

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

A N D

## WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. III

WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

No. CCCXXXVIII.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1862.

PAID IN ADVANCE.

### 170,028 Acres of Land.

THIS body of land, in one entire and exclusive survey, is offered for sale to any individual or company, who may incline to purchase for the purposes of settlement and cultivation. It is situated in the State of Virginia, on the Great Kanawha River, Montgomery county, and is distinguished by the name of "The Great Bend of the Kanawha," being intersected by the Piney river, Great and Little Blaine rivers, Coal river, and another river, as also by numerous other creeks and waters, running into said river. Numerous mill-sites, in suitable localities of the 1 and great quantities of ores, metals, and other minerals, are to be found on the tract, besides which, there may be made thereon to any amount, the sugar and honey in almost every part.

For fertility of soil, growth of timber, for cultivation, salubrity of climate, and natural advantages, this body of land stands unrivalled by any tract of equal quantity in Western America; it will be submitted for sale to an entire purchaser, until the first day of June next, on very advantageous terms; after which, it cannot be disposed of at any price, the present proprietor being compelled to a dividend thereof. An indisputable title will be given, and for further particulars, as to terms of sale and payment, enquire of JOHN BECKLEY, Big Clerk to the House of Representatives of the United States, at the city of Washington.

November 1, 1862.

### To Rent on moderate terms.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON South Capitol Street—in front is a large front completely fitted up for the wet and dry goods business, with a Parlor adjoining, which may be used separate from the House, and leave sufficient room for the accommodation of a private family—a kitchen with servants room over—will a small back House adjoining—three Hall Passages and included garden. Enquire of Mr. CHARLES YARDEN, New Jersey Avenue, on the premises, of THOMAS JONES.

Nov. 25.

### Thomas Carpenter, TAYLOR.

HAS received a very handsome assortment of goods, consisting of superior cloths, cassimers and coatings of all colours.

Patent water proof Cloths, Silk and woolen Melocia's, Tallinettes, velvets, &c. of superior quality.

From which, and an acquisition of the newest fashions and the best workmen, he can assure whatever commanded.

Pennsylvania Avenue, near the President's Square, and New Jersey Avenue, about eight houses from Capitol Square.

Dec. 1, 1862.

### FOR SALE.

SIXTY NEGROES that have been well created and brought up, of all ages, and both sexes—Estate servants, and Mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes.—Information may be had by applying to Mr. Smith, the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

December 8.

### REMOVAL.

### SPERRY & BARNES, BALTIMORE.

Have removed to No. 183, MARKET STREET, next door to Egan's Tavern.

### AND HAVE FOR SALE,

### A VARIETY OF GERMAN LINENS, VIZ:

Crease la Morlaix  
Cassimeres  
Flannels  
Lithadoc  
Britannias  
Bouten, No. 2.  
Checks and Stripes  
Dowls

Entitled to drawback.

### A. I. S. O.

Onsbrigs  
Trawelling  
Black laces  
White edgings  
Ribbands, assorted  
Do black  
Galloon binding  
Tapes, plain and striped  
Bobbins, No. 1, 7 & 107  
Gloves and mittens  
Silver and gilt hatbands  
Gilt tassels  
Beads, of every description  
Necklaces  
Garments  
Coffee mills, assorted

Wares & cake irons  
Seythes  
Gun locks  
Nuremberg wares  
Looking glasses  
Fisher ditto  
Looking glass plates  
Burning glasses  
China, breakfast & dinner sets  
Decanters, cut, pint and half  
Harlem oil, in small cases  
Tumbler, quart pint & half pint  
Maltow glass, &c

### AND NOW LANDING

From the barque Drey, Bremen, from Hamburg.

Tapes and Laces, and 300 boxes of best Bohemia window glass, assorted, as follows:—8-10, 9-12, 10-14, 12-14, 12-16, 12-18, 14-18, 14-20, 18-24, 20-24, 24-30, 24-32.

And from on board the sloop Amy, from Liverpool.

Printed cotton handkerchiefs and shawls.

Satin and silk ditto.

Ban-laces and sewing silks, and

A few well chosen fowling pieces, single and double barreled, of various prices—and

Duelling pistols.

All which, with a few cases of assorted decanters, tumblers and wine glasses, in packages for family use, are offered to Shipping and Country Merchants, on the lowest terms and liberal credit.

Dec. 1862.

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### UNITED STATES.

District of Columbia and County of Washington.

### IN CHANCERY, Oct. 9, 1862.

Charles Lowndes, John Templeton, James M. Coulbin Lingen, Thomas Davis, John Means and Edward G. Galt, Complainants.

### AGAINST

Francis Deskins, John Hewitt, assignors of D. Irish Forest, Benjamin Stoddard, Joseph E. Rowler, Thomas Sim Lee, John L. I. d, Joseph Furr, Thomas Law, Isaac Pelock, John Murdock, William O'Mull, Day J. Pelock, Billa Janney, Jacob Holliman, Jonathan Thompson, and John Scott, Gallaway Hall Scott, Mary Scott, Elizabeth Barker and Robert Rankin, her husband, Catherine Scott, Juliana Scott, William Scott and Robert James Scott, children and heirs of Gustavus Scott, deceased, late of the County of Washington, Samuel Budget Jan, Thomas L. Moore, James Reid, Hudson and York, John Reid William Van Lan, Harrison and Street, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, James M'Henry, Charles Wallace, John Muir, William Stewart, Lucis De Block, Alexander M'Donald & Co Joseph Hardy, Thomas Charles Clarke, Benjamin Clark, children and heirs of Thomas Clarke, Martha Clarke, Charles Thomas Clark & Maria Clark, deceased, late of George Town Joseph Cosvachee, Dominie Lynch, Ferris and Stocker, Alexander J. Miller, Richard W. Alston, Henry Lawrence, Clement Lawrence, James C. Nicolson, and Pierce L. Tanner. Defendants.

THE object of the Bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the bridge over Potomac River built by, and belonging to the George Town bridge company to raise money to pay a large sum of money due from the said company to sundry persons.

The bill states that the debts amounting to the sum of dollars 26,067 76 principal, besides a large sum for interest thereon, were all contracted for in and about the building of the said bridge, that the accounts have been submitted to the stockholders and that they have approved of the expenditures of these monies and the contracting of this amount of the debt, that the whole monies subscribed by the stockholders for building this bridge have been appropriated and paid away properly and fairly, that this amount of debt still remains unpaid by the company, who though frequently called on, will make no provision for the payment of the same.

The bill further states that Samuel Budget Jan, Thomas L. Moore, James Reid, Hudson & York, John Reid & William Van Lan, Defendants above named, reside in Virginia in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that Harrison and Street, Charles Carroll, James M'Henry, Charles Wallace, John Muir, William Stewart, Lucis De Block, Alexander M'Donald and Co. Joseph Hardy, Thomas Charles Clarke, Benjamin Clark, Martha Clark, Charles Thomas Clark and Ann Maria Clark, Defendants, above named, reside in the State of Maryland; that Joseph Cosvachee, late of Dominie Lynch, Defendants above named, reside in the city of New-York; that Ferris and Stocker above named reside in the State of Massachusetts, and that Alexander J. Miller, Richard W. Alston, Henry Lawrence, Clement Lawrence, James C. Nicolson, & Pierce L. Tanner reside out of the District of Columbia and not within the jurisdiction of this Court, but where they do reside, is not known.

It is on the complainants motion ordered that they procure this order to be inserted at least once in six successive weeks in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist, before the first day of February next, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants, and all other persons (if any there be) who are interested in the premises, may have notice of the complainants application and of the substance and object of the bill, and that the said defendants and each of them may be warned to appear here in person, or by solicitor, on or before the fourth Monday in July next, to shew cause if any they can, why a decree should not pass as prayed by the said bill.

By order,

URIAH FORREST, CLK.

Oct. 2.

1862.

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### WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 1862.

### ON WEDNESDAY

At 12 o'clock, the following MESSAGE was delivered to each House by Mr. LEWIS, Secretary to the President.

### MESSAGE.

To the SENATE and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WHEN we assemble together, fellow citizens, to consider the state of our beloved country, our full attentions are first drawn to those pleasing circumstances which mark the goodness of that being from whose favor they flow, and the large measure of thankfulness we owe for his bounty. Another year has come around, and finds us still blessed with peace and friendship abroad, law, order and religion at home, good affection and harmony with our Indian neighbors, our burthens lightened; yet our income sufficient for the public wants, and the produce of the year great beyond example. These, fellow citizens, are the circumstances under which we meet; and we remark with special satisfaction those which, under the smiles of providence, result from the skill, industry and order of our citizens, managing their own affairs in their own way, and for their own use, unembarrassed by too much regulation, unoppressed by fiscal exactions.

On the restoration of peace in Europe that portion of the carrying trade, which had fallen to our share during the war, was abridged by the returning competition of the belligerent powers. This was to be expected and was just. But, in addition, we find, in some parts of Europe, monopolizing discriminations, which, in the form of duties, tend effectually to prohibit the carrying thither our own produce in our own vessels. From existing duties and a spirit of justice, it is hoped that friendly discrimination will produce a fair and adequate reciprocity. But should false calculations of interest defeat our hope, it rests with the legislature to decide whether they will meet inequalities abroad with countervailing inequalities at home, or provide for the evil in any other way.

It is with satisfaction I lay before you an act of the British parliament anticipating this subject, so far as to authorize a mutual abolition of the duties and countervailing duties, permitted under the treaty of 1794. It throws on their part a spirit of justice and friendly accommodation, which it is our duty and our interest to cultivate with all nations. Whether this would produce a due equality in the navigation between the two countries, is a subject for your consideration.

Another circumstance which claims attention, as directly affecting the very source of our navigation, is the defect or the evasion of the law providing for the return of seamen, and particularly of those belonging to vessels I had abroad. Numbers of them, discharged in foreign ports, have been thrown on the hands of our Consuls, who, to rescue them from the dangers into which their distresses might plunge them, and save them to their country, have found it necessary, in some cases, to return them at the public charge.

The cession of the Spanish province of Louisiana to France, which took place in the course of the late war, will, if carried into effect, make a change in the aspect of our foreign relations, which will doubtless have full weight in any deliberations of the legislature connected with that subject.

There was reason, not long since, to apprehend that the warfare in which we were engaged with Tripoli, might be taken up by some other of the Barbary powers. A reinforcement, therefore, was immediately ordered to the vessels already there. Subsequent information however has removed these apprehensions for the present. To secure our commerce in that sea, with the smallest force competent, we have supposed it best to watch strictly the harbour of Tripoli. Still, however, the shallowness of their coast, and the want of smaller vessels on our part, has permitted some cruizers to escape unobserved; and to one of these an American vessel unfortunately fell a prey. The captain, one American seaman, and two others of colour, remain prisoners with them; unless exchanged under an agreement formerly made with the Barbary, to whom, on the faith of that, some of his captive subjects had been restored.

The GOVERNMENT with the State of Georgia has been ratified by their legis-

lature, and a repurchase from the Creeks has been consequently made, of a part of the Tallapoosa county. In this purchase has been also comprehended a part of the lands within the fork of Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers. The particulars of the contract will be laid before Congress so soon as they shall be in a state for communication.

In order to remove every ground of difference possible with our Indian neighbors, I have proceeded in the work of settling with them, and marking the boundaries between us. That with the Choctaw nation is fixed in one part, and will be through the whole within a short time. The country to which their title had been extinguished before the revolution is sufficient to receive a very respectable population, which Congress will probably see the expediency of encouraging, so soon as the limits shall be declared. We are to view this position as an Outpost of the United States, surrounded by strong neighbors, and distant from its support. And how far that monopoly, which prevents population, should here be guarded against, and actual habitation made a condition of the continuance of title, will be for your consideration. A prompt settlement too of all existing rights and claims within this territory, presents itself as a preliminary operation.

In that part of the Indiana territory which includes Vincennes, the lines settled with the neighbouring tribes fix the extinction of their title at a breadth of twenty-four leagues from East to West, and about the same length parallel with and including the Wabash. They have also ceded a tract of four miles square, including the Salt-Springs near the mouth of that river.

In the department of finance it is with pleasure I inform you that the receipts of external duties, for the last twelve months, have exceeded those of any former year, and that the ratio of increase has been also greater than usual. This has enabled us to answer all the regular exigencies of government, to pay from the Treasury, within one year, upwards of eight millions of dollars—principal and interest, of the public debt, exclusive of upwards of one million paid by the sale of bank stock, and making in the whole a reduction of nearly five millions and an half of principal, and to have now in the treasury four millions and an half of dollars, which are in a course of application to the further discharge of debt, and current demands. Experience too, so far, authorizes us to believe, if no extraordinary event supervene, and the expenses which will be actually incurred shall not be greater than were contemplated by Congress at their last session, that we shall not be disappointed in the expectations then formed. But nevertheless, as the effect of peace on the amount of duties is not yet fully ascertained, it is the more necessary to practise every useful economy, and to incur no expense, which may be avoided without prejudice.

The collection of the internal taxes having been completed in some of the States, the officers employed in it are of course out of commission. In others they will be so shortly. But in a few, where the arrangements for the direct tax had been retarded, it will still be some time before the system is closed. It has not yet been thought necessary to employ the agent authorized by an act of the last session, for transacting business in Europe relative to debts and loans. Nor have we used the power, confided by the same act, of prolonging the foreign debt by releases, and of redesigning instead thereof, an equal sum of the Domestic Debt. Should however the difficulties of remittance on so large a scale, render it necessary at any time, the power shall be executed, and the money thus employed abroad shall, in conformity with that law, be faithfully applied here in an equivalent extinction of Domestic Debt. When effects so salutary result from the plans you have already sanctioned, when merely by avoiding little objects of expense, we are able, without a direct tax, without internal taxes, and without borrowing, to make large and effectual payments towards the discharge of our public debt, and the emancipation of our posterity from that mortal canker, it is an encouragement, fellow citizens, of the highest order, to proceed as we have begun in substituting economy for taxation, and in pursuing what is useful for a nation placed as we are, rather than what is practised by others under different circumstances. And whenever we are defined to meet emergencies which shall call forth all the energies of our countrymen, we have the firm reliance on those energies, and the comfort of leaving for calls like these, the extraordinary resources of loans and

internal taxes. In the meantime, by payments of the principal of our debt, we are liberating, annually, portions of the external taxes, and forming from them a growing fund. All further to lessen the necessity of recurring to extraordinary resources.

The usual account of receipts and expenditures for the last year, with an estimate of the expenses of the ensuing ones, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No change being deemed necessary in our military establishment an estimate of its expenses for the ensuing year, on its present footing, as also of the sums to be employed in fortifications, and other objects within that department, has been prepared by the Secretary at War, and will make a part of the general estimates which will be presented to you.

Considering that our regular troops are employed for local purposes, and that the militia is our general reliance for great and sudden emergencies, you will doubtless think this institution worthy of a review, and give it those improvements of which you find it susceptible.

Estimates for the naval department, prepared by the Secretary of the Navy for another year, will in like manner be communicated with the general estimates. A small force in the Mediterranean will still be necessary to restrain the Tripolitan cruizers; and the uncertain tenure of peace with some other of the Barbary powers, may eventually require that force to be augmented. The necessity of procuring some smaller vessels for that service, will raise the estimate; but the difference in their maintenance will soon make it a measure of economy.

Preferring it will be deemed expedient to expend annually a convenient sum towards providing the naval defence which our situation may require, I cannot but recommend that the still appropriations for that purpose, may go to the buying what we already possess. No cares, no attentions, can preserve vessels from rapid decay, which lie in water, and exposed to the sun. These decays require great and constant repairs, and will consume, if continued, a great portion of the monies destined to naval purposes. To avoid this waste of our resources, it is proposed to add to our navy yard here a Dock within which our present vessels may be laid up dry, and under cover from the sun. Under these circumstances experience proves that works of wood will remain scarcely at all affected by time. The great abundance of running water which this situation possesses, at heights far above the level of the tide, if employed as is practiced for lock navigation, furnishes the means for raising and laying up our vessels, on a dry and sheltered bed. And should the measure be found useful here, similar depositories for lying up, as well as for building and repairing vessels, may hereafter be undertaken at other Navy yards, offering the same means.

The plans and estimates of the work, prepared by a person of skill and experience, will be presented to you, without delay, and from these it will be seen that scarcely more than has been the cost of one vessel is necessary to save the whole, and that the annual sum to be employed towards its completion may be adapted to the views of the legislature as to naval expenditure.

To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and for the nurture of man, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts, expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practise with our own; and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burthens; to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the federal union, as the only rock of safety; these, fellow citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make these our rule of action, we shall endeavor to our countrymen the true principles of their constitution, and promote an union of sentiment and of action, equally auspicious to their happiness and safety. On my part you may count on a cordial concurrence in every measure for the public good; and on all the information I possess which may enable you to discharge to advantage the high functions with which you are invested by your country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 15, 1862.