro-tect our principal scaports from Boston to New Orleans, and a few other important points. In regard to the necessity for these works, it is be-lieved that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefor that the appropriations necessary to prosecute

them be made. I invite 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 with eco-nomy. 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 already ap-propriated 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 olud be taken, however, to commence no vork which is not of sufficient importance to the nmerce of the country to be viewed as nationl in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until

impleted, as otherwise the sums expended will. n most cases, be lost. The report from the Navy Department will inform 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 aptopics and proval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activ-ty in the operations of the Department during the past year. The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Behring's Straits; the incipient measure taken towards a reconnoissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the River La Platta, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederatio has opened to navigation; all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will, be productive to the second secon

ive of most useful results. Two officers of the navy were heretofore structed to explore the whole extent of the Ama 20n river from the confines of Peru to its mouth The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resource of a country abounding in the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of world, will prove an inexhausible fund wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by
the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special ommendation, in view of the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by

him for the establishment of a permanent corpor seamen, and the suggestions he has presented

conclusion that it could not, and so informed the | tem. The plan proposed for the organization of | ing as we do the blessings of a free government, seaman furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of Septembar, 1850, abolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships. It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dis-pense with this mode of punishment, should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most merisupply the havy with seamen of the most meri-torious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a re-sort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often de-pendant upon immediate obedience to a com-mand, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrest of refractory seaman, in such moments, not only deprives the ship of in-dispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double

service on others whose fidelity to their duties The exposure to this increased and arduous labor, since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws; but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise as proposed in the report, I cordially approve It will also be proper to make further provi-sion by law for the fulfilment of our treaty with Mexico for running and marking the residue of early training of seamen may be most usefully engrafted upon the service of our merchant ma-

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the re-organization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and sup-port. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the re-port of the Postmaster General for the detailed operation of his Department during the last fis-cal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postages for that time were less by \$1,431,696 than for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction

in the rates of postage made by the act of March 2, 1851, which reduction took effect at the com-

Although in its operation during the last year.

Although in its operation during the last year the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions. of its friends, by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postuge, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience rants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspon-dence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage. In former messages I have, among other things, espectfully recommended to the consideration of ongress the propriety and necessity of further

legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the United States; to revive with certain modifications the act of 10th March, 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of contermi States or territories; for the preservation and pro-tection frommutilation or theft of the papers, records and achives of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land affices for the sale of the public lands in Califor-nia and the Territory of Oregon; for the con-struction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country, for the prevention of frauds upon the Government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every serlifestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the Indians, but to compel them to resort to plunder for subsistence. It also deprives this government of that influence and control over them without which no durable peace can ever exist between them and tho whites. I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, apart from considerations of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of the small remnants of tripes within her borders, subject of course to her ownership or eventual jurisdiction. If she should tail to do this, the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexica to defend her citizens and our duty to the Indians themselves, will, it is feared, become a subject of serious embarrassment to the Government. It is hoped, however that a timely and just provision by Texas may avert this evil.

No appropriations for fortification and correcting incongruities, institutions of new them to resort to plunder prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of celeric confidence that his person and property will be protected by laws. But whatever musy be the cause of this unparalleled growth in popular indices and entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by laws. But whatever musy be the cause of this unparalleled growth in popular supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities. nplitying their language, and reporting them Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. not aware, however, that any of these subjects have been finally acted upon by Con-

> again to your favorable consideration. I hink it due to the several Executive Departments of this Government to bear testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which it is possible for the Heads of those Departments to exercise, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very fillelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those entrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the publi freasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and seductions which the cupidity of peculators and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise precaution to protect the Government against that source of mischief and corruption, as far as it can be done, by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective, and I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject, and to recom-mend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes but also of those who shall either proor offer to give to any of those officers or clerks a bribe or reward touching or relating to any mat-

gress. Without repeating the reasons for legisla-tion on these subjects which have been assigned in

former messages, I respectfully recommend them

ter of their official action or duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this Govern ment from its foundation to the present day to ab stain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peace ful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration.

During the terrific contest of nation against nation, which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their numerous armies was wasted by disease or perished by hundieds of thousands upon the battle field, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof.— While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb no small part of the porduct of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt; and permitted to pursue our prosperous way ew years longer in peace, we may do the same

again. But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navi gation has brought hen within a tew days' sail of our shores. We see more of her movem take a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavish-ed the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining "the balance of power," yet it is said that we ought to interfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of ove throwing the monarchies of Europe and establish ing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretolore pursued a different corse from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious arrength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and aid those who are struggling

for liberty. This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathics of freemes. Empy.

iere is no man who has an American heart tha would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the strugle between the oppressed and his oppressor any here without the deepest sympathy mer, and the most auxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, is it prudent or is it wise to involve urselves in these toreign wars? Is it indeed true that we have heretolore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the bonor of the patriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it. Men of he Revolution who drew the sword against the oppressions of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a moive. They knew no weakness or fear when

tive. Iney knew no weakness or rear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blossings for which they so nobly fought and blot, to insinuate it. The truth is that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesmanlike pro-dence and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not mere-ly to the present necessities but to the permaneat safety and interest of the country.—
They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force; that it was not possible for this nation to become a "propagandist" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that the result was more likely to be the overthrow of republican liberty here than its estab History has been written in vain for those who

can doubt this. France had no sooner establish-

ed a republican form of government than she manifested a desire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us that bearing of some spetty acts of tyran-ny in a neighboring principality. "The Na-tional Convention declared that she would afford succor and fraternity to all nation who wished to recover their liberty! and she gave it in charge to the executive power to give orders to the generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been or should be oppressed in the cause of liberty." Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfor-tunes. She soon found herself involved in wars with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a repubto an empire; and finally, after shedding riv ers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendency of mon-archial principles. Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the off-pring of our Revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the tree charters of self-government under which the English colonies grew up, and our Revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose government was at varianae with those institutions. But European nations have had no such training for self-government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revoluand every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotisms. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory, as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphasically a country of progress. Within the last half century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Missis sippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with

We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphasically a country of progress. Within the last half century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Missis sippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The in repulse that of overcovery investigation is required. relivous and infrowed with canals. The in ventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distin-guish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tice, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the copple and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparse population; but much of it is also owing to the prepular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit. prise should causa some individuals to mistake

prise should causa some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national provess and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights. The latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the interprise, and without looking ustice of the enterprise, and without locking justice of the chterprise, and without locking at the faral consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such appeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder of profit to the enterprise without exposing themselves to danger, and are led on by ame irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our Government by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensible aggressions but retard the progress of our nation and tarnish its fair fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country and takes a pride in its prosperity and honor.

Our Constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed.

Therefore let every proposition to change it be at the faral consequences to ourselves and doubtiess the best that ever was formed.—
Therefore let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to murilate this charger of our libeties, or pervert its pow-

this charter of our libeties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy, which freemen only can display.

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow-cirizens, to congratuate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognized. At home we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of joy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuga and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the Old World.

We owe these blossings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers and

were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We mut all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government.—Called by an unexpected dispensation toolish inheat transmitters. nighes! trust at a season of embarrassment and alarm. I entered upon its ardous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity. MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, December 5, 1822 rosperity. MILLARD FILL Washington, December 6, 1852.

CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS .- Most of our eveniles during the winter season, are roubled with chapped hands; for the benefit of the mothers, who are obliged to lis ten to their endless complaints, we publish

the following receipt for" chapped hands. "Take three drachms of gum camphor three do. white beeswax, three do. maceti, and two ounces olive oil-put then together in a cup upon the stove, where hey will melt slowly and form a whit ointment in a few minutes. If the hands be affected, annoint them on going to bed and put on a pair of gloves. A day or two will suffice to heal them."

The Ladies of the Union Dorcas Society sknowledge the receipt of \$27, from the dif ferent Lodges of the I. O. O. F., for which they return them their thanks.

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of GEORGE KIRCHER, to the Court of Quarier Sessions, at January term, 1853, for a license to keep a tavern in the North-West Ward, in the keep a tavern in the North-Weat Ward, in the city of Lancaster, it being an old stand.
WE, the undersigned citizens of the N. W. Ward, city of Lancaster, where said inn or tavern is pronosed to be kept, do certify, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said George Kircher, is of good repute for honosty and temperance, and and that he is well provided with house-room and well acquainted with the said George Kircher, is of good repute for honosty and temperance, and and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jacob Weaver, Danl Harman, J. Frey, Peter Hallscher, Con Fail Barderik Conne. Water

Jacob Weaver, Danl Harman, J. Frey, reter farlacher, Geo Ford, Frederick Cooper, Watson H. Miller, Pee re McConomy, R. A. Shaeffer, C. Ha-ger, M. Carpenter, Geo. Musser, W. F. Mayer, Charles Shaeffer, Wendel Martzall, John A Shieren-Nov 30—32\*\*45

IN THE MATTER of the intended application

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of John A. Scheureneran:, to the Court of Quarter Sessions at January term, 1853, for a license to keep a tavern in the North-West Ward, Lancaster City, it being an old stand.
WE, the undersigned citizens of the North-West Ward, where said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certfy, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and arterior second country. kept, do certify, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entortain strangers and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said John A. Scheurenbrand, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Wm. F. Miller, Gilbert R. Hartley, Geo. Ackerman, Wm F Mayer, Joo Drepperd J. Frey, Jacob Snyder, W. Martzall, Samuel Kissing r, F. Gast, F. Peusch, Eli Webb, Chas. Shaeffer, Daniel, Harman, Adam Snyder, Wm. D. Groff, Chrn. Myer, H. Kraft, Joseph Brillhart.

Nov 30-3t-45

### For Sale or Rent.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH, VA. THE subscriber is axinous to retire from that old and well established stand known as the CRAWFORD HOUSE. He therefore offers the same for sale or Rent; the house is well the same for sale or Rent; the house is well to be furnished with every thing neccessary for carrying on the Hotel in all its branches, the situation being central, and in the most business part of Portsouth, can be made one of the most profitable Hotels in the United States. it is near the terminus of the Seaboard and Roa-

It is next too terminus of the Seaboard and Roz-noke Railroad, and all the Steamboai lines.

The Hotel is large and is well furnished with sever convenience for the purpose for which it was briginally built.

There is attached a large yard and a sufficiency

of stabling, ice house, &c., &c.

For a business and enterprising man this is an opportunity which seldom offers, and would not low, but in consequence of the present proprietor

tiring. Those desirous of purchasing or renting will lease call without delay, and examine the promi-

es.
Immediate possession given.
JOHN W. COLLINS, nov 30 3t-45] Portsmouth, Virginia.

## **Washington Street Property**

Sale to commence at 6 o'clock in the evening of

Sale to commence and the above mentioned day.

JAMES II. BARNES.

### **New Court House Property** AT PUBLIC SALE.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

N Thursday December 9th, 1852, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at Wright's Hotel, South Queen st. will be sold by public sale, that very valuable property in Duke Street, immediately North of the New Court House, late the estate of Dr. Samuel Humes, dee'd, and partly accupied by him.

This property has a front, upon the new street between it and the Court House, of 70 freet—and one upon Duke Street, northward to the 2nd Reformed Church of 175 lect—and lins erected upon it FIVE DWELLING HOUSES. New stable and other improvements,—with three

ble and other improvements,—with three ging good wells, and also the Conestoga Water

good wells, and also the Courses, and size of the ground it would be admirably calculated for the cree on of a large Hotel, and a number of Dwellings, —or for a handsome row of 9 or 10 Dwellings alone. -or for a handsome tow of 9 or 10 Dwellings alone presenting to capitalists and others, an opportunity for investment that may not so n offer again. The property will be divided into convenient ized lots, a plan of which can be seen by calling in the subscriber,—and will be sold in lots, or entre, as may best suit purchasers.

HENRY CARPENTER, Executor.

#### Public Sale. N Saturday

ember, 1852, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, in Colerain Township, Lancaster c unty, a Tract of ACRES OF LAND, adjoi ing Lands of Junius carshall, Dr. John K. Essileman, John M'Clellan and others, on which are erecied a good one Story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, small Barn, There is a spring of never failing excellent water, convenient to the dwelling. About 28 Acres of the land is under good and thriving timeer, and the greater part of the remainder is in a good state of cultivation, with an OR HARD of well selected fruit trees, in fine bearing order. The property is convenient to Churches, School and property is convenient to Churches, Schools, and Mills, and offers inducements to persons desirous of purchasing a small FARM. Sale to commence at I o'clock on said day, when Sale to commence at 1 o clock on sale day, ..... terms will be made known by JOHN WHITESIDE,

JOHN WHITESIDE,
Assig ee of Dr. Geo. T. Dare & Wile.
Nov. 30 ta-45]

## For Sale.

RARE chance to make money—For Sale one of the most valuable Eating and Drinking flouses in the city, very favorably situated on one of our greatest thoroughtares. The property is large and well arranged for doing business, and is fitted up in the most costly and elegant style.—A lease can be had for any length of time at a very low rate. Apply to or address

R. FREDERICK,

No. 36 North 8th street, Philade phia.

Mrs. Kerfoot

WILL open, on Thursday, (2d December) 2 doors below the Lancaster Bank, in South Queen street, a handsome assortment of VELVET BONNETS, of the latest styles and patterns, to which she invites the attention of the Ladies of this city and vicinity. Nov 30—tf 45 Winter Bonnets.

MRS. RANNINGER having just returned from Philadelphia with a very rich and beautiful assortment of WINTER BONNETS and Fancy Trimmings of the most splendid patterns and latest styles, begs neave to invite the Ladies to give her a call and examine her stock. Her si k, sain and velvet Bonnets are truly benutiful. She has also just received a pretty assortment of Ribbons, Artificials, Flowers, Bonnet Caps, and a fine variety of Embroidery, consisting of Laces and Edings. Also a lot of Gloves, Hostery, &c., very cheap. Please call, see, and examine for yourselves, at the old stand near the court house.

ives, at the old stand near the court house Mrs. R. he old stand hear the court house. Mrs. R. hopes her Country friends will find her at her rooms, In North Queen st., immediately adjoining the Printing Office & Book Store of John Bear, where she will use her best efforts as heretofore to give satisf ction. She would here take occasion to return thanks for past patronage, and rusts that she may merit a continuance of those favors. [nov. 23 tf-44 Fall and-Winter Fashlons.

ISSES MARINE & KING, would respectfully inform the Ladies of Lancaster city and unty, that they have received a large and elecant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,
at their old stand in East King street, a

ew doors east of Sprecher's Hotel, where they ant assortment of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, will be pleased to see and are prepared to accommo-nate all who will favor them with their custom, in ayle, quality and price equal with that of any other millinery establishment in Lancaster city.

Fall and Winter Millinery. THE MISSES A. 4 E. KEENAN respectfully inform their friends and the ladies of Lanc'r. city and county in general, that they will open This DAY, 16th inst., at their rooms, on the North-east corner of Prince and Vino Streets, a beautiful as-

Antiment of FALL & WINTER MILLINERY, comprising BORNETS of every variety, and Ribons of the neatest and latest styles. The ladies are invited to call and examine our goods, at the corner of Prince and Vine Streets. [Nov 16-44 43]

## Boarding.

A FEW persons either single gentlemen, or gen-tleman and lady can be accomedated with doarding, on reasonable terms, with pleasant and commedious rooms, by applying at the Grantu douse, North Queen Street.

1. A. DILLER.