

VOL. 6-NO. 28.

BY AUTHORITY.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CHAPTER OCLXVIL] AN ACT making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

CONTINUED.

hars;

and setting apart the surplus as provided in thirty-eight, appropriation of seventeen thouhine hundred and forty-six dullars;

For payment for relinquishment of certain is hereby repealed; permanent and other annuities and satisfaction sand dollars.

Kaskaskia and Peoria, and Wea and hundred dollars;

For payment of the first of three instal ments in money of thirteen thousand dollars each, for purchase of former permanent anthirteen thousand dollars;

twenty dollars; permanent provisions for iron of said State: Provided, That the sum so moment be turned to this continent to settle it would otherwise have become involved .- shall enter into like stipulations. None

dollars; fifty-four, supplementary to the treaty at Fort wise appropriated. Gibson, of November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to individuals of the Creek nation, for "claims for property and improvements abandoned or lost, in consequence of their emigration west of the Mis-For the first of eight annual instalments of sissippi," to be distributed, under the direcmoney in payment for lands, per third article tion of the chiefs and the agent of the United of the treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred States for the Creeks, in the proportion as set and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dol- forth and determined in the schedule referred For the expenses of surveying the lands November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and

the Secretary of War.

Pianskeshaw .- For the expenses of surveying the amount which it may be found necessary the land as provided in the third and fourth to pay under the act of twenty-seventh March, articles of the treaty of May thirtleth, eighte n eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to the widows hundred and fifty four, five thousand three and orphans of the United States troops, who perished by the recent disaster to the steamship San Francisco, be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. That officers and soldiers who have been engaged morning star, Carmel by the sea, and Tabor Kingt For the first of five itstalments for support in the military service of the United States. of a blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article | the act approved March twenty-second, one of the treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled, and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty "An act to make land warrants assignable For the first of five instalments for the pur- February third, one thousand eight hundred chase of iron and steel, per sixth article of and fifty-three, entitled, "An act to continue the treaty of thirtieth May, eighteen hundred half pay to certain widows and orphans," and fifty-four, two hundred and twenty shall not be so construed as to deprive any For the erection of a smith's shop, and pur- the services of her husband, though she may have married again: Provided however,

and steel for shop, October, eighteen hun- paid shall not exceed in amount the sum of the balance of power and to check American Notwithstanding this our clearly defined and the other powers have as yet taken final acdred and eighteen, two hundred and twenty nine hundred and twenty four thousand two ambition-these things have had much ef- well sustained course of action, and our geo- tion on the subject. I am not aware, how-For payment, as stipulated by the article cents; which amount is hereby appropriated which we allude. dated June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and out of any moneys in the treasury not other-

APPHOVED, August 5, 1854.

Bards of the Bible.

The Bible is a mass of beautiful figures, its words and its thoughts are alike poetical; Ambassador to Spain; in the confines of France from time to time, undertaken to enforce arit has gathered around its central truths, all -a nation against which we would not wil- bitrary regulations, cohtrary in many resnatural beauty and interest; it is a temple with hingly speak harshly, because we owe that na- pects to established principles of internationone altar and one God, but illuminated by a tion much for assistance in our hour of need. al law. That law, the United States have, in to in the second article of the said treaty of thousand varied lights, and studded with a Close on the heels of the French discourtesy their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected the fifth article of the treaty May tenth, eigh-teen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand in the Indian appropriation act, passed at the present session, be, and the sattle on a myriad of intervening objects, till it has waiian group of islands to the North Ameri- or of a particular community of states, can

in the mountains, the dew from the womb of

hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-five fect in producing the change of feeling to graphical position so remote from Europe, in- ever, that any objection to the proposed stip-

hear of the inhospitable treatment of our One or another of the powers of Europe has, become at length attempered for our earthly can confederacy. This Consul's conduct is legislate for all others. For completing the Mendota and Big Sioux vision. It now beams upon us at once from not only officious, but offensive offensive Leaving the trans-atlantic nations to adjust

the works of creation, and new warmth and Council he declares that the treaty with Eng- assert the right to be exempt from all annoy-SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That new power from the very passion of clay. It land, and the joint declaration of England ing interference on their part. Systematic ment of the condition in which the United has pressed into its service the animals of the and France of the 28th November, 1843, abstinence from intimate political contexion forest, the flowers of the field, the stars of settle the question, that the character of the with distant foreign nations does not conflict heaven,-all the elements of nature. The Hawaiian Government cannot be changed, as with giving the widest range to our foreign lion spurning the sands of the desert, the if treaties of peace and commerce enslaved commerce. This distinction, so clearly markwild roe leaping over the mountains, the the nation making them, and as if the "joint | ed in history, seems to have been overlooked, lamb lead in silence to the slaughter, the goat declaration of England and France" had such or disregarded, by some leading foreign states. speeding to the wilderness, the rose blossom- marvellous efficacy as to modify the powers Our refusal to be brought within, and subing in Sharon, the lilly drooping in the valley, of a sovereign nation. These arguments are jected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, nuities and relinquishment of claims and the act approved September twenty-eight, one the apple tree bowing under its fruit, the alike offensive and stupid. The Consul's re- created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and of the two countries is nearly equal, and thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled great rock shadowing a weary land, the river marks in regard to this country are even more induced, on their part, occasional acts of dis- about equally exposed to hostile depredations. thirtieth, eighteen hundred and flity-four, "An act granting bounty land to certain gladdening a dry place, the moon and the United "That the effect of annexation would be to make slaves of the natives; that slavery is recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and that all persons of dark color are liable to be sold into slavery; that natives of their color could not enjoy citizenship in the United States, and that no treaty provisions to that effect would be recognized by the American people. That there is no distinction in rank in the United States-no titles of nobility-and that the king and chiefs would lose their rank and position and be despised on account of their color. That the institutions of the United States were demoralizing and corrupting, and destroyed the amenities of social life. That there was no real security to person and property there."

creasing disposition has been manifested, by

Greytown, the only recourse left us to redress in certain respects, to direct, our foreign poli- security of neutral commerce; and the only unationed outrages, elicited in a distinct form cy. In plans for adjusting the balance of apparent obstacle to their general adoption further manifestations of English jealousy power among themselves, they have assumed is in the possibility that it may be encumbered and English hostility. Scarcely has the story to take us into account, and would constrain by inadmissible conditions. of Greytown died upon the ear before we us to conform our conduct to their views .--

thousand ornaments. It has substantially, to our Ambasssador, comes the intelligence and observed, and they cannot recognize any but one declaration to make, but it utters it in that the English Consul at Honolulu has offi- such interpolations therein, as the temporary

for losses, damages, and claims, per eleventh River road, in accordance with the estimates the heart of man, and froutthe contenance of both to the Government of that sovereign their political system, in the way they may nation having comparatively a small naval article of the treaty of May tenth, eighteen of the Secretary of War, twenty five thousand nature. It has arrayed itself in the charms country, and to our own. In his elaborate think best for their common welfare, the inhundred and fifty-four, twenty-seven thou- dollars, to be expended under the direction of of fiction. It has gathered new beauty from speech before the King, Chiefs, and Privy dependent powers of this continent may well pared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These or endanger the security of other States. passion for political predominance. present security.

ulation has been made; but, on the contrary, Nor are these all. The bombardment of some of its governments, to supervise, and, they are acknowledged to be essential to the

WHOLE NO. 278

The King of the Two Sicilies has expresse to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same offe submitted to him, but projectes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted

as an international rule, the commerce of a force, would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare state-States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of a war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen . to such a proposition .--The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce present attitude and past course give assuran- States, without resort on our part to our merce, would give any of them a like advantage over us.

ces, which should not be questioned, that our mercantile marine, the means of our enem purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to inflict injury upon our commerce would to the safety and welfare of other nations .- be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We Our military establishment, in time of peace, could not extricate our country, from this is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and unequal condition, with such an enemy, unto preserve order among the aboriginal tribes less we at once departed from our present within the limits of the Union. Our naval peaceful policy, and became a great naval force is intended only for the protection of power. Nor would this country be better our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, situated, in war with one of the secondary diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the naval powers. Though the naval disparity globe. The government of the United States, would be less, the greater extent, and more being essentially pacific in policy, stands pre- exposed condition of our wide spread com-The proposition to enter into engagementa considerations should allay all apprehension, to forego resort to privateers, in case this that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, | country should be forced' into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more Some European powers have regarded, with favorable consideration than would be a prolate arrival brings the news that the Pacific disquieting concern, the territorial expansion position to agree not to accept the services of squadron of England has been ordered to of the United States. This rapid growth has volunteers for operations on land. When Honolulu, which cannot but be regarded resulted from the legitimate exercise of sov- the honor or the rights of our country reereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, quire it to assume a hostile attitude, it con-Now these things we only recur to for the and by many liberally exercised. Under fidently relies upon the patriotism of its citipurpose of showing that it is the most natu- such circumstances, it could hardly have zens, not ordinary devoted to the military artistic merit of many a popular poem, the ral thing in the world that the sympathies of been expected that these among them, which profession, to augment the army and the navy. authority of many a work of philosophy and Americans should be directed to Russia. It have, within a comparatively recent period, so as to make them fully adequate to the science. And yet there the Bible lies unhurt, is plain and palpable that the mailed hand of subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, emergency which calls them into action .--untouched, with not one of its pages singed, the alliance is beginning to point towards us. planted their standards on every continent, The proposal to surrender the right to employ with not even the smell of fire having passed English officials are too well drilled and dis- and now possess, or claim the control of, the privateers is professedly founded upon the upon it. Many an attempt has been made to | ciplined to act without instructions from their | islands of every ocean as their appropriate | principle, that private property of unoffending scare away this Fiery Pillar of our wanderings, superiors, except in emergencies when instruc- domain, would look with unfriendly senti- non-combatants, though enemies, should be ments upon the acquisitions of this country, exempt from the ravages of war, but the pro-But we desire to be understood. When in every instance honorably obtained or would posed surrender goes but little way in carrylike one of the sure and ever shihing stars in we speak of American sympathy in behalf of feel themselves justified in imputing our ad- ing out that principle, which equally requires the command of naval or military officers, the vanguard of the great march of man, the Russia, we mean the abstract sentiment-we vancement to a spirit of aggression or to a that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Our foreign commerce has reached a mag- Should the leading powers of Europe concur nitude and extent nearly equal to that of the in proposing, as a rule of international law, to first maratime power of the earth, and ex- exempt private property, upon the ocean, reflected radiance, this Book, like the sun, scrupulously observe that relation. So long ceeding that of any other. Over this great from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well interest, in which not only our merchants, as by privateers, the United States will readbut all classes of citizens are at least indirectly, ily meet them upon that broad ground. concerned, it is the duty of the executive and Since the adjournment of Congress, the legislative branches of the government to ratifications of the treaty between the United exercise a careful supervision, and adopt prop- States and Great Britain, relative to coast er measures for its protection. The policy fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the which I have had in view, in regard to this British North American provinces, have been interest, embraces its future as well as its exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its Long experience has shown that, in gener- full execution was to abide certain acts of al, when the principal powers of Europe are legislation not yet fully performed. So soon engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to are endangered. This consideration led, in our commerce the free navigation of the the progress of the war of our independence, river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unto the formation of the celebrated confederacy, molested access to the shores and bays, from The past has been an eventful year, and of armed neutrality, a primary object of which they had been previously excluded will be hereafter referred to as a marked ep- which was, to assert the doctrine, that free on the coast of her North American provinces; och in the history of the world. While we ships make free goods, except in the case of in return for which, she asked for the introness, and sympathy for weak Turkey pervad- have been happily preserved from the calam- articles contraband of war; a doctrine which, duction, free of duty, into the ports of the ed the American heart. The protection which- ities of war, our domestic prosperity has not | from the very commencement of our national United States, of the fish caught on the same Turkey extended a few years since to Hunga- been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in being, has been a cherished idea of the states- coast by British fishermen. This being the rian refugees and exiles, and her undisguised portions of the country, have been nearly cut men of the country. At one period or anoth- compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for approbation of the course pursued by Com- off. Disease has prevailed to a greater ex- er, every maritime power has, by some solemn privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus ed to stimulate and vitalize that sympathy, life, through casualties by sea and land, is and it might have been hoped that it would voluntarily yielded before it became efwhich had sprung up spontaneously in the without a parallel. But the pestilence has come to be universally received and respected fective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceabsent to their homes, and the return of bu- sal of one power prevented this, and in the Ged to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties on all foreign great thange. American sympathy has been has rewarded the labor of the husbandman French revolution, it failed to be respected fish. In the meantime, the Treasury Deliverted from its first channel, to Russia. This less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it among the belligerant states of Europe. Not- partment issued regulation, for ascertaining is not owing to any hostile demonstrations or has left him with abundance for domestic withstanding this, the principle is generally the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish manifestations on the part of Turkey towards wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so caught on the coasts of the Britigh provinces, us. Our relations with her are as amicable the present, therefore, as in the past, we find much so, that, at the commencement of the and brought to our markets by British subas they have ever been. Our feelings towards ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to existing war in Europe, Great Britain and jects, after the fishing grounds had been made her, as an individual nation, are unchanged .- the God of Grace and Providence; for His France announced their purpose to observe fully accessible to the cittizens of the United But new and - controlling European powers protecting care and merciful dealings with us it for the present; not, however, as a recog. States. I recommend to your favorable comnised international right, but as a mere con- sideration a proposition which will be submitto their ambitious hands the conduct of the Aithough our attention has been arrested cession for the time being. The co-operation, ted to you, for authority to refund the duties war. These powers, England and France, by painful interest in passing events, yet our however, of these two powerful maritime and cancel the bonds thus received. The were impelled by no generous impulses, no country feels no more than the slight vibra- nations in the interest of neutral rights, ap- provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have humane motives to espouse the cause of the tions of the convulsions, which have shaken peared to me to afford an oceasion, inviting also anticipated the full operations of the Turk. They were influenced by national in- Europe. As individuals, we cannot repress and justifying, on the part of the United treaty, by Legislative arrangements, respectiveterests and selfish views. More than this, sympathy with human suffering, nor regret States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine ly, to admit, free of duty, the products of the these two nations-and England more espe-for the causes which produce it. As a na-in question a principle of international law, United States mentioned in the free list of tion, we are reminded, that whatever inter-by means of special conventions between the the treaty; and an arrangement; similar to Turkey in such company, it was natural that the first glow of American sympathy should any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, cordingly, a proposition, embracing not only duties now chargeable on the products of experience a chill. But other things of a to involve our own. The condition of States the rule, that free ships make free goods, those provinces enumerated in the same free more specific and definite character have oc- is not unlike that of individuals. They are except contraband articles, but also the less list, and introduced therefrom into the United curred to render us sensitive to the Anglo-French alliance. Their joint efforts to hin-cable relations between them, and reciprocal than contraband, though on board enemy's will, in my judgement, be in like manner en-There is difference of opinion between the

dollars;

dollars;

chase of tools therefor, per sixth article of the treaty of thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred That the applicant is a widow at the time of

the lands as provided in the second article of the treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two dollars;

two thousand five bundred dollars;

sixty-eight cents;

ment of claims, etc., per fourth article of the of this section, beyond the sum heretofore treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty- appropriated. thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents;

twenty-two cents;

live on the ceded lands, for damages and loss reference to the Red River raft, in such purof stock and other property and for losses of poses as he may approve, having in view the improvements, etc., caused by their removal in provement of the navigation of Red River, from Sugar Creek, per fourth article of the in and around the said raft.

fifty dollars;

and fifty-four, one hundred and twenty dollars. making the claim: Provided, Such party Miamies .- For the expenses of surveying shall not receive pension during coveture. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That verse. the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby

to be placed on the files of his department, For interest at the rate of five per centum such additional muster-rolls of the battalion of little Book been exposed to the fire of the on fifty thousand dollars for educational pur- volunteers command by Lt. Col. J. C. Fre- keenest investigations, a fire meanwhile which poses, etc., per third article of the treaty of mont, in California, duly authenticated by the. has consumed contemptuously the mythology June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-fubr, proper officers, as have not heretofore been received and filed, and to cause such correc-Reappropriation: For payment of the valua- tions of the nuster rolls to be made in regard Shaster, the Talmud and the Koran, the tion of improvements on lands ceded, as sti- to the periods of enlistment and terms of serpulated in the sixth article of the treaty of vice, and the omission of names of the memeighteen hundred and thirty-four, and the bers of said battalion, as upon satisfactory neventh article of the treaty of eighteen hundred proof, he may deem right and proper, and as and thirty-eight, the amount having been far as practicable to correspond with the paycarried to the surplus fund by warrant num- rolls of Major P. B. Reading, paymaster of ber ninety-four of treaty fourth September, said battalion, with respect to the period of article of the treaty June fifth, eighteen hun- | service of the United States in California durdred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars and ing the late war with Mexico, whether under For the payment of the Miamies, residing may be entitled to all the benefits of all the on the ceded lands, of the first of six equal acts of Congress, providing for the enrolment annual instalments for purchase of former of volunteers in the Mexican war: Providea, prepetual and other annunities and relinguish- that no payment shall be made in consequence

four, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and SEC. 5. And be it further enocted, That the joint resolution entitled "A resolution ex-For payment in full to John Grigg and planatory of the act appropriating money for Sash:o-quash, as provided in the fourth article the removal of the raft of Red River," apof said last mentioned treaty, nine thousand proved January seventh, eighteen hundred six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and and fifty-three, be and is hereby repealed, and flagration." that the Secretary of the Department of War For payment of the claims of Miamies who be authorized to expend the appropriation in

treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That tifty-four, seven thousand seven hundred and in the event that the Secretary of War shall seventy-five dollars and eighty two cents; deem it inconsistent with the interests of the For payment of the expenses incurred in military service to furnish a sufficient portion negotiating the articles of May twelfth, eigh- of the military buildings at Fort Leavenworth teen hundred and fifty-four, with the Men- for the use of the territoral government of omince Indians, supplemental and amendatory Kansas, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen shall be, and in that contingency hereby i hundred and forty-eight, nine hundred and appropriated for the erection of public buildings for the use of the legislature of the Ter-For extra clerk-hire for the service of the ritory of Kansas, to be expended under the Indian office, for one year, commencing on directions of the governor of said Territory. SEC. 7. And be it further enacted. That fifty-four, five thousand six hundred dollars; the sums appropriated by the the act of March For payment of the expenses of the dele- third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for the gates of the Creek nation of Indians now in removal and subsistence of the Menomonees, this city, one thousand one hundred and and for the establishment of a manual labor ninety-nine dollars and fifty-five cents: Pro- school, &c., for them, and now remaining in the-treasury, together with the sums for pay of a mille! heretofore appropriated, be paid at the present session, are hereby annulled and to or expended for the benefit of said Menomonee Indians, according to the stipulations For fulfilling treaties with the Shawnees; per- of said supplementary and amendatory articles. SEC. 2. [8.] And be it further enucted. That of the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars "for continuing the topographical and hydrographical survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with such investigations as may in permanent annuities, eight hundred dollars; lead to determine the most practicable plan For fulfilling treaties with the Weas; per- for securing it from inundation," approved August fairty-first, one thousand eight hun-For fulfilling treaties with the Miamles; dred and fifty-two, the sum of five thousand

the morning, the rain upon the mown grass, the rainbow encompassing a dark place, the light God's shadow, the thunder His voice, and for other purposes," and the act approved the wind and the earthquake His footsteps,all such varied objects are made as if naturally designed from their creation to represent Him to whom the Book and all its emblems point. Thus the spirit of the book has ran widow from the benefits therein granted for sacked creation to lay its treasures on Jehovah's altar, united the innumerable fays of a far streaming glory on the little fill of Calvary, and woven a garland for the bleeding brow of Emmanuel, the flowers of which have been culled from the gatden of a uni-

"The power of the Bible over man has been fifty-four, seven thousand four hundred and authorized and directed to receive and cattse long and obstinately resisted; but resisted in vain. For ages has this artless, loosely piled of the Iliad, the husbandry of the Georgics, with suspicion. the historical truth of Livy, the Fabels of the eighteen hundred and fifty-two, per fourth service, so that all who served in the military to prove it a mere natural product of the tions are unattainable. wildemess; but still night after night rises, old column gliding slow, but guiding certain- mean good wishes and a hearty God speed. ly to future lands of promise, both in the life Far be it from us to advocate a hostile attithat is, and that which cometh hereafter.

shines with ancient and unborrowed rays.

son, may perish in flames flercer than those which destroyed the Alexandrian library, this to enforce its ideas of the balance of power must in essence remain fine as gold, but inconsumable as asbestos in the general con-

Are You Cossack or Turk ?

"Who are the Americans for?-The Russians or the allies?" asks the New York Cou rier and Enquirer. The Courier well observes

that a great change has taken place in the and of the House of Representatives: American mind since the commencement of the Russo-Turkish war. At first it was viewed as simply a war between Russia and Turkey-a contest between strength and weaknander Ingraham in the Koszta affair, tend- tent than usual, and the sacrifice of human treaty stipulation, recognized that principle; American heart towards her on account of her swept by, and restored salubrity invites the as a rule of international law. But the refusupposed weakness. But events have occurred to bring about a siness to its ordinary channels. If the earth next great war which ensued, that of the have allied themselves with her and taken in- as a people. der the acquisition of Cuba by seeking to good will, are essential for the promotion of ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has titled to your favorable consideration. cotrap us into the Tripartite treaty; the con- whatever is desirable in their moral, social, been submitted by this government to those tober, eighteen kundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars; permanent amplementary, &c. (eighteen hundred and twenty nine) one thousand dollars; permanent averisions for blacksmith. October, eighteen hundred and provisions for blacksmith. October, eighteen hundred and provisions for blacksmith. October, eighteen hundred and twenty nine) one thousand dollars; permanent provisions for blacksmith. October, eighteen filty-four, and the amount of such expenses. hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and when so ascertained, be paid into the treasury ance now existing against Russia, may at any empted it from many complications, in which between them and all other nations, which that provision be made for a commission to

We may also mention, in passing, that a

tude towards the allies. We are at peace

'While other books are planets shining with | with all the belligerent powers, and we would as the alliance confines itself to Europe, we "Other books, after shining their little sea- have nothing to do with it. Bu: the moment it seeks to extend itself to this continent and against us, that moment would we throw away all ceremony and tell Europe to her teeth that we will brook no insolence and submit to no encroachment. -- Washington Sentinel.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senale

the first of August, eighteen hundred and wided. That the following appropriations contained in the Indian appropriation act, passed repealed; :

manent provision for salt, sixty dollars; blacksmith and assistant, eight hundred and forty dollars; iron and steel, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For fulfilling treaties with the Plankeshaws, manent annuity, three thousand dollars. money in lieu of laborers, two hundred and dollars may be applied, under the special fity dollars; agricultural implements, two direction of the Secretary of War, to the payhundred dollars;

permanent annuity, fourth article, treaty of the first of July, one thousand eight hundred August, seventeen hundred and sinely-five, and fifty-two. one thousand dollars; permanent annuity, SEC. 3. [9.] And be it further enacted, third article of treaty of September, eighteen That the Secretary of War be, and he is here-

ment of any expenses connected with said For fulfilling treaties with the Delaware; survey and investigations, incurred prior to

hundred and nine, five hundred dollars; per- by, authorized and directed to examine into