## President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives : The brief space which has elapsed since to your last session, has been remarked by the most extraordinary political event The quadrential election of Chief Magistrate has passed off with less then the usual excitement. However individuels and parties may have been disappointed in the result, it is nevertheless a subject national congratulation that the choice has been effected by the independent autirages of a free people, undisturbed by those influences which in other countries have too often affected the parity of popular elections.

Dur gratefut thanks are due to an all-merciful Providence, not only for staying the pestilence which in different forms has desolated some of our cities, but for crowning the labor of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Within a few weeks the public mind has been deaply affected by the death of Daniel Webster. filling at his decrease the office of Secretary of State. His associates in the Executive governmont have sincerely sympathised with his family and the public generally on this mournful occaeien. His commanding talents, his great political and professional eminonce, his well-tried patriotism, and his long and faithful services, in the most important public trusts, have caused his death to be lamented throughout the country.

intimation from the government of Great Britain the fisheries upon the coasts of the Butish provinces in North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing vessels of the Custed the couvention 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 natisfactory explanations of both here and in London.

The unadjused difference, however, between the two Governments as to the interpretation of the first article of the Convention of 1818 is vessels within nine or ten Jears have been excluded from the waters to which they had free access for twenty-five years after the negetiareluxed so far as concerns the Bay of Funday. t the just and liberal intention of the Home Government, in compliance with what we think the true construction of the convention, to open ail the outer bays to our fishermen, was aboncolonies. Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was reopened to our fishermen in 1815, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interests. By he revenue law of 1546, the duties on colonial fish outering our ports were greatly reduced, and in bond without paying duty. In this way coloniai fish has acquired the moropoly of the export trade in our market, and is entering to some extent fato the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the seusibility of our fishing interest, at the movement in question.

These circumstances and the incidents above alluded to have led me to think the moment fa vorable for a reconsideration of the entire subject of the fisherics on the coasts of the British more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. willingness to meet us in some arrangement of the kind is understood to exist, on the part o-Great Beitain, with a desire on her part to inlude in one comprehensive settlement, as weil this subject as the commercial intercourse bee United States and the British provinces. I have thought that whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects. It is expedient that they should be embraced in separate conventions. The illness and death of the late Sectetary of State prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiations. Pains have been taken to collect the information requirsubject is attended with considerable difficulty .-If it is found practicable to come to an agree-

ing the revenue, will of course be reserved,
The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last message. They remain in an uneasy condition, and a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appear to This feeling has interfered with the regwith foreign governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal and matter of courtesy. Auxious to put an and to the existing inconveniences, (which Havana, ou his way to Vera Cruz. He was res- officer of

In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the most to be even a good presumptive ground for such a prosentations which our Almister ties been instructed to make on the subject.

It is but justice to the Captain General to add. ha has, with the exceptions above aliaded to,

of which the three powers should severally and the United States has been materially aided the general condition of our Indian affeirs, I re-Cubs, and should bind themselves to discounts- cummercial relations with Japan. nanco hil attempts to that effect on the part of tation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolite, and unaas fraught with serious per l.

a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the nbers. 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 compremised. The rejection by the Moxican Congress of the that Republic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the lathmas of Tehnantepee and of the interests of those citizons of the United States who had become proprieters of the rights which afexico had conferred on one of her own citizens in regard to that transit, has thrown a serious obstacle in the way sted to the War and Navy Departments. of the attainment of a very desirable national obsee on the subject which exist, or may hereafter arise, between the governments, will be amically djusted. This subject, however, has already engaged the attention of the Sonate of the United

Communication.

was the subject of the Convention between the hundred and fifty five thousand eight hun-United States and Great Britain of the 19th of dred and fifteen dollars and sighty-three April, 1850. Americally a preposition for the same purposes addressed to the two governments. agreed twis April last by the Secretary of State cluing the last instalment of the indunnity ble delay. Late advices from the special agent and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty. Be-; to Mexico, under the treaty of Gnadaloupe of the Government represent that they adhere to tiation from a device to place the great work of ship eanal between the two oceans underone iuriediction, and to establish the important port of San Juan de Nicaragua, under the government of a civilized pawer. The proposition in ques-tion was assented to by Losta Rica and the Mosquito ludians. It has not proved equally acceptable to Nicaregue, but if is to be hoped that the further negotiations on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of coneilia-

tion and compromise which ought always to pre-vail on such occasions, and that they will lead to I have the satisfection to inform you that the executive gevernment of Venzucia has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States which have for many years past been urged by our charge d'affairs at Car-cces. It is hoped for their payingut.

the prospect of an improved state of things jions sixty-lise the asand nine handred and thir.

Being an increase in the amount, of lands sold in that quarter, the governments of Great liveseven dollars. (\$167.065.937.) exclusive of and lecuted under lend warrants of 560,920 acres and have earned for him a lasting place in our the prospect of an improved state of things tions sixty-life thousand nine handred and thirin the course of the last summer considerable Britan and Brance determined to negociate the above there was exported forty-two millions over the previous year. anxiety was caused for a short time, by an official with the chief of the new Confederacy for live hundred and seven thousand two hundred the free access of their commerce to the exand cighty-five dollars, (\$42,507 265) in specie; land warrants, reperted under swam
the free access of their commerce to the exand imported from foreign parts five millions two
and selected for internal improved
tensive countries watered by the tributaries. that orders had been given for the protection of tensive countries watered by the tributaries handred and size-two thousand six handred and that of the provious year by 3,342,372 acres; and of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that Stafes and France. The shortness of this source we might if we thought proper pursue the ed your attention to what seemed to me some and the season of the year seemed to make it a same course. In compliance with this in detrois in the present tariff, and recommended matter of urgent importance. At w s at first ap- vitation, our minister at Rib Janeiro and our such modifications as in my judgment were best prehended that an increased naval force had been charged' fishes at Buoneos Ayres have been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect fully authorized to conclude treaties with the perity of the country. Nothing has since occurthe British interpretation of those provisions in newly-organized Confederation, or the States composing it. The delays which have taernment have as yet prevented the execution the real objects of the measure have been given of those instructions; but there is every real son to hope that there vast countries will be eventfully opened to our commerce.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded react. between the United States and the Orienstill a matter of importance. American fishing tal Republic of Uruguay, which will be laid before the Benate. Should this Convention go into operation, it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent and unsurpas ed in natural zens are thrown out of employment, and the resources, but from which foreign nations have hitherto been nimist wholly excluded, I ket for his surplus produce. In the third place,

The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian charge d'affaires dened in consequence of the opposition of the relative to the Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress toward the close of the last session. Since that time, on further investigation of that subject, the doubts by the warehousing activis allowed to be entered and I have demed it just that the temporary by being able to exchange them, without loss her, from want of information, should be repaired by an unreserved acknowledgement

of her sovereignty: | I have the satisfaction to inform you that course pursued by Peru has been creditable foreign affairs had authorized our charge d'afprovinces, with a view to place them upon a faires at Lima to announce to the American vessels which had gone to the Lobos for guano, that the Peruvian Government was willing to freight them on its own account .-This intention has been carried into effect by the Perurian Minister here, by an arrangement which is believed to be advantageous to the parties in interest.

Our settlements by the shores of the Pa-

cific have already given a great extension, and in some respects a new direction, to our commerce in that ocean. A direct and rapwith Eastern Asia. The waters of the Nor- habits or necessities of the people. thern Pacific, even into the Arctic sea, have of late years been frequented by our whale- testion, presents itself, and that is, whether the of the survey is subject to the following proment mutually acceptable to the two parties, con- men. The application of steam to the genventions may be conducted in the course of the eral purposes of navigation is becoming daily present winter. The control of congress over more common, and makes it desirable to ob all the provisions of such an arrangement, affect- tain fuel and other necessary supplies at convenient points on the route between Asia and trymen who from time to time suffer shipular commercial intercourse between the United | ic objects, the general prosperity of our states States and the island, and led to some acts of on the Pacific requires that an attempt should which we have a right to complain. But the Cap- be made to open the opposite regions of Asia tain General is clothed with no power to treat to a mutually beneficial intercharse. It is obvious that this attempt could be made by no nower to so great advantage as by the Uat Washington. Any communication which he mited States, whose constitutional system ex- should levy the duty according to such cost. dencies. I have accordingly been led to orseemed to rest on a misconception.) I directed der an appropriate gaval force to Japan, un- cost wes. They take the invoice of the importer, of the work. After a careful consideration ben towards a reconsulsance of the continue newly appointed Minister to Mexico to visit der the command of a discreet and intelligent attested by lineath, as the best evidence of which it could be a second state of Liberia; the pre-Havana, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was responded to the instructed to endeavor to obtain the oath by which it is supported labe, by reason of which him freely on the government of that country some of which it is supported labe, by reason of which him freely on the government of that country some of which it is supported labe, by reason of which him freely on the government of that country some of which him freely on the government of that country some of which him freely on the government of that country some of which him freely on the government of that country some of which him freely on the government of that country some of which him freely on the government of that country some of which him freely on the government of the government of the commissioner and surveyor to make no further requisitions on the flotime Confederation has opened to navigation; all those enterprises, and the means by which landed in certain cases, for a reason which dies to remon trate in the strongest language. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury not farmish in the opinion of this Government, pgainst the cruel treatment to, which our hereinford made on this subject show conclusiveeven a good presumptive ground for such a pro- hipwrocked mariners line often boen sub. ly that these frauds have been practiced to a great hibition, has been made the subject of a serious jected, and to insist that they shall be treated extent. The tendency is to destroy that high remonstrance at Madrid; and I have no reason with humanity. He is instructed, however, long been distinguished; to defrand the governto doubt that due respectively be paid by the Goat the same time to give that government the to doubt that due respect will be paid by the Go- at the same time to give that government the ment of its revenue; to break down the amplest assurances that the objects of the importer by a dishonest competition; and, finally, United States are such and such only as I to transfer the business of importation to foreign that his conduct toward the steamers employed friendly and peaceful. Not with anding the of our own courses. I therefore again most earnto carry the mails of the United States to Havajealousy with which the governments of East estly recommend the adoption of specific duties. tern Asia regard att overtures from foreign - wherever it is practicable, or a home valuation, ha has, with the exceptions above aimsed to, let d result and the state of the prevent these hands.

I would also again call your attention to the indicates no general purpose of my of ring with suit of the expedition. Should it be crowned the commercial correspondence and intercourse with success, the advantages will not be conbetween the island and this country.

fined to the United States; but, as in the case! then which the article manufactured from it, the Early in the present year official notes were not China will be equally enjoyed by all the consequence of which is that the daty operates received from the the Ministers of France and Jother mastime powers. I have much satis-England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain fraction in stating that in all the steps prepared discouragement of our own citizens. and France to a tripartite Convention, in virtue story to this expedition, the Greenment of Forfall and detailed information in regard to

collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all the the good offices of the hing of the Nethntention to obtain possession of the island of perlands, the only European power having any ry of the laterior and the accompanying docu-In passing from the survey of our foreign any power or individual whatever. This invito the condition of that department of the govcommunication to state in delail, but which led ernment to which this part of the public businers is entrusted. Our intercourse with foreign powers has of late years greatly in- tricts of country have been set spart for the exvailing. I have, however, in common with seve creased, both in consequence of our own clusive ecupation of the indians, and their right eral of my predecessors, directed the Ministers Browth and the introduction of many new to the lands within those limits had been acof France and Enland to be assured that the Qui- States thto the family of nations. In this ted States entertain no designs against Cuba; - way the department of State has become but that, on the contrary. I should regard its in- overburgoned. It has, by the recent estabcorporation into the Union at the present time lishment of the Dopartmentiof the Interior, been relieved of some portion of the domestic Were this island comparatively destitute of in-habitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should business. If the residue of the business of regardit, if voluntarily coded by Spain, as a most that kind, such as the distribution of Condesirable acquisition. But, under existing cir- gressional decuments, the keeping, publish-camstances, I should look upon its incorporation ing and distribution of the laws of the tiniinto our Union as a very hazerdous measure. It ted States, the execution of the copy-right would bring into the Confederacy a population of law, the subject of reprieves and partions, and some other subjects relating to interior administration, should be transfetred from the Department of State, it would unquestionably be for the benefit of the public service.would also suggest that the building appro- serve friendly relations with them. printed to the State Department is not fire defects in its construction, and that the ar- particular districts more remote from the settle

The condition of the treasury is exhibited set. I am still willing to hope that the differen- in the annual report from that Department. The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 80th June last, egaged the attention of the Sonate of the United cluster of trust funds, were forty-nine zillione acreament in this ione seven hundred and twenty eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars

the manuscript papers of Washington, Jef-

ferson, Hamilton, Madison, and Monroe, are

exposed to destruction by fire. A similar re-

Micaragus in reguld to their boundaries, was con six millions awar thousand eight hundred metad. Adminished by past experience of the sidered indispension to the commencement of and ninety-six dollars and twenty coats, (8. difficulty and cost of the attempt to remove them the ship cantal between the two occass, which is the subject of the Convention between the hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred. Adminished by past experience of the sidered and to confidence the subject of the Convention between the hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred. Adminished by past experience of the sidered and contains the subject of the Convention between the hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred. Adminished by past experience of the sidered indicates and contains the side cents (89,455,815 85) was on account of the while have ask and the street of the principal of the country visited Washington, and name purposes addressed to the two governments principal and interest of the public debt, in that quarter, and to the Mosquite Indians, was a principal and interest of the public debt, in the four of their tribe to remove with the least possible of the public debt. Late advices from the special agent sides the wish to aid in reconciling the different Hidalgo, leaving a balance of \$14,632,136. their promise, and that a council of their people cas of the two Republics, I engaged in the nego- 37 in the Treasury on the first day of July has been called to make their preliminary last. Since this latter period, further pur-chases of the principal of the public debt fore be confidently expected at an early day. chases of the principal of the public debt have been made to the extent of two millons four hundred and fifty six thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty nine cents; (\$3,4\$6,547 49.) and the surplus in that object, whenever the stock can be pro-

cured within the limits, as to price, authorized by latt. The value of foreign merchandise imported during the fiscal year was two hundred and seven millions two handred and forty thousand une handred and one dollars, (\$207,240,101) and the value of domestic productions exported was one hundred and forty nine millious eight hundred and mary-one thousand nine hundred and that the same sense of justice will actuate the pleven dollars, (\$149,561,911.) beardes seven-Congress of that Republic in providing the means then millions two sandred and lour thousand and twenty six dellars, (\$17,204,026) of foreign mor-The recent revolution in Buoneos Ayres chandise experted; making the aggregate of the and the confederated States having opone | entire expense one hundred and eaxly weren milforty-three dellars. (\$4,232.613 )

in my firei annual message to Congress i calla lapted to respect its evils and promote the prosl tion.

ken place in the formation of the new guy- my fermer message, in favor of discriminating. protective delices, I drem it my duty to call your lecting this subject. The first is the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our curas it is comed, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second lace, as four manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreign-ers, the capital invosted in them is lost, farmer to that extent is deprived of a home marthe destruction of our manufacturies leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he educedmently raises the price of the article i sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increase prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its protective industry. The farmer which had been entertained of the title of is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready mar-Peru to those islands have been removed; ket for his surplus products, and benefited wrong which had been unintentionally done of time or expense of transportation, for the manufactures which his comfort or convenience

requires.
This is always done to the best advantage where a portron of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits. But most to the liberality of her government. Before a practical skill which cannot be commanded, it was known by her that her title would be suless they be pretected for a time from rumous acknowledged at Washington, her Minister of competition from abroad. Hence the necessity of laving those duties apen imported goods which the Constitution authorizes for revenue, in such a manner as to protect and encourage the labor of our own citizens. Duties however should not be fixed at a rate so high as to exclude the foreign article, but should be so graduated as to enable the damestic maunfacturer fairly to compete with the fereignez in our own markets, and by this competion to reduce the price of the manufactured article to the consumer to the lowest rate at which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the freme create a united interchange of their respective commodifies, and thus stimulate the industry of two mile below Eagle Pass, which is about from wil be made, and that this wise and beidly increasing intercourse has sprung up foreign nations for the supplies required by the of the river to its mouth,

duties levied should be upon the value of the ar-ticle at the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduating according to quantity as secertained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present ad velorem. A corthin per centage is levied on the price of the goods article is of such a uniform value in weight or measure as to justify such a daty. Ergiclation should never encourage dishonesty or crime. It is impracible that the revelue utlicers at the por cludes every idea of distant e illunial depen- They are therefore compelled to resert to every unatisfactory evidence to ascertain what that he highest rank known to our ser- the nature of the case admits. But every one have indicated, and that the expedition is and irresponsible agents, to the great detrimen

> a higher how upon the raw material imported and of returning to their homes. u the encouragement of the fereigher and the

specifully refer you to the report of the Secreta-

ments. our relations with them have been left in a very

usatisfactory condition.
In other parts of our territory particular disclusive occupation of the Indiana, and their right knowledged and respected. But in California printion as will be necessary to discharge the ans to any part of the enuntry. They are therefore meto truants at sufferance, and liable to be driven from place to place, at the pleasure of the

The freaties which have been rejected proposeed to remedy this evil by allotting to the different tribes districts of country suitable to their fiabits of life, and sufficient for their support. This provision, more than any other, it is believed, led to thou rejection; and as no substitute for it has been adopted by Congress, it has not been deemed advisable to attempt to enter into new trenties of a nermanent character, sithough no effort ha been spared by temperary arrangements to pre-

If it be the desire of Congress to remove them proof; that there is reason to think there are from the country altogether, or to useign to them Convention which had been concluded between chives of the Government in charge of the monts of the whites, it will be proper now Department, with the precious collections of to set spart by law, the territory which they are to occupy, and provide the means: neto our neu citizens and to the Indiaus requires the prompt action of Congress to this subject. The amendments proposed by the Senato, to have received their assent. A large tract of va- you. lashin territory has thus been opened for seitle. Further appropriations will also be necess

The settlement of the question respecting the and eighty-nine cents, (\$49,728,386,89.)

Port of San Jann de Nicarangus, and of the expenditure for the same period, port of San Jann de Nicarangus, and of the expenditure for the same period, sherished object of the Government, and it is the charitable institutions of the District, to the Charitable institutions of the District, the Charitable institutions of the District institutions of the District institutions of the District institutions of the District institutions of the D

missioner of ludion Affairs several of the prin-

The report from the General Land Office shows increased activity in its operations. The burvey of the northern boundary of for a line bern vompleted with anexampled despatch. Within the last year 9.522 953 heres of pushe land have the Treasury will continue to be applied to been surreved, and 8,032,463 acres brought into

marke 1 in the last fiscal year there were 1,533,071 acres sold Located with bounty land war-3,201,314 Located with other certificates 115,682 4,870,067 Making a total of . In addition, there were-Reported under swamp find

for internal improvements, 3.025,930 13.1 15.175 Making an aggregate of

land warrants, reported under swatup land ginuts, the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama.

243,255 arree. there were so'd Located with bounty land war 1,387.116 rants Located with other certificates 15,649 Reported under awarep land 2.485,233 GLARM Making an aggregate for the

For the quarter ending 30th September,

4.131,253 " quarter of Much the larger portion of the labor of arranging and classifying the returns of the last census has been fini hed, and it will now devolve upon Congress to make the necessary provision for the | this evil, publication of the results in such furm as shall be deemed best. The appointment of representatiun, on the basis of the new cousus, has been made by the Secretary of the Interior in confermity with the provision of law relating to that subject, and the recent elections have been made

in accordance with it. gestion contained in the report of the Becretary of the Interior that provision be made by IL- 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 descriptions and illustrations as may be necessary to present an satelligible view of their nature and opera The cost of such publication could easily be defraved ont of the patent fund, and I am persuaded that it could be applied to no object more as ceptable to inventors and beneficial to the public at large.

appropriation of \$100,000 was made at the last session for the introhase of suitable site, and for the erection furnishing and filling up of an Asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United States, if e proper mens ures have been adopted to carry this bouch

cent purpose into cifect, By the latest advices from the Mexican Boundary Commission it appears that the survey of the river 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 River Grande has also been finished from the point agreed on by the Commissioners as 5 the point where it strikes the southern boundary of N.

last session of Congress for the continuation of sufficient importance to the commerce of

"Provided, That no part of this appropri ation shall be used or expended until it shall be made datisfactorily to appear to the frestdent of the United States that the southern our Pacific shores. Our unfortunate coun- at the port of shipment in a foreign country .- boundary of New Mexico is not established Most comporcial nations have found it indupen- by the commissioner and surveyor of the U. wreck on the coasts of the eastern cas are sable, for the purpose of prevening fraud and States farther north of the town called Paso ted to its charge. It presents to your conentitled to protection. Bendon these specific perjary, to make the duties specific whenever the than the same is laid down in Disturnell's sideration many topics and suggestions of map, which is added to the treaty."

My attention was drawn to this subject by mount of provisions and money which re- results. mained unexpended in the hands of the comdown the Rio Grande as far as 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 informatten that the funds subject to his control were exhausted, and that the officers and othere employed in the service were destitute fact that the present tariff in some cases imposes, alike of the means of prosecuting the work

The object of the provise was doubtless to arrest the survey of the southern and western lines of New Mexico, in regard to which difforent opinions 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 The Speaks set having thought proper to ratiforbid the use of any part of the money, for
fy the treaties which had been negotiated with
the prosecution of the work, or even for the
trice tribes of Indians in California and Oregon,
payment, to the officers and agents, of the ar-

the Department to use as much of the appro-

two countries.

which are confided by the Constitution to voir peculiar care. Among the measures which seem to me

At the last session of Congress an approsurveys necessary for determining the best

your favorable tegard.

Beery effort has been made to protect eur frontier, and that of the edjoining Mexican States, from two incursions of the Indian ritory, (including Texas,) and of emigrants eration; and I also concur in the suggestion of the sounderthy a motive. They knew no wrater that these efforts have been unusually seeseamen may be most usefully engrafted upon an and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, which they are the bearings for th entoreaks in California and Olegon, and ocrasional depredations on a portion of the Rio Grande, owing, it is believed, to the disturhed state of that border region, the inroads ut the Indians have been effectually restrain-

Experience oas shown, however, that when-

ever the races are brought into contact, colissions will inevitably occur. To prevent these collissions the United States have gencraffy eqt apart portions of their territory for the exclusive occupation of the Indian trides. 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 himits. The government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portion of her terderstood, has assigned no portion of the commencement of the last fiscal declared that she would afford succer and intertlements advance lays it off into counties, year. and proceeds to servey and sell it. This polcy manifestly tends, not only to alarm and critate the Indians, but to compel them to The whole amount thue sold, located under redort to plunder for subsistence. It also deprives this Government of that influence and control over them without which no durable peace can ever exist getween them and the whites. I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, apart from consid-1852, eratibns of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occupancy of the small remnants of tribes within her borders, subject of course to her ownership and eventual jurniction. If she should fail to do this, the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our futy to the ludians themselves, will it is feared, become subject of scrious embararment to the umely and just provision by Texas may avert

No appropriations for fortifications were made at the two last sessions of Congress .acted on, requires revision.

unitary men. I therefore ecommend that them be made. I muite 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 sto ) for the improvement of certain rivers rangements made for that purpose will comnecessary preparations. With respect to a lew of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them. but most of their will require additional ap-Mexico" to a point one hundred and thirty propriations. I trust that these approprianificent policy, so suspiciously resumed, will be continued. Great care should be taken, wever, to commence no work which is not character. But works which have been coin menced should not be discontinued until coin pleted, as otherwise the sums expended will, in most caser, Le lost.

The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the prosperous condition your favorable consideration. which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations a report from the Department of the Inter- of the Department during the past year .where the goods are entered and the duties find for, which reviewed all the facts of the case, The preparations for the Japan expedition, to should know with certainty what they continue and submitted for may decision the question which I have affeady alluded; the arrangeforegin country. Yet the law requires that they whether, under existing circumstances, any ments made for the exploration and surrow of ments made for the exploration and survey of and clerks, and especially on those entrusted who expect to share the plunder or profit of w part of the appropriation could be lawfully the China Sear, the Northern Pacific, and with the settlement and adjustment of claims enterprize without expering themselves to the used or expended for the further prosecution Behring's Straits; the incipient measures taof the work. After a careful consideration ben towards a reconnuissance of the contiit could not, and so informed the head of that paration for an early examination of the tribsystem which it has pursued for about 1mo thus indirectly receives from the tressory of the discontinue all operations on the southern they are proposed to be accomplished, have conturies. He has been directed particularly United States a reward for his fraud and perjury. line of New Mexico. But as the Departs commanded my full approbation, and I have ment had no exact information as to the at no doubt will be productive of most useful

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the 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 resources of a country abound- | duty. ing in the materials of commerce and which if appeared to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of 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 commendation, in view of its connexion with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the sugzertion he has presented for the reorganiza tion of the Naval Academy. .

In reference to the first of these, I take ceasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that carages of pay which are justly due to them. the salutary influence it must exert upon the I carneatly invite your prompt attention to naval discipline, now greatly, disturbed by this susject, and recommend a modification the increasing spirit of insubordination, reof the terms of the provise so as to enable spitting from our present system. The plun proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicions substitute for the law and Oregon there has been no recognition by the existing obligations of the Government, and of September, 1850, abolishing corporal pun-Government of the exclusive right of the Indi- to complete the survey of the Rio Grande to ishment, and satisfactorally sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapt. It will also be proper to make further pro- ed to maintain the authority of command and permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few visions by law for the fulfilment of our trea- the order and security of our ships. It is veers longer in peace, we may do the same aty with Mexico for running and marking the believed that any change which propposes gain. residue of the boundary line between the permanently to dispense with this mode of Permit me toinvite your particular attention of enlistment which shall supply the navy to the interests of the District of Columbia, seamen of the most mentorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh and degrading nature. The sateof the greatest importance to its prosperity ty of a ship and her crew isoften dependant are the introduction of a copious supply of upon immediate obedience of a command, maintaining the "balance of power," yet it is water into the city of Washington, and the and the authority to enforce must be equally construction of suitable bridges across the ready. The arrest of a refractory sedmon, Potomise to replace those which were dis- in such moments, not only deprives the ship trayed by high water in the carly part of the of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessit" for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an bet that now our conscious strength dictates a

priation was made to defray the cost of the emergency. The exposure to this increased means of affording an unfailing supply of set of 1850, has already had, to a most ob- who are struggling for liberty. the the treaties which were negotiated with the good and wholesome water. Some progress servable and injurious extent, the effect of Sloux Indians of Minnesota, have been submit- has been made in the survey, and as soon as preventing the collistment of the best seamen to the generous sympathics of freezien. Enjoyted to the tribes who were parties to thom, and it is completed the result will be laid before in the navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in ment and callivation, and all danger of collision sary for grading and paring the streets and The details of this plan may be catalushed in with these powerful and worlike hands has been avertues, and enclosing and snibellishing the great part, if not altogether, by the Exceuapply removed.

The removal of the remnant of the tribe of ton. Public grounds within the city of Washing-tize, under the sutherity of existing laws; but

The actablishment of a norms of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed unribes. Of about 11,000 men of which the der such regulations as the Navy Department army is composed, nearly 8,000 are employ- may devise, as proposed in the report, I cored is the defence of the newly acquired ter- dially approve and commend to your consid-

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the representation of the Naval Academy-I recommend to your by a stern rense of international justice, by attention as:a project worthy of your encour- atatesmanlike prindence and a far-seeing winds agement and support. The valuable services looking not merely to the present necessities he already rendered by this in titution entitle it to the permanent safety and interest of the char to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postma-ten General for the de- pagandist" of free principles without armying tailed operation of his Department during the gunt it the combined powers of Europe; and his last fiscal 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

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made, by the act of March S, 1851, which reduction took boring principality, "The National Centering

Although in its operation during the last year the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends by increasing the the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the coun try in population and business, the reccipts ey of monarchical principles. Let us less an of the Department must ultimately exceed its dom from her example. Let us remember the expenses, and that the country may safely revolutions do not always establish freedom rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage. In former messages I have, among other

sideration of Congress the prepriety and ne-Government. It is hoped, however, that a cessity of further legislation for the projec tion and punishment of foreign consula residing in the United States; to revive with certain modifications the act of 10th March, 1838, to restrain unlawful military expedi-The cause of this omitton is, probably, to be tions against the inhabitants of conterminous found in a growing belief that the system of Stares or territories; for the perservation and despotisms. Our policy is wisely to government fortifications adopted in 1846, and heretofore protection from mutilation or theft of the pa- selves, and thereby to set such an except a pers, records, and archives of the nation; for The subject certainly deserves full and authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied careful investigation; but it should not be see to the payment of the public debt in advance government, and the unparalleled enterprise at layed longer than can be avoided. In the of the time when it will become due; for the meantime there are certain works which have establishment of land offices for the sale of been commenced-some of them nearly com- the public lands in California and the Terripleted-designed to protect our principal sea- tory of Oregon; for the construction of a ports from Boston to New Orleans, and a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ew other important points. In regard to occun; for the establishment of a bureau of the necessity for there works, it is believed agriculture for the promotion of that interest. that little difference of opinion expres among perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the Governthe appropriations necessary to prosecute ment in applie tions for pensions and bounty lands; for the cetablishment of a uniform fre bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men, for the The whole country is full of enterprise. detence of our frontiers against the Indians common schools are diffusing intelligence and effect the law of last session making provi- "with equal diligence and energy as oprown;" the people, and our industry is fast accommis for determining the relative rank between the and harbors, and it is believed that the ar- naval and civil officers in our public ships, and between the officers of the Army and Navy plation; but much of the also owing to hep bine efficiency with economy. Owing chief- in the various grades of each: for roorganily to the advanced season when the act was zing the naval establishment by fixing the dom which every man feels to engage in any me passed, little naa as yet been done in regard number of officers in each grade, and provi- ful pursuit, according to his taste or inclinite to many of the works beyond making the ding for a retired list upon reduced pay of and to the entire confidence that his person those unfit for active duty; for prescribing property will be protected by the laws. In and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise growth in population; intelligence and well the public statutes of the United States, by one thing is clear, that the Government and arranging them in order, supplying deficientheir language, and reporting them to Con-trains all unduthorized massions of the right proces for its final action; and for the cetab- neighboring States, it should loster and pre ent of a commussion to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United the improvement of ouch means of intercomm the country to be viewed as national in its States. I'am not aware, however, that any meation as are necessary to promote our interof these subjects have been finally seted up. commerce and strengthen the ties which binds on by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on these subjects

I think it due to the several Executive Do- mer are curstantly agreating for some change partments of this Government to bear testimony the organic law, or urging new and united its to the efficiency and integrity with which thoy aries of human rights. The latter are every-are conducted. With all the careful superinten-dence witioh it is possible for the Heads of those neighboring people, regardless of the justice. Departments to exercise, still the due adminis- the enterprize, and without looking at the buttation and guardianahip of the public money consequences to ourselves and to the care of must very much depend on the vigilance, intel-ligence and tidelity of the subordinate officers er are often stimulated by mercenary icdinate they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the venge, under the false and delusive presents. temptations and acductions which the cupid ty extending the area of freedom. These represent prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise our nation and tarnish its fair fame, precaution to protect the Government spainst should therefore receive the indignantire that source of mischief and corruption, as far as every good citizen who rincerely loves hirest it can be done, by the enactment of all proper try and takes a pride in its prosperity and home legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective, and I therefore deem it less the best that ever was formed. There my duty to call your attention to the subject, and let everery proposition to change it be well say to recommend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall ac- Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority Amagon river from the confines of Peru to cept bribes, but also of those who shall either exerted as to advance the prosperity and hear promise, give, or offer to give to any of those the nation, whilst he will watch with reference or clerks a bribe or reward touching or any attempt to mutilate his charter of our limits. relating to any matter of their official action or

ment from the foundation to the present lay to form and spirit of the Constitution, and at a shetain from all interference in the domestic aflairs of other nations. The consequence has of the country with a rapidity and energy and been that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desoluting wars, our country has he closing this my last annual communities pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we on the prosperous condition of our beloved have been compelle to engage, in defence of the try. Abroad its relations with all foregape rights and honor of the country, have been for-tunately of short duration. During the terrific high place in the family of nations cheerfully contest of nation against nation, which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the piness, public and private, which has private wisdom and firmness of President Washington to hever fallen to the lot of any other people. maintain our neutrality. While other nations sides affording to our own citizens a define were drawn into this wide-sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved open our own shores. While the flower of their numerous armies was regard it as still more entitled to favor for wasted by discuse or periashed by handreds of gether without example, from the Old Wall, he salutary influence it must exert upon the thousands upon the battle field, the youth of this We own these blessings, under Heaves. favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof. While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, our nacred duty to transmit in all their intermediate to our children. We must all consider a a grant and which their subjects at ill gross, and which must absorb no small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States, such a Government. Called by an assessment have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt, and if

But it is now said by some that this policy nunishment, should be preceded by a system must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, 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 confroversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lav-ished the blood and treasure of their autiects in said that we ought to interfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the mountchies of Europe and establishingin their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretofore pursued a ifferent correctrom a sense of our weakness, change of policy, and that is is consequently our and arduous labor, since the passage of the daty to mingle in these contests and aid those

ing as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that which this objection will no lunger exist, ... | would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We'cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and the oppresthe learner, and the most saxious desire for his neglect of families, running after visions sor anywhere without the deepest sympathy for have thought it proper, in accordance with triumph. Nevertheless, is it prudent, or is it I commend all these objects, together with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? and its Institutions, spiritual wiferen, is Is it indeed true that we have heretofore refrain- ty, and in come cases suicide

ed from doing so merely from the degrada admit it. Men of the Revolution who drew is sword against the oppressors of the mother con-try, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, the fortunes, and their sacred honor" to maistan their freedom, could never have been activited we enjoy the blessings for which they so and that the course which they pursued was dictated

try. They knew that the world is governed in by sympathy then by reason and force; that a was not possible for this nation to become a ting the result was more likely to be the eventue of republican liberty here than its establubmen there. History has been written in vain for them who candoubt this. France had no tooner m. tablished a republican form of governmen; that she manifested a desire to force its blessings a all the world. Her own historian informs as the hearing of some petry acts of tyrai at in a seminity to all nations who wished to recover they liberty; and she gave it in charge to the exertive power to give orders to the generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been or should be appressed in the cause of in anbaequent misfartunes. Bhe soon frand bene Savolved in war with all the rest of Europe. from a republic to an empire; and, family, sign shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers around her exiled dynasty, and exhausted futope toni peace and repose in the unquestioned ascent Our own free institutions were not the offered of our Revolution. They existed before. The ment under which the English colonies gieun things, respectfully recommended to the den- and our Revolution only freed us from the dogs bean nations have had no such training for migovernment, and every effort to establish it w that preparation, continue to be a failure 1. erty, unregulated by Jaw, degenerates into tonnational justice, prosperity, and true glery, chall teach to all nations the blessings of sell

success of a tree people. We live in an age of progress, as phatically a country of progress. Within extended from the Mississippi to the Parife Ou our country is excited to the highest pirch, w people from all others. The genius of one Ann. wind and tide, and that of another has annhated distance in the transmission of intelliges ing the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part owing to our pecular post

to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparse pe ular institutions under which we live, to their whatever may be the cause of this unparalle ging them in order, supplying deficient correcting, incongruines, supplying deficient while incongruines, supplying them to do not participate in their spirit of enterprise, and reporting them to do not be in exacts obedient exothe laws, and so

together as a people. It is not strange, however much it may be which have been assigned in former messagis, I respectfully recommend them again to
your favorable consideration.

This not strained, nowers much it may be the specific greated, that such an exuberance of entrying should cause some individuals to mistake chapter for progress, and the invasion of the rights others for progress, and the invasion of the rights others to intain prowess and glory. The respective progress is not provided to the rights of the right erament by seducing the young and igsome it speculators and fraudulent claimants can sible aggressions but retard the true progress should therefore receive, the indignant fromt Our Constitution, though not perfect, which

lies, or pervert its powers to acts of aggressed injustice. Thus shall conservation and pregue It has been the uniform policy of this Govern- blend their harmonious action in preserves freemen only can display.

cognised. At home we enjoy an amount client prosperity, of which un se large a scale i of no other instance, our country is assessed fording a refuge and a home to muititude

We owe these blessings, under Heaves. " happy Constitution and Government which well bequeathed to us by our fathers and what a distinction and privilege to have been chees dispensation to its highest trust at a seed emberrassement and alarm, I entered spet ardsons duties with extreme diffidence. only to have discharged them to the best of humble ability, with a single eye to the pood; and it is with devout gratitude, is rea single eye to the part from office, that I leave the country is a such

peace and prosperity.
MILLARD FILLMORE Washington, Dec. 6, 1852.

UF" Will Philadelphia subscribe to the bury and Erie Railroad?" is a question asked. We think she will. The Committee Councile on the occasion of their recent v.s.t. highly gratified, and seemed to intimate all would be right on their return home. look for a subscription, within two weeks one million at least-probably two.

THE RAPPER'S DELUSIONS .- The editor the Cincinnati Advertiser, who recently the ted the State Lunatic Asylum at Columbia says there are in that Institution freely sons whose insanity is clearly traceable spirit rappings; and it is stated that there in the Utica (N. Y.) Lunatic Asylum of the same delusion. The Clerist Herold says :- "In many minds it seem finish the work commenced by second Adre tism—the fruits being neglect of business and pretended seers, scouting of Christian