

erasford Aleporter.

Soil, Free Speech, Free Men Preedom for Free Territory.

... spare of Goodbach Editor

- Towarda, Saturday, December 11, 1852

town Perms of The Reporter. C3.50, per agnum—if paid withu the year 50 cepts with set deducted—for cash paid actually in advance \$10 ft will be installed. No paper sent overtwo years, unless raid for.
ADVENTAMENTS, per square of ten lines 50 cents for the first and Seconts for each subsequent insertion.

(F) Office in the "Union Block," nort, side of the Public Squares, actual to the Braifford Hole. Battance between Messrs, Adams and Elweit slaw offices.

Local Occurrences.

ANOTHER FIRE! On last Saturday morning, a about one o'clock, our town was visited by another fire, making the lourth conflagration from which we have suffered within a few months. The fire was first discovered in the rear of a frame building on the north side of Bridge-st., owned and occupied by Edward Whalen as a tavern. The progress of he fire was so rapid that but a small portion of the furni ure was saved. We understand that Mr. W has an insurance of \$1000 upon the building and

The building adjoining on the west, owned and occupied by Mrs. Burke was also destroyed. Considerable of the furniture was removed. No insu-

By the most extraordinary exertions the building on the corner of Bridge-st. was saved, and the progress of the fire arrested, by partially demolishing the building occupied by C. Coleman, whose loss is covered by insurance.

An old one-story framed house in the rear of these buildings, owned by Gen. Patton, was also burned. The south side of Bridge st. was in imminent

tanger—but on this, as upon previous occasions, who weie working to prevent the further progress measure have been given both here and in Lonof file destroying element.

The unadjusted difference, however, between the

" "Accidents -On Pruling morning week, as Min. VIN Post, of this place, was proceeding to work upon the roof of the dwellings erecting by Miller Fox, in the lower part of the borough, his feet slip-1 ped, owing toothe heavy first upon the shingles, and he was precipitated: down the roof, and falling a distance of fifteen feet upon the uncovered timber - work of the piazza. When first discovered he was hanging acrors a joice, senseless. Though severe-· ly injured, we team that he is rapidly recovering

- A Pule, in the employ of Packer & Bennett, - was caught by a bank of earth falling upon him, one day last week. When extricated, it was found that one ig was broken, and that he was otherwise badly, though not fatally, injured.

Tax Question Settled.

The act imposing five thousand dollars additional tax upon the Horough of Towanda, for the purpose of defraying in part the expenses of the new Count House has been the subject of judicial decision -Liwill be recollected that Gov. Shunk vetoed the s law, upon the ground that it was inexpedient and + infringed upon the constitution, but it passed by a two thirds, vote.

15 Some lew of the citizens resisted the law, and the equestion of its constitutionality was raised in a case stated at the last May term. Judge Wilmor gave course between the United States and the British judgment for the tax .- The defendant took the cause en the Supreme Court, where the cause was argued oby Niessischdams and McFarlane against, and by Mr Elwell in support of the law. We give below the opinion of the Supreme Court delivered by Gin-

In every government lakation is an attribute of Soreteigilly a exercised mithe will of the morarch m a despois man and in accordance with the organic law in a republic. In England, taxes were laid by the sole an hority of the King, until the reign of *Elward file first, who bound himself and his sucsuggester to exercise this part of the prerogative only with the assent of the Lords, and Commons ; but though it ceased to be royal and, became national, it ceased not to be an attribute of sovereign power In every American State, the people in the aggregate, constitute the sovereign with no limitation o power but its own will, and with no trustee but its own appointee. But this sovereign from the nature of its structure, is unable to wield its power with its own hands; whence defegation of it to agents who constitute the immediate government. But it is a postulate of a state constitution, which distinguishes it from the federal, that all the power of the people is delegated by it except such parts of it as are spedifficulty reserved, and the whole of it is, without the people's money. As regards taxation, there is no limitation of it. Equality of contribution is not Vera Cruz. He was respectfully received by the feij ryed in the bill of rights; and probably because Captain General, who conferred with him freely on convention of 1838, we had double taxation of tracts I unseated lands lying toul of each other; of lands and morfgages of them, or ground rents issuing quidar them, and perhaps of some other things; on the other hand, it was known that other descriptions have been discovered had more been wanted. No Majesty to the representations which our Minister with humanity. He is instructed however at the one imagined; however, that inequality had made has been instructed to make on the subject.

Not in the jadiciary unless: it were competent to set with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked ing the jealousy with which the governments of East with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked ing the jealousy with which the governments of East ing the jealousy with which the governments of East ing the jealousy with which the governments of East ing the jealousy with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked ing the jealousy with which the governments of East ing the jealousy with which the governments of East ing the jealousy with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked ing the jealousy with which the governments of East ing the jealousy with which the governments of East ing the jealousy with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked ing the jealousy with which the governments of East ing the jealousy with the exceptions above alluded to been marked ing the jealousy with which the governments of East ing the jealousy with the exceptions above alluded to been marked ing the jealousy with which the governments of East ing the jealousy with the exceptions above alluded to been marked ing the jealousy with the exceptions above alluded to been marked ing the jealousy with which the governments of East ing the jealousy with the exceptions above alluded to been marked ing the jealousy with the exceptions above alluded to been marked ing the jealousy with the exceptions above all the jealousy with the exceptions above all the jealousy with the j by overstopping the limits of its sphere; by arro-testing to itself a power beyond its province; by this country.

Early in the present year official noise were reproducing intestine discord and by sening an example which other organs of the government might
ito be slow to follow. It is its peculiar duly to invite the communication of the Control of the Contro not to estate his power in content to correct degistary in the power should severally and collectively disclaim, government the judiciary included, does injustice now and for the tuture, all-intention to obtain possess which there is no want for the tuture, all-intention to obtain possess which there is no want for the tuture, all-intention to obtain possess which there is no want for the tuture, all-intention to obtain possess which there is no want for the tuture, all-intention to obtain possess which there is no want for the tuture, all-intention to obtain the which there is no want for the tuture, all-intention to obtain the most support to the tuture of tuture of the tuture of the tuture of tuture of tuture of tuture of the tuture of human is imperfect. The sum of the matter is that selves to discountenance all attempts to that effect in the faxing power or individual whatever ernment which is to exercise it.

Lay the public burthens on particular classes in case this communication to state in detail; but which led of the rest? It is illogical to argue from an extense case; or from the abuse of a power to a new doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, and unavailing. ganon of its Every authority, however indispen. I have, however, in common will several of my able, may be abused; and it imight not, it would predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and able, may be abused; abuse the interior, been relieved of some portion of the Interior of Congress of Some Interior of Congres The inhabitants of Towards, however, have no peril.

of a county town are the well appreciated not to nake every village use all its exer i ms to have a regard it, it youngarity coded by Spain, as a most prime at Mining Condition to replace the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the first property of the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the first property of the state Departing the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the first property of the state Departing the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the state Departing the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the state Departing the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the state Departing the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the state Departing the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the state Departing the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the state Departing the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the state Departing the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the state Departing the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the state Departing to attempt to attempt the state of the public service. Twould also auggest the state Departing to attempt the state public service. Twould also august the state Departing the state of the state

The bild space which has blanced since the close of your last cersion has been marked by extra-ordinary political event. The quidicinial election of Ciner Magistrate hist passed off with less than ortimally political great. The quidicinital election per desirable national object. Lam, still, willing of Chief Magistrate has passed off with less than the local excitement. However, in a whole the unit exist which the activement. However, in the national contract of ments, will be arrived a first, between the govern parties may have been disappointed in the result, ments, will be arrived by a justed. This abbject, it is neverticles a sulject of national contractation. is is neventheless a sul ject of national congratulation that the choice has been effected by the hidepend-ent suffrages of a tree people, undisturbed by those influences which in other countries have too ofter affect the putity of popular elections.
Our grateful thanks are due to an Allmerciful

Providence, not only for staying the perfilence which in different forms has desolated some of our chies, but for crowning the labors of the husband man with an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with the blessings of peace and prospenty Within a law weeks the public mind has been deeply affected by the death of Daniel Webster, filling at his death the office of Secretary of State. His associates in the Executive government have incerely sympathized with his family and the publie generally on this mountful o casion. His commanding talen's, his great political and professional eminence, his well-tried patriotism, and his long and faithful services, in the most important trusts, have caused his death to be thmented throughout the country, and have earned for him a lasting place our history.

in the rourse of the last summer considerable auxiety was caused for a short time by an official intimation from the Government of Great Botain hat orders had been given for the protection of the isheries upon the coasts of the British provinces in North America against the alteged encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States and France. The shortness of this notice and the season of the year seemed to make it a mater of urgent imprivance. It was at fir t apprehended that an increased naval torce 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 in out of which the two governments differ. It was soon discovered that such was not the design of Great Barrier, and satisfactors explanations of the real objects of the

The unadjusted difference, however, between the two governments as to the interpretation of the first articles of the convention of 1818 is still a matter of impoitance. American fi-hing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to which they had free access for 26 years after the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845 this exclusion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Fundy, but the just and liberal intention of the Home govermnent, in compliance with what we think the true construction of the convention, to open all other outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies.— Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since he Bay of Fundy was reopened to our fishermen n 1845, pursued the most liberal course towards the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1346, the cluties on colonial fish entering our ports were greatly reduced, and by the warehousng act it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duly. In this way colonial fish has acquited the monopoly of the export uzde in dur market, and is entering to some extent into the home consumption. These facts were among those which ncreased the sensibility of our fishing interest, at

the movement in question.

These circumstances and the incidents above alluded to have led me to think the moment tavorafisheries on the coast of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial inter 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 Sec. retary of State prevented the commencement of the contemplifed negociation. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty. If it is found practicable to come to an agreement mutually acceptable to the two pattless conventions may be concluded in the course of the present winter. The control of Congress over all the provi-ions of such an unangen cut

affecting the revenue, will of coure be reserved.

The affairs of Cuba formed a proining topic in in my last annual message. They remain uneary condition, and a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. This feeling has interfered with the commercial intercourse between the United States and the island, and led to some acts, of which we have a right to complain. But the Captain General of Cuba is clothed with no power to treat with foreign governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Any communication which he may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal and matter of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences (which seemed to rest on exception, vested in the constitutional dispensers of a misconception,) I directed the newly appointed Minister to Mexico to visit Havana, on his way to it was known to be impracticable. Previous to the the recent occurrences; but no permanent arrange-

ment was affected. In the meantime the refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed out of them; of bank charters and bank dividends in certain cases, for a reason which does not fornish tion of the inhospitable and anti-social system which in the opinion of this Government even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been of property had not been taxed at all. Since then made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Mad-the exigencies of the state have brought to light wid; and I have no reason to doubt that due respect many new sources of revenue; and more would will be paid by the government of Her Catholic

the previous juxation unconstitutional.

It is but justice to the Captain General to add,

Hequality were practicable, in what branch of that his confidet toward the steamer employed to the government would power to entorco it reside? carry the mails of the United States to Havana has, because it seemed unjust. It could interpose only eral purpose of interfering willribe commercial cor- not without hopes of a beneficial result of the expe-

This invitation has been respectfully declined, for h. But what if this power were so managed so to reasons which it would occupy too much space in

ner the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the Union to its gentre, and which have been so happily compromised. AND THE LOCAL NOTICE.

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the Convenitor which had been concluded between that Republic and the finited States for the account of the Republic and of the interests of those citizens of the

tepec and of the interests of those citizens of the rights which Mexico that gonferred on one of her own citizens in regard to that transit, has thrown pactions, obsticle incide way soluter attainment of a however, has oftendy engaged take attention of the Senate of the United States, and requires no further

comment in this communication.
The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, auf of the confroversy between the republics of Costa Rica and Ni caragua in regard to their boundaries, was considered indispensable to the commencement of the ship anal between the two oceans, which was the subject of the convention between the United States me Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly a proposition for the same purposes addressed to the two governments in that quarter, and to the Mosquito Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two republics, I ngaged in the negociation from a desire to place he 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 question was assented to by Costa Rica and the Morquito Indians II has not proved equally acceptable to Nicaragua, but it is to be hoped that the further negociations on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of concination and compromise which ought always to pregail on such occasions, and that they will lead to a satisfac-

tory result. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the ex ecutive government of Venezuela hadacknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States which have for many years past been urged by our charge d'affairs ai Caraccas. It is hoped that the sense of Justice will actuate the Congress of that Republic in providing the means for their pay-

The recent fevolution in Buenos Ayres and the idraederated States have opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the governments of Great Britain and France determined to negotiale with the chief of the new Confederacy for the free access of their commerce to the extensive countries watered by the tribularies of the La Plata and they gave a friently notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might it we thought proper pursue the same course. In compliance with this invitation, our minister at Rio Janeiro and our charge d'affaires at Buenos Ayres have been fully authorized to conclude treaties with the newly-organized Confederation, or the States composing it The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new government have as yet prevented the execution of those instructions; but there is every reason to hope that these vast countries will be eventually opened to our commerce.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded be ween the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguary, which will be laid before the Senate. time or expense of transportation, for the manufac. Should this convention go into operation, it will tures which his comfort or convenience requires. open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a | This is always done to the best advantage where country of great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from which foreign nations have itherto been almost wholly excluded.

The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the "eruy an charge d'affaire relative to the Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress to-ward the close of the last session. Since that time, on turther investigation of the subject, the doubts which had been entertained of the title o deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been still the foreign article, but should be so graduabeen unintentionally done her, from want of infor-mation should be repaired by an unreserved ac-knowledgment of her sovereignty.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the

course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the liberality of her government. Before it was known Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affairs had bos for guano, that the Peruvian Government, was . Another question, wholly independent of protect willing to freight them on its own account. This tion, presents itself, and that is, whether the duties inferition has been carried into effect by the Peruvian Minister here, by an arrangement which is place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, and that is, whether the duties the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is placed to the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a special place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, and the place of shipment or the pl believed to be advantageous to the parties in litter

Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have ulready given a great extension; and in some re- is levied on the price of the goods at the port of ship spects a new direction, to our commerce in that the Northern Pacific, even, into the Actic sea, take of late years been frequented by our whalehave of late years been frequented by our whale men. The application of steam to the general rur. Legislation should never encourage dishonesty of poses of navigation is becoming daily more common, and makes it desirable to obtain fuel and other necessary supplies at convenient points on the route between Asia and our Pacific shores. Our unlorte nate countrymen who from time to time suffer ship wreck 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 uttempt could be made by no power to so great advantage as by the United States, whose constitutional system excludes every idea of distant colonial dependencies. I have accordingly been led to order an appropriate naval force to Japan, under the command of a discreet and intelligent officer of the highest rank known to our service. He is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the government of that country some relaxait has pursued for about two centuries. He has which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated surances that the objects of the United States are such and such only as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendly and peaceful. Notwithstanddition. Should it be crowned with success, the advantages will not be confined to the United States, but, as in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all the other maritime powers. I have much satisfaction in stating that in all the steps preparaory to this expedition the Government of the United States has been materially aided by the good offices of the King of the Netherlands, the only European the treaties which had been negotiated with the power having any commercial relations with Japan. In passing from this survey of our foreign rela-tions, I invite the attention of Congress to the con-

lition of that department of the Government to which this branch of the public business is entrusted. Our intercourse with foreign powers has of late years greatly increased, both in consequence of our own growth and the introduction of many new States into the femily of nations. In this way the Department of State has become overburdened. It has, by the recent establishment of the Department of the Interior, been relieved of some portion of the were this island comparatively destitute of in- and some other subjects relating to interior admin- and sufficient for their support. This provision, dary line between the two countries. The second secon

of a county town are too well appreciated not to habitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should istrations, should be transferred from the Depart-

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

The cash receipts into the Treasury for the Gacal year ending the 30th Jone last, exclusive of trust
funds were three intermittings seven bubblest and
twenty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six
theliars and sighty-rise costs. (\$19.782.386.69.) and

the expenditures for the same period, likewise ex-felusive of trust funds were forty-six million seven thodonad eight hardred and minety six dollars and twenty, cents, (\$46,007,896,20 i), of which nine millions four hundred and fifty five thousand and eight hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty three cents (\$9,455,815,83) was on second to the principal and interest of the public debt, including the last insulment of the public debt, including the last insulment of the indepinity to Mexico, under the my altention has been steadily directed. Admontreaty of Gadalupe Hidalgo, leaving a balance of ished by past experience of the difficulty and cost
(\$14,532,136 37 in the Treasury on the first day of of the attempt to remove them by military force,
July last. Since this latter period, forther purchase the responsibility of the principal of the public debt have been bad to conciliatory measures. By ses of the principal of the public debt have been made to the extent of two millions four handred and fifty six thousand five hundred and forty seven dollate and forty nine cents. (\$2,456,547 49.) and the surplus in the Treasury will continue to be applied to that object, whenever the stock can be procured within the limits, as to price, authorized by law.

The value of foreign merchandiso imported during the last fiscal year was two hundred and seven millions two hundred and forty thousand one hundred and one dollars, (\$207,210,101;) and the value of domestic productions experted was one hundred and forty nine millions eight hundred and sixty one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars, (\$149,861,911;) besides seventeen millions two hunred and four thousand and twenty six dollars. (\$17.-204,026) of foreign merchandise experted; making the aggregate of the entire exports one hundred and sixty seven millions sixty five thousand nine hundred and thirty seven dollars, (\$167,065,937;) cxclusive of the above there was exported forty two nillions fivehundred and seven thousand two hundred and eighty five dollars (\$42,507,285) in specie, and imported from foreign ports five millions two aundred and sixty two thousand, six hundred and forty three dollars. (\$5,262,643.)

In my first annual message to Congress I called

your attention to what seemed to me some defects in he present tariff, and recommended such modifica ions as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils and promote the prosperity of the counry. Nothing has since occurred to change my riews on this important question. Without repeating the arguments contained in my

former message, in favor of discriminating, protective duties. I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this The first is, the effect of large importasubject. tions of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds it way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishment are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufacturers leaves the foreigner without ompetition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron, impurted from England. The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its productive industry .-The former is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus products, and benefited by being able to exchange them, without less of portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits. But most manufactures require an amount of capital and a practical skill which cannot be commanded, unless they be protected for a time from ruinous competition from abroad Hence the necessity of laying those duties upon imported goods which the Constitution authorizes for revenue, in such a manner as to protect and rage the labor of our own however should not be fixed at a rate so high as to compete with the foreigner in our own markets, and by this compelition is reduce the price of the manufactured articles to the consumer to the lowest rate at which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, arente a mutual interchange of their respective commodi by her that her tide would be acknowledged at ties, and thus stimulate the industry of the whole Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affairs had country, and render us independent of foreign na-authorized our charge d'affairs at Lima to announce tions for the supplies required by the habits or ne-

This tion, presents itself, and that is, whether the duties cific duty, graduated according to quantity, as as. certained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present ad valorem. A certain per centage pects a new direction, to our commerce in that mentin a foreign country. Most commercial nations cean. A direct and rapid increasing intercourse have found it indispensable, for the purpose of precrime. It is impossible that the evenue officers at the port where the goods are entered and the duties paid should know with certainty what they cost in foreign country. Yet the law requires that they should levy the duty according to such cost. They are therefore compelled to resort to very unsatisfac. tory evidence to ascertain what that cost was.—
They take the invoice of the importer, attested by his oath, as the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits. But every one must see that the invoice may be fabricated, and the oath by which it is supported false, by reason of which the dishonest importer pays a part only of the duties which are paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly receives com the treasury of the United States a reward for his fraud and perjury. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury heretofore made on this subjectsho conclusively that these frauds have been practised to a great extent. The tendency is to destroy that igh moral character for which our merchants have ong been distinguished; to defraud the Government of its revenue; to break down the honest importer been directed particularly to remonstrate in the by a dishonest, competition 1 and, finally, to transfer strongest language against the cruel treatment to the business of importation to foreign and irrespon. sible agents, to the great detriment of our own citi. zens. I therefore again most earnestly recommend the adoption of specific duties, wherever it is practicable, or a home valuation, to prevent these frauds. I would also again call your consideration to the fact that the present tariff ir, some cases imposes a

quence of which is, that the duty, operates to the enconragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own vinzens.

For full and detailed information in regard to the general condition of our indian affairs, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Secretary of the lifetion and the accompanying comments. The Senate not having thought proper to rully tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, our relations with them have been left in a very unsatis-

factory condition. In other parts ofour territory particular districts of country have been set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, and their right to the lands within those limits has been acknowledged and respected. But in California and Oregon there has eon no recognition by the Government of the ex clusive right of the Indians to any part of the conntry. They are therefore mere tenants at sufferance,

more than any other, it is believed, led to their re

vide the means necessary for removing them to it Justice alike to our own citizens and to the Indians requires the prompt action of Congress on this

The amendments proposed by the Senate, to the treates which were negotiated with the Stook Indians of Minnesota, have been submitted to the their assent. A large muct of valuable territory has thus been opened for seulement and cultivation, and all danger of collision, with these powerful and war like bands has been happing removed.

The removal of the remnant of the tribe of Semi iole Indians from Florida has long been a cherish the invitation of the Commissioner of Indian affairs several of the principal chiefs recently visited Washington, and whilst here acknowledged in writings the obligation of their tribe to remove with the least possible delay. Late advices from the special agent of the Government represent that they dhere to their promise and that a council of their people has been called to make their preliminary arrangements. A general emigration may therefore be confidently expected at an early day.

The report from the General Land Office shows increased ac ivity in its opperations. The survey the northern boundary of lowa has been completed with unexampled despatch. Within the fast year 9,522,952, acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8,032,563 acres brought into market. n the last fiscal year there were sold

1,553,071 acres Located with bounty land 3,201,314 " warrants, 115,682 " Located with other certificates, 4,870,067 " In addition there were-Reportedfunder swamp land grants, 5,219,188 For Internal Improvements, 3,025,920

railroads, &c.

:13;115,175 Making an aggregate of Being an increase in the amount of lands sold and located under land warrants of 569,220 acres over the previous year.

The whole amount thus sold, located under land warrants, reported under swamp land grants and, selegted for internal improvements exceeds that of the previous year by 3, 342,372 acres; and the themselves, will, it is leared, become a subject of sales would without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, Missirsippi and Alabama.

For the quarter ending 30th September. 1852, 243,255 acres there were sold Located with pounty land 1,387,116 " warrants, Located with other certi-15,649 ficates,

2,485,233 " grants, Making an aggragate for the

Reported under swamp land

quarter of 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 provision for the publication of the results in such form as shall be deemed best. The appointment of representations, 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 recent elections have been made in accordance with it.

I commend to your suvorable regard the suggesion contained in the report of the Secretary of the nterior that provision be made by law for the publication and distribution, periodically, of an ana pose will combine efficiency with economy lytical digest of all the patents which have been, or may have been, or may hereafter be, granted for criptions end illustrations as may be necessary to preparations. With respect to a few of the important present an intelligible view of their nature and operation. The cost of such publication could easily be defrayed out of the patent fund, and I am persuad additional appropriations. I trust that these approed that it could be applied to no object more ac- printions will be made, and that this wise and beceptable to inventors and beneficial to the public at

Anappropriation of \$100,000 having been made at the last session for the purchase of a suitable site, and to, the erection, furnishing and fitting up of an Asylum, for the Incane of the District of Columbia. nd of the Army and Navy of the United States. the proper measures have been adopted to carry this beneficent purpose into effect.

By the latest advices from the Mexican Boundary Commission, it appears that the survey of the river Gila, from its confluence with the Golorado its supposed intersections with the western line of New Mexico, has been completed. The sorvey of the Rio Grande has theo been finished from the point agreed on by the Commissioners a " the point where it strikes the souther boundary of New Mexico" to a point one hundred and thirty five miles below Earle Pass, which is about two thirds of the distance along the course of the river to its mouth.

The appropriation which was made at the last ession of Congress for the continuation of the survey is subject to the following provisions:

"Piowided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be made

satisfactory to appear to the President of United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the Commissioner and surveyor of the United States farther north of the town called ' Paso' than he same is laid down in Disturnell's

map, which is added to the treaty.

My attention was drawn to this subject by a report from the Department of the Interior, which reviewed all the facts of the case, and submitted for my decision the question whether, under existng circumstances, any part of the appropriation could be lawfully used or expended for the further prosecution of the work. After a careful consideration of the subject, I came to the conclusion that it could not, and so informed the head of the Department, as they could not be paid; and to disconinue all operations on the southern line of New Mixico. But as the Department had no exact information as to the amount of provisions and mo ney which remained unexpended in the hands of the commissioner and surveyor, it was left discretionary with them to continue their survey down the Rio Grande as far as the means at their disposal would enable them, or at once to discontinue he commission. A special messenger has since arrived from the officer in charge of the survey on the river, with information that the funds subject to his disposal were exhausted, and the officers and others employed in the service were destitute alike of the means of prosecuting the work and of return

The object of the provise was doubless to arres the survey of the southern and western lines of New Mexico; in regard to which different opinions have been expressed; for it is hardly to be supof the line which extends along the channel of the Rio Grande. But the terms of the law are so broad as to forbid t he use of any part of the money for the prosecution of the work, or even for the payment, to the officers and their agents, of the arrearages of pay which are justly due to them.

I earnestly invite your prompt attention to this subject, and recommend a modification of terms of the proviso so as to enable the Department to use as much of the appropriation as will be necessary to discharge the existing obligations of the Government, and to complete the survey of the Rio Grande to its mouth.

e to its mouth.
It will also be proper to make fur her provision by law for the fulfilment of our treaty with Mexico for running and marking the the residue of the boun-

Permit me to invite your particular attention Permit me to my no your necessary which and the interests of the District of Columbia, which are confided by the Constitution to your peculiar care.
Among the measures which seem to me of the Among the measures which seem to me of the greatest importance to its prosperity, are the into duction of a copious supply of water into the city of Washington, and the construction of suitable princes is stores the Potomac to replace those which were destroyed by high water in the early part of present year.

present year.

At the last session of Congress an appropriate was made to defray the cost of the surveys necessary for determining the best means of adurding as anfailing supply of good and wholesome water Some progress has been made in the survey, and as soon as it is completed the result will be laid be. ore you.

Further appropriations will also be necessary by grading and paying the streets and avenues, and enclosing and embellishing the public ground within the city of Washington:

I commend all these of judg, together with the

charitable institutions of the District, to your large

able aggant has been made to protect our hos tier, and that of the adjoining Mexican States, man the incursions of the indian tribes. Of about 11. the incursions of the moran tribes. Of about 11. C00 men of which the army is composed, nearly 8.000 are employed in the defence of the nearly acquired territory, (including Texas) and of employed in the defence of the nearly surface of the nearly surface of the text of this soully surface of the nearly sur grants proceeding meroto. I am granted to aj With the exception of some partial outbreaks Catifornia and Oregon, and occasional depredation on a portion of the Rio Grande, owing, it is belief. ed, to the disturbed state of that border invoads of the Indians have been effectually restant

Experience has shown, however, that whenever the two races are brought in contract, collings will inevitably occur. To prevent these collisions the United States have generally set spatt portions of their territory for the exclusive occupations of the Indian tribes. A difficulty occurs, however, in the applications of this policy to Texas. By the term of the compact by which that State was admissinto the Union, she retained the ownership of all the vacant lands within her limits. The government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portion of her territory to the Indians; but as far as her seulements advance lays it off into counies and proceeds to survey and sell it. This policy manifestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the Indians, but to compel them to resort to plander for subsistence. It also deprives this Government of that influence and control over them, without which no durable peace can ever exist between them and the whites. I trust therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, apart from considen-tions of humanity and matice, will induce that Saa to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occupancy of the small reinnants of tribes within her borders, subject of course to he ownership and eventual prosduction. It she should fail to do this, the fulliment of our treaty supple tions with Mexico, and our duty to the Indian serious embarrassment to the Government It is hoped however, that a timely and just provision by Texas may avert this evil.

No appropriations for fortifications were made a the two last sessions of Congress. The cause of the ominission is, probably, to be found in a growing relief that the system of fortifications adopted a 1816, and heretofore acted on, requires revision.

The subject certainly deserves full and eareid investigation: Lut it should not be delayed lunger than can be avoided. In the meantime there are certain works which have been commenced some of them nearly completed-designed to protect our principal seaports from Boston to New Orleans and a few other important points. In regard to thenecessity for these works, it is believed that intent erence of opinion exists among military men. therefore recommend that the appropriations need sary to prosecute them be made.

I invite your attenuon to the remarks on the subject, and on others connected this Department contained in the accompanying report of the Section tary of War.

Measures has been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbons and of is believed that the arrangements made for the parng chiefly to the advanced season when the at was passed, little has yet been done in read it many of the works beyond making the faces ments, the sinns already appropriated will soffice to complete them, but most of them, will require ificial policy, to auspiciously resumed, will becom-tinued. Great care should be taken, however, by commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be nesed mational in its character. But works have been commenced should not be decontinued united. pleted, as otherwise the sums expendel will, a

most cases be lost. The report from the Navy Department will in form you of the prosperous condition, of the brank of the public service committed to its charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and my gestions of which I ask your approval it ethics an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the Department during the past year. The prepartions for the Japan expedition, to which I have a ready alluded; the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern l'acitio, and Behring's; the incipient measure taken towards a reconnoisance of the continent of Africa, eastward of Liberia; the preparation for a early examination of the tributaries of the River La Plain, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to marigation; all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have so doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instruced to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river, from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable accounts the character and resources of a county abounding in the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhalf tible fund of wealth. The report of this explora tion will be communicated to you as soon as it s completed.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special commerdation, in view of its connexion with the interests of the navy the plan submitted by him for the each lishment of a permanent corps of scamen, and the suggestions he has presented for the reorganization

of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the coincry of the service, that I regard it as still must entitled to favor for the salutary influence it mis exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly to turbed by the increasing spirit of insubordinates. resulting from our present system. The plan plan posed for the organization of the seamen furnished pused for the organization of the seamen lumber 1850 a judicious substitute for the law of September. 1850 ibolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactori sustains the policy of that act, under condinon well-adapted to maintain the authority of commend ind the order and security of our ships. It is be heved that any change which proposes permanent ly to dispense with this mode of punishment should be proposed. be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most merilo-rious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a result is penalties of a harsh or degrading nature. The safe ty of a ship and her crew is often dependant open immediate obedience to a command, and the author

The arrest of a refractory seaman, in such mements, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but impressed ity to enforce it must be equally ready. aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency. The exposure to the increased and arduous labor, since the passage of the net of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and interceased and interceased the net of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and intercease average the passage of page 1850. ble and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the best seamen from enlisting in the navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer