

The Daily Comet.

Official Journal of this City and of the Parish of West Baton Rouge.

GEO. A. PIKE, Editor and Proprietor.

BATON ROUGE, DECEMBER 11, 1852.

"THE DAILY COMET" is published every day (Mondays excepted) at the low rate of five dollars per annum, and will be punctually delivered every morning within the City, by the carrier.

"V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions, at the rate required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Buildings; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

We are authorized to announce JAMES S. BAILEY, as a candidate for the Lower House in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Col. A. L. H. DUNCAN as a candidate for a seat in the Lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce PETER McKITTRICK, Esq. as a candidate for a seat in the Lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce T. B. R. HAICH, Esq. as a candidate for a seat in the Lower House of the next Legislature.

Editor of the Comet:—You are authorized to announce GEORGE McMICHAEL, Esq., of the Parish of Livingston, as a candidate for the Senate for Senatorial District composed of the Parishes of East Baton Rouge & Livingston THE PEOPLE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From an Extra of the New Orleans True Delta, forwarded to us by the enterprising publishers of that paper in advance of the mail, we make the following summary:

Fellow Citizens 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 quadrennial election has passed off with less than usual excitement. However individuals and parties may have been disappointed in the result, it is nevertheless a subject of national congratulation that the choice has been affected by the independent suffrages of a free people, undisturbed by those influences which in other countries have too often affected the purity of popular elections.

The President reverts to the death of Daniel Webster—filling at his decease the office of Secretary of State: and says:

His commanding talents, his great political and professional eminence, his well-tryed 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 earned for him a lasting place in our history.

The message reverts to the order of the Government of Great Britain with regard to the fisheries upon the coast of the British provinces in North America.

It was at first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provisions in the convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two governments differ. It was soon discovered that such was not the design of Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure have been given both here and in London.

We give entire that portion of the message alluding to the recent difficulties with the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba.

The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last annual message. They remain in uneasy condition, and a feeling of 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 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 any agent of a foreign power is informal and matter of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences, (which seemed to rest on a misconception,) I directed my newly-appointed Minister to Mexico to visit Havana, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was respectfully received

by the Captain-General, who conferred with him freely on the recent occurrences; but no permanent arrangements was effected.

In the meantime, the refusal of the Captain-General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish 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 towards the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana has, with the exception above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between that 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 Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance 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 measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, in politics, and unavailing. I have however in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France 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 comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the Confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and of the controversy between the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in regard to their boundaries, was considered indispensable to the commencement of the ship canal between the two oceans, 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 purpose 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 two republics, I engage in the negotiations from the 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 of a civilized power. The proposition in question was assented to by Costa Rica and the Mosquito Indians. It has not yet proved equally acceptable to Nicaragua, but it is to be hoped the further negotiations 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 satisfactory result.

With regard to the expedition to Japan and our commercial relations with that singular people a President says:

Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have already given a great extension, and in some respects a new direction, to our commerce in that ocean. 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 whalers. The applications of steam to the general purposes of navigation, is becoming daily more common, and makes it desirable to attain and other necessary supplies at convenient points on the route between Asia and our Pacific shores. Our unfortunate 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 advantage as by the United States, whose constitutional system excludes every idea of colonial dependence. 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 endeavour to obtain from the government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system, which 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.

The condition of the Treasury is exhibited in the annual report from that Department.

The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, exclusive of trust funds, were \$49,728,396.83, and the expenditures for the same period, likewise exclusive of trust funds, were \$16,997,896.29; of which \$9,455,813.83 was on account of the principle and interest of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, leaving a balance of \$15,682,136.37 in Treasury 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 \$2,456,347.49, and 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 by law.

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 publication of the result 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 Interior in conformity with the provisions of law relating to that subject and the recent elections have been made in accordance with it.

I commend to your favorable regard the suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that provision be made by law for the publications and distribution periodically, of an analytic digest of all the patents which have been, or may hereafter be granted for useful inventions and discoveries, with such descriptions and illustrations as may be necessary to present an intelligible view of their nature and operation. The cost of such publications could easily be defrayed out of the public fund, and I am persuaded that it could be applied to no object more acceptable to inventors and beneficial to the public at large.

Every effort has been made to protect our frontier, and that of the adjoining Mexican States from the incursion 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 Texas) 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 to it is believed to the disturbed state of the border region, and incursions 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 these territories for the exclusive occupation 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 maintained the ownership of all 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 laws are enacted, and proceeds to survey and sell it.

It has been the uniform policy of this Government from its foundation to the present day to abstain 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 peaceful 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 in French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality.

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a vast ocean, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days' sail of our shores. We see more of her movements and take a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of belligerents who have for ages lashed 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 overthrowing the monarchies of Europe, and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength 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 sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and the oppressor any where without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, it is prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? It is indeed true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the honor of the patriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it. Men of the Revolution who drew the sword against the oppressors 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 motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled to imitate it.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which 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 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 to its highest trust at a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of my 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 6, 1852.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

H. B. VIBBERT respectfully informs his numerous friends and patrons that he has disposed of his drug store, on Lafayette street to Mr. WILLIAM BOGERT, recently from New Orleans. He also takes great pleasure in recommending him to the public as a gentleman possessed of every qualification for an accomplished and scientific Apothecary.

November 20th 1852. dec 11

Cheap Pittsburg Coal. AT 50 cents per barrel. Apply at the Baton Rouge Foundry. December 11.

COAL! COAL!

THE Subscriber has just received a load of superior Pittsburg coals; for sale at the lowest market price, in lots to suit purchasers. Dec. 10 1852. W. F. TUNNARD.

Piano for Sale.

A FINE centre Rosewood French Action Piano with seven Octaves, Iron plate and Bar. Warranted to stand the climate. Further particulars enquire at the Comet Office. Persons desiring a fine Piano will please call and examine. Dec. 6th The Advocate please copy it.

Auction!

ON SATURDAY the 11th inst, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold a fine lot of furniture, at the Old College. Consisting in part of: Mirrors; Bed Steads; etc; etc. Tables; Fine Counting Room Desk; Barrels; one fine Chickering Piano. Dec. 9th. 3-15 E. BOEGEL, Auctioneer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A number of house servants for the Louisiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Those having servants to hire are requested to make it known to W. S. Pike at the La. Branch Bank, or to J. S. Brown, at the Harney House. Dec-10. 1-w. Gazette and Advocate copy. 1-t

Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Society of Shakers, Pleasant Hill, Ky., a large and fresh supply of garden seeds. dec 7-y. JOHN C. LANOUE.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES—A few dozen, very best make. For sale by dec 3-y. H. T. WADDILL, Drugg.

Just Received.

A fine lot of fresh currents; 10 kegs fresh Goshen Butter; 50 1/2 Boxes London Packed Raisins. FIELDING MUSSELMAN.

TO RENT.

FROM the 1st of Jan. 1853 for (not less than) one year or a term of years, a convenient brick dwelling with eight or ten rooms on Lafayette street nearly opposite the Harney House. For a responsible tenant for some time fair inducements will be offered and improvements made to suit apply to Dec. 6th Dr. FAY.