Islander

VOL. 21 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1851. NO. 1134.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS OF MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, during the Winter, will be made up at this Office every FRIDAY MORNING at Eleven o'clock, to be forwarded via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine commencing on FRIDAY the 19th of December, instant, and the Mails for England will be forwarded on that day, and on Friday, 2d January,
" 16th January,
" 30th January,
" 13th February,
and " 27th February.

THOMAS OWEN.
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1851.

The Mails from Nova Scotia will be due every Monday night.
(All the Papers.)

Molasses, Oatmeal and Seal Oil.

TENDERS will be received at the Sheriff's Office, until Wednesday the Thirty-first day of December, from persons desirous of furnishing the Charlottetown Jail with such quantities of Molasses, Oatmeal and Seal Oil, as may be required for Twelve Months, the same to be of an unexceptionable quality. Tenders to express the price per gallon and per pound. Payment will be made quarterly.

WILLIAM HODGES,
Sheriff of Queen's County.

Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1851.

FIREWOOD and BREAD.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until Wednesday the last day of December next, from persons desirous of supplying the Charlottetown Jail with Firewood and Bread, for the ensuing Twelve Months; the price of each article to be stated in current money of this Island; the Bread to be of the best quality; and it is to be distinctly understood, that the Firewood is to be four feet long, piled six feet high, and to consist of Beech, Black and Yellow Birch, Ash and Rock Maple; and that no crooked or rotten wood will be received. Each Tender must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons, willing to become Securities for the due performance of the Contract.

Payment to be made Quarterly, by Warrant on the Treasury.

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 28, 1851.

INFORMATION is wanted of *JAMES DRINAN*, a native of Kinsale, Cork, a House Carpenter by trade, who left that place about 24 years ago, and is believed to have settled in Prince Edward Island. A letter is stated to have arrived from him 10 or 12 years ago, addressed to his brother, but, in consequence of his death, it was returned through the Post Office. Two daughters of that brother survive and are married, *Sarah Meagher* and *Marianne Delany*, who are instituting the enquiries. Information can be addressed to Messrs. SIMMONDS & Co., Colonial Agents, 5, Barge Yard, London.

December 9, 1851. [Editors will oblige by copying.]

Notice.

A MEETING of the Pew-holders of St. James's Church will take place in the Church, on THURSDAY 25th of DECEMBER, at 11, a. m., on business of importance.

J. MACKIESON.

Charlottetown, Dec. 4, 1851.

R. B. IRVING,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,

And Public Accountant:

Office,—Hon. Mr. Lord's Commercial Buildings,
DORCHESTER STREET.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance of all descriptions, of Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Assignments, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and despatch. Merchants' Books, Partnership and other complicated Accounts, &c., arranged and balanced, at moderate charges.

Charlottetown, 9th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Farm-steadings or Proprietors of Land for Sale, and to Let or Lease, in Prince Edward Island, are solicited to communicate with the Subscriber, as to terms and particulars of same, for the information of intending settlers of small capital, and of the Scotch Agricultural class. An early notice, per Post (prepaid), will meet attention.

WILLIAM LA'MONT,
General Com. Agent.

2 Howard Street, Glasgow,
5th September, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Georgetown Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society, whose Subscriptions for the present year are not paid up, are hereby notified, that unless the same be paid on or before the 1st January, 1852, they will not be entitled to any of the privileges of the Society. Persons desirous of becoming Members, are requested to signify their intention to the Secretary, and pay their Subscriptions on or before the same date.

By order of the Committee,
MARTIN BYRNE,
Sec'y. & Treasurer.

Georgetown, Oct. 24, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of *Lawrence Sullivan Esq.*, notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

WHEREAS by Power of Attorney, bearing date the Seventh day of July, 1851, I have been appointed the Agent of Miss Charlotte Alice Lisle Compton, of Freston, to take the management of her property in this Island. This is to give Notice to all persons indebted to the said Miss Compton, for Rent, arrears of Rent or otherwise, to pay the same to me, who am also empowered to sell or lease Land in this Island, belonging to the aforesaid Miss Compton.

HANNAH COMPTON.

St. Eleanor's, Nov. 4, 1851.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES M'DONALD, late of Georgetown, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested to Mr. *Andrew J. M'Donald*, of Georgetown, within Six calendar months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment of their respective Accounts, Promissory Notes, &c., &c., to Mr. A. M'Donald.

E. THORNTON,
MARTIN BYRNE,
DANIEL BRENAN,
} Executors.

Georgetown, 31st Octr., 1851.

Jo. So DEALEY,
Commission Merchant & Ship Broker,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in the Island, and particularly calls their attention to the Sale of Produce of every kind, having made himself well acquainted with that market during his residence in New York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To His Excellency SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,
Knight, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

IN COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE Petition of William Cooper, on behalf of the Tenantry, respectfully submits for consideration, that the intention of having a Legislature to enact Laws, are, that the enactments shall be well meant; that they will not assume or assert any thing but the truth; that they will be founded upon just and equitable principles. But the Tenant Compensation Bill is deficient of these essentials. That Bill assumes, that the Landlords have a just and lawful title to the lands, the rents, and to the tenants' improvements. Now, it is well known, that the landlords' title to the lands, has been in dispute many years, and a trial for their title has never been allowed, therefore a Bill constructed so as to gain a title for the landlords, under the deceptive colour of preserving the value of the improvements to the Tenantry is inequitable, and consequently, could not receive the Royal Assent.

But if such a Bill were to pass the Legislature of this Colony, it would serve the purposes of the Landlords for a time. It would acknowledge the Landlords' Title, as far as the opinion of our Legislature went; and the withholding the Royal Assent from such a measure, would afford the Landlords a pretext to say, that the Colonial Legislature tried to deprive the Proprietors of their property; but the Imperial Government would not allow any compensation to Tenants for improvements, because the Tenants must have known when they took their leases, that they would have to improve the property.

There are other objections to the bill, but what is already submitted will show, that the Legislature cannot legislate with any advantage to benefit the Colony, until the landlords' titles to the Township Lands are adjudicated and distinguished. With a view to these objects, Petitioner respectfully submits the following remarks:

It has been the opinion of some governments, that an introduction of certain Foreigners would be a benefit to the community of the country into which they were introduced; and the Grants of the Townships of this Island, are founded on such an opinion. The lands of this Island were the property of the British public, and if it were questioned, whether the King in Council could alienate the public lands to be settled with foreigners, and detain them for any length of time for that purpose, without an act of Parliament: it can be said in answer, that the Grantees in whom the Titles were vested, were British subjects, and they were allowed *four years only* to settle their grants with foreigners, and if they failed to do so, the lands reverted to the public again; consequently, there was only four years allowed to the Grantees to try the experiment, as to whether they could settle their Grants with the foreigners required, and if they were not settled, the Grants were *void and of none effect.* Such are the conditions of the Grants, and the Grantees were perfectly at liberty to accept or reject them as they pleased.

The plan for the settlement of the Township Lands with Foreign Protestants, or else the Grants to be void at the expiration of four years, appears to have been duly considered, and made perfectly consistent in every respect. The plan was made by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and submitted by them to the King in Council who approved of it, and ordered Grants to be passed, wherein it is stated in the most emphatic words, that if the Grantees shall not settle one-third of their Grants (with the specified number of foreigners), within four years from the date of the Grants, then the whole of the Township shall become forfeited (to the Crown), and the Grant shall be *void and of none effect*, and as all the Township Grants were passed under the same Order in Council, and contain the same conditions for settlement or forfeiture; and as such persons were introduced and settled upon the Township Lands as required, *the grants are void and of none effect.* But it has been said on behalf of the Landlords that they had indulgences, that the lands have never been forfeited, and the Ministers' despatches have been cited as authority to show, that the Landlords have a right to recover rent from the Tenantry, because the Landlords are authorized to pay rent, and they shall derive no benefit from the forfeiture of the lands, for in consequence of such covenant, they would have to pay the same rent to the Crown.

The Crown Lands are the property of the public, and there are public servants appointed to collect rent, and to proceed against forfeited Lands, and reveat them in the Crown. But the collusion of any public servant, or servants, with a set of men to allow them to assume an ownership, over the public lands with the intent of obtaining rents from the people who are improving the lands, does not deprive the public of the right, to recover such lands, or to expose the collusion of public servants. Neither should it prevent the justification of the injured parties.

The Grantees were not at liberty to settle their grants with British subjects, in lieu of the foreigners required; but when the Grantees failed to settle their Grants with foreigners, the lands were to be settled with British Subjects, as a matter of course; but certainly not with any disparagement to British subjects; therefore the Escheat of the forfeited lands became indispensable, to enable the Government to settle the lands, with British subjects, in the same manner as the like persons have been settled in this and in other Colonies.

There is no authority to show, that the King in Council ever intended or could intend, that the labouring and industrious classes of British subjects, should have to clear and cultivate the lands of this Colony for the representatives of the Grantees, who have and still deprive them of the fruits of their labour, under the pretext, that the lands are not forfeited; nor is there any authority to show, that a Minister's despatch can set aside or suspend the solemn act of the King in Council, for such iniquitous purposes, neither is it consistent with justice, that such a course of oppression should become lawful by length of time, when that time is prolonged by the servants of the Crown, assuming the name and authority of the Sovereign, to suspend the law, that Landlords without a title to the land, shall demand and take a rent from the agricultural population of a Colony, and when those Tenantry have prayed the government repeatedly, ever since the year 1787, that the Landlords' Titles to the lands should be tried!

When so many of the original Grants were bought and sold, the Grants which were worthless in the hands of the holder were made valuable in the hands of the purchasers, the Grants of land in the hands of the Grantees, were scarcely worth a farthing an acre; but immediately on the purchase they were worth a pound an acre, *but not by improvements!* The depression on one side, and the extraordinary advance on the other, can be accounted for in one way only. The Grantees believed, that the lands would be resumed by the Crown as a matter of course. The purchasers had contrived a scheme, to make Tenants of British subjects, and led the labouring class to believe, that they had obtained indulgence to settle their land with any person, and hold up the forfeiture for non-settlement with *Foreign Protestants*, a subject for ridicule.

During those nefarious transactions, Governor Fanning became a proprietor of several Grants! Thus the Colonial authorities, instead of protecting labour and industry, usurped a title as proprietor over the public lands, including the lands reserved for Fisheries; and the Colonial authorities, as proprietors, and as agents for proprietors, set an example to others, to obtain original Grants or agencies in like manner, while the men who were taught to live by their labour, had to become Tenants! consequently the lease or attornment obtained from the Tenant is *Fraudulent* on the part of the Landlord, in every intent, and is made compulsory on the Tenant by the Colonial authorities, supported by Minister's despatches.

In great Britain, many of the titles of ancient family estates are lost, and it would seldom happen in that country, that an ordinary Tenant could have a claim to the freehold of the land he took to farm, and if it ever happened that a Tenant claimed to prove their title, it has become law in England, that a Tenant shall not dispute his landlord's title. This law which is just and equitable in England, is quite the reverse here; because the Tenant had a right to partake in the Public Lands, upon the same terms as any other subject. But in imitation of the usage in England, the imposters who have usurped an ownership over the Public Lands, issue warrants to distrain the property of the men they have deceived and defrauded, and the courts of Law award the Tenant's property to Landlords whose title to such property is *void and of none effect*; as it appears on record, declared by the King in Council, evidently to guard against the imposition in practice.

The conspiracy to deceive the agricultural population, and compel them to pay rent to imposters for the Public Lands, has been continued by successive Governors, and for every application for an abatement of the oppression, it has been made more stringent! The cords are tightened when the victims struggles! When every other application for relief had failed, the tenantry refused the payment of rents, with the view to induce a legal investigation into the claims of persons claiming rents for lands when their title is void! but instead of an investigation, troops were marched into the country at the expense of the Colony, to overawe the Tenantry, and reduce them to the obedience of usurpers and impostors. Thus have wicked men, abused the name and authority of our gracious Sovereign, and employed the troops of the British empire, in aid of fraud usurpation, pillage, and extortion; and the most vigilant and overreaching Land Agent also Landlord, has been elevated to the Bench, as if it were intended thereby to reward the *Land Agent* for his vigilance and overbearing, and at the same time to deter the Tenantry from seeking any remedy at Law.

May it therefore please your Excellency, to take the subject into consideration, and by and with the advice and assistance of the Council and Assembly, to repeal any enactments, and remove any impediments which could bar the Tenant from a trial with his Landlord, and proceeding to judgment according to the merits of the case. Or that your Excellency will be pleased to make such order in the premises, as you, in your wisdom shall deem to be just and equitable, to restore the Tenantry to their rights, of being settled without disparagement, upon the Public Lands, which they have improved and made valuable at their own cost and labour.

And your petitioner as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM COOPER.

December 18, 1851.

Miscellaneous.

AWFUL CALCULATION.

An ingenious authentic, and valuable statistical work, published a few years since, states that the number of the inhabitants who have lived on the earth amount to about 36,627,843,195,846. The sum, the writer says, when divided by 3,096,000, the number of square leagues of land on this surface of the globe, leaves 11,829,689,733 persons to each square league. There are 27,864,000 square miles of land, which being divided as above, give about 1,314,522,076 persons to each square rod, which rod, being reduced to feet and divided as above, will give about five persons to each square foot of terra firma on the globe. Let the earth be supposed to be one vast burying ground, and, according to the above statement, there will be 1,283 persons to be buried on each square rod, capable of being divided into twelve graves; it appears that each grave contained 100 persons, and the whole earth has been one hundred times dug over to bury its inhabitants—supposing they had been equally distributed! What an awful overwhelming thought! What a lesson to the infatuated being who has centered all his hopes and affections upon the evanescent pleasures of this truly transitory life!

IMPROVEMENT IN SPY GLASSES.

The London papers, in speaking of the works of art in the great Exhibition, mention a newly invented very small powerful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known one and a half miles distant; they answer every purpose on the race course, at the opera house, country scenery, and ships are clearly seen at twelve and fourteen miles; they are invaluable for hunting, shooting, dear stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gentlemen, game keepers, and tourists.

TELESCOPES.

A new and most important invention in telescopes, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some three and a half inches, with an extra eye piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moon's, Saturn's ring, and the double stars with the same telescope, weighing only three ounces, can be seen a person's countenance three and a half miles distant, and the object lens measures only half an inch, they supersede all other kind for the waistcoat pocket, and of larger and all sizes, with increasing power accordingly—*The Globe.*

INTERESTING ASTRONOMICAL FACT.

Two persons were born at the same place, at the same moment of time. After an age of fifty years, they both died, also on the same spot, and at the same instant, yet one of them lived one hundred days more than the other. How was this possible? Not to keep our friends in suspense, the solution turns on a curious, but, with a very little reflection, a very obvious point in circumnavigation. A person going round the world to the west, loses a day, and towards the east he gains one.—Supposing, then, two persons sail at the Cape of Good Hope, whence a voyage round the world may be performed in one year; if one perform this constantly towards the west, in fifty years he will be fifty days behind the stationary inhabitants; and if the other sail equally east, he will gain fifty days in advance of them. One, therefore, will have seen one hundred days more than the other, though they were born and died at the same moment, and even lived continually in the same latitudes, and reckoned by the same calendar.

SHOCKING NEWS.—Speaking of dresses, the Paris correspondent of the "Boston Atlas," states that the fashionable dress-makers are attempting the revival of the hideous fashions of the empire—short waist; narrow petticoats, and long dresses; the 'coiffure' to be 'a la Grecque,' and cameos to be worn instead of diamonds. In a word, David's celebrated painting of the coronation of Napoleon, is the 'plate' from which we shall obtain all our winter fashions.

WILD BOAR KILLED.—On Thursday last a very large wild boar was killed near the plantation of Mrs. Mary Marshall, six miles from Savannah, Ga., by a party of hunters who went in pursuit of him. He was the terror of all the negroes in the surrounding neighbourhood. A party of men accompanied by a number of dogs, started in pursuit of him on Thursday morning, and succeeded in bringing him to bay. A desperate fight soon took place between the dogs and the boar. Three of the dogs were killed in the few moments, one of which had his head completely severed from his body by a single stroke of the boar, which was finally killed by a rifle ball. He weighed 468 pounds. His skin was nearly an inch in thickness, and his tusks were nearly three inches in length. He measured three feet across his shoulders.

The Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, which recently sent an expedition to the mouth of the Yelo, has not about the preparation of a new mission to explore the peninsula of Kamschatka and other Russian possessions in the Pacific Ocean. This latter expedition is to be placed under the direction of a young Polish geographer, the Count de Czapski, who has volunteered to contribute an annual sum of 5,000 silver rubees ($4,000) towards its cost.

OVERFLOW OF THE NILE.—The unusual height to which the Nile has risen this year has caused a great deal of damage to the country, and some of the next year's crops will suffer considerably from it. In some places the embankments have given way, and whole villages have been destroyed by the flood. In some villages in the interior there is also a good deal of disease among the cattle.

"CALIFORNIA SOAP PLANT.—From a paper read before the Boston Society of Natural History, it appears that the soap plant grows all over California. The leaves make their appearance about the middle of November, or about six weeks after the rainy season has fairly set in; the plants never grow more than a foot high, and the leaves and stalk drop entirely off in May, though the bulbs remain in the ground all summer without decaying. It is used to wash with, in all parts of the country, and, by those who know its virtues, it is preferred to the best of soap. The method of using it is merely to strip off the husk, dip the clothes into the water, and rub the bulb on them. It makes a thick lather, and smells not unlike the soap bean. The botanical name of the plant is Phalangium somaridanum. Besides this plant, the bark of a tree is also used in South America, for the purpose of washing. Several other plants have been used in different countries as a substitute for soap.

MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Congress of the United States assembled at Washington, on Monday last, when Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, the compromise candidate, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. After some other preliminary business had been disposed of, both Houses adjourned until the following day, at 12 o'clock, when the President delivered his annual Message.

CUBA.

The invasion of Cuba forms the first and most prominent portion of the Message, and is entered upon at very considerable length. The President represents, that certain Cubans and other foreigners resident in the United States, had abused the hospitality of the country, by equipping another military expedition against Cuba, and they were countenanced and joined by citizens of the Union. The President's proclamation, warning parties against being inveigled into a scheme of such unlawful character, is submitted to Congress; and a detail is given of the stealthy sailing of the steamer Pampero with 400 men, from New Orleans for Cuba, with the view of making war upon the inhabitants of that Island. The leader was a Spaniard; the chief officers, foreigners; but the men were chiefly citizens of the United States, young and ill-informed. The progress of the expedition is stated, and the execution of fifty of the men of the expedition at Havana. At the trial, before a military tribunal, these men all admitted the offence charged against them, of being hostile invaders of the Island. After mentioning the dispersion of the rest of the expedition, and the capture and execution of Lopez, the President says:—

"Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill-fated expedition. Thus, thoughtless young men have been induced, by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the laws of their country, through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomplish political revolutions in other States, and have lost their lives in the undertaking. Too severe a judgment can hardly be passed by the indignant sense of the community upon those, who being better informed than themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth, and an ill-directed love of political liberty."

The intention of the Government to apply for the pardon and release of the survivers of this unlawful expedition, is signified—simply as a matter of sympathy for their unoffending families and friends. But this interposition is not to be drawn into a precedent for future interference—as, if the United States desire to maintain their respectability among the nations of the earth, they must enforce, strictly and sternly, the neutrality Acts passed by Congress, and follow their violation by condign punishment. The President states in strong terms, and very clearly, the duties of the people of the United States with regard to other countries.—He says, that friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been their maxim. Their true mission is, not to propagate their opinions, or enforce their form of Government upon other countries by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by success, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE WITH THE COLONIES.

On this, to us, important topic, the President speaks as follows:

"Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, and other British Possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a Convention upon this subject have been received from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it seems to me to be in many respects preferable, that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation. Documents are laid before you, showing the terms upon which the British Government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some corresponding course in this regard is not made."

BOUNDARY OF OREGON.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government having expressed a desire, that the boundary between Oregon and the British Possessions should be authoritatively marked out, the correspondence is submitted, and Congress is invited to make an appropriation to defray the expense on the part of the United States.

TURKEY AND KOSSUTH.

The Turkish Government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to Amin Bey, the Sultan's agent in the United States.—That Government having been asked to grant permission for the Hungarians imprisoned within the dominions of the Sublime Porte to remove to the United States, the request was granted, Governor Kossuth, and his companions had been released from prison, and embarked in the steam frigate *Mississippi*. Governor Kossuth had left the *Mississippi* at Gibraltar to make a short visit to England; but might be shortly expected at New York. He had expressed his grateful acknowledgements to the Government of the United States for its interposition in behalf of himself and companions.

Congress is recommended to consider in what manner Governor Kossuth and his companions, brought to the United States by its authority, shall be received and treated.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The President expresses an earnest hope, that the difference between the Government of these Islands and the French, may be satisfactorily adjusted, so as to secure the independence of the Islands. He desires, that they should not pass under the control of any other great maritime state, but remain independent, accessible and useful to the commerce of all nations.

MEXICO.

The tranquillity of this State has been again disturbed by the recent outbreak in Tamaulipas. The President deplores this, and states the measures he has adopted to prevent citizens of the United States joining in the insurrection.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

The convention for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, has not been ratified by the Mexican Government, owing to unexpected difficulties and delays. The object of the United States has merely been to attain the shortest and best passage from Ocean to Ocean, for passengers and merchandize which should be equally open to all the world; and all proper efforts will be made to bring about arrangements with Mexico, for a speedy completion of the work.

The questions pending with Nicaragua have not been settled; but inter-communication has been actually established between the mouth of the Saint Juan river and the Pacific. A considerable part of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama has been completed, and the mail and passengers will in future be conveyed thereon.

ST. DOMINGO AND CHINA.

After announcing that peace has been concluded between the contending parties in St. Domingo, the President states, that the office of Commissioner to China remains vacant—no person being found willing to accept it, the compensation being inadequate. A further allowance is suggested.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1851, were $52,312,979; the total expenditure during the same period was $48,005,878. The total imports for the same year were $216,735,995, of which $4,967,891 consisted of specie. The exports during the same period were $217,517,130, of which there were in domestic products $178,546,555, in foreign goods re-exported $9,738,695, and in specie $29,231,880.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt of the United States, on the 20th of last month, was $62,500,395, exclusive of Stocks authorized to be issued to Texas. The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $51,800,000, and with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, will give, as the probable available means for the year, the sum of $63,258,743.

The total expenditure for the next fiscal year is estimated at $42,792,299; the difference between receipt and expenditure will be applied to paying off the public debt.