

The brief space which has elapsed since the The sour last session has been marked by estraordinary political event. The quad ettrate in of Chief Magistrate has passed with less than the asual excitement. How. er adviduats and parties may have been dis. painted in the result, it is nevertheless a subanational congratulation that the choice been effected by the independent suffrages free people, undisturbed by those influen. thich in other countries have too often afthe purity of popular elections.

and firs cents will be charged.

vilor Cuizens of the Senate

Our stateful thanks are due to an All merci-Providences not only for staying the pessee which in different forms has deso. tome of our cilles, but for crowning the ins of the husbandman with an abundant ment, and the mation generally with the isings of peace and prosperity.

ging a few weeks the public mind has reder, filling at his decease the office of tester, filling at his associates in the Ex. te government have sincerely sympathised his family and the public generally on this would occasion. His commanding talents. print political and professional eminence, well tried patriotism, and his long and faitherices, in the most important public trusts. ansed his death to be lamented throughthe country, and have earned for him a last. place in out history.

ane churse of the last summer considerawatiety was caused for a short time by an distinution from the government of Great an that orders had been given for the prothe fiberies upon the coasts of the provinces in North America against the and encroachiments of the fishing vessels of United States and France. The shortness his notice and the season of the year seemumake it a matter of urgent importance. It bat first apprehended that an increased na. since had been ordered to the fishing grounds many into effect the British interpretation of provisions, in the convention of 1818, in mace to the true intent of which the two maments differ. It was soon discovered such was not the design of Great Britain. infisiactory explanations of the real objects measure have been given both here and gunadjusted difference, however, between the governments as to the interpretation of first article of the convention of 1818 is still merolimportance. American fishing ves within nine of ten years have been exclufrom waters to which they had free access rmenty five years after the negotiation of may. In 1845 this exclusion was relaxed is as concerns the Bay of Fundy, but the ind liberal intention of the Home governmin compliance with what we think the monstruction of the convention, to open all herouter bays to our fishermen, was abanned in consequence of the opposition of the ones, Notwithstanding this, the U. States maince the Bay of Fundy was reopened to whermen in 1845, pursued the most liber. muse toward the colonial fishing interests. harevenue histori 1846 the duties on coloniin entering our ports were very greatly reand by the warehousing act it is allowed Mentered in bond without payment of duty. way colonial fish has acquired the monot of the export trade in our market, and altering to some extent into the home con-These facts were among those press, at the movements in question. to have led me to think the moment lahe for a re consideration of the entire subthe lhave thought that whatever arrange. may be made on these two subjects, it is lead to a satisfactory result. when that they should be embraced in sep-"conventions, The illness and death of alessecretary of State prevented the comtement of the contemplated negotiation .---as have been taken to collect the informarequired for the defails of such arrange-". The subject is attended with considerdificulty. If it is found practicable to agreement mutually acceptable to in parties, conventions may be concluda the course of the present winter. The "al of Congress over all the provisions of th arrangement, affecting the revenue, of churse be reserved. imation on the part of the Cuban authorappears to exjet. This feeling has intera side the regular commercial intercourse een the United States and the island, and trol courtesy. Auxious to put an end to the ally opened to our commerce. inconveniences, (which seemed to rest misconception.) I directed the newly apthe him treely on the recent occurrences ; Wimanen, arrangement was effected. the mean time, the refusal of the Captain and to allow passengers and the mail to be ed in Certain Cases, for a reason which a so furnish in the opinion of this Governthe good presumptive ground for such on, has been made the subject of a remonstratice at Madrid; and I have ation to doubt that due respect will be paid e government of Her Catholic Majesty to presentations which our Minister bas naructed to make on the subject. a but justice to the Captain General to

to Havana has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the island and this country.

Early in the present year official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a triparitite Convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the parties in interest. Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. The invitation has been respectfully declined, for merce in that ocean. A direct and rapidly inreasons which it would occupy too much space creasing intercourse has sprung up with Easin this communication to state in detail, but tern Asia. The waters of the Northern Paciwhich led me to think that the proposed measure fic, even into the Arctic sea, have of late years would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, been frequented by our whalemen. The apand unavailing. I have, however, in common plication of steam to the general purposes of with several of my predecessors, directed the navigation is becoming daily more common, Ministers of France and England to be assured and makes it desirable to obtain fuel and other that the United States entertain no designs a- necessary supplies at convenient points on the gainst Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island camparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under exisiing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazard. is obvious that this attempt could be made by ties however should not be fixed at a rate so eracy a population of a different national stock, United States, whose constitutional system ex. should be so graduated as to enable the domesspeaking a different language, and not likely to cludes every idea of colonial dependencies. I tic manufacturer fairly to compete with the forharmonize with the other members. It would have accordingly been led to order an appro- eigner in our own markets, and by this compeprobably affect in a prejudicial manner the in- priate naval force to Japan, under the com- tition to reduce the price of the manufactured dustrial interests of the South ; and it might re. mand of a discreet and intelligent officer of the article to the consumer to the lowest rate at vive those conflicts of opinion between the dif. highest rank known to our service. He is inferent sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised. The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the Convention which had been concluded between that Republic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and of the interests of those cilizens of the United States who had become proprietors of the rights which Mexico had conterred on one of her own citizens in regard to that transit, has thrown a serious ob. stacle in the way of the attainment of a very desirable national object. 1 am still willing to hope that the differences on the subject which exist, or may hereafter arise, between the governments, will be amicably adjusted. This subject, however, has already engaged the 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, and of the controversy between the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to the boundaries, was considered indispensable to the commencement of the ship canal between the two oceans, which was the subject of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly a proposition for the same 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 Mintster the increased the sensibility of our fishing of her Britanic Majesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two Descircumstances and the incidents above republics, I engaged in the negotiation from a desire to place the great work of a ship canal between the two oceans under one jurisdiction, with fisheries on the coasts of the British and to establish the important port of San Juan many, with a view to place them upon a de Nicaragua under government of a civilized beral footing of reciprocal privilege. A power. The proposition in question was asingness to meet us in some arrangement of sented to by Costa Rica and the Mosquito Inand is understand to exist, on the part of dians. It has not proved equally acceptable to a Britain, with a desire on her part to in- Nicaragua, but it is to be hoped that the furthe in one comprehensive settlement, as well ther negotiations on the subject which are in intercourse be- train will be carried on in that spirit of concilthe United States and the British pro- iation and compromise which ought always to prevail on such occasions, and that they will I have the satisfaction to inform you that the executive government of Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States, which have for many years past been urged by our charge de'affaires al Caraccas. It is hoped that the same sense of justice will actuate the Congress of that Republic in providing the means for their payment, The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the confederated States having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the governments of Great Britain and France determined to negotiate with the chief of the new Confederacy for the free access of affairs of Cuba formed a prominent to- their commerce to the extensive countries waby last annual message. They remain tered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and a measy condition, and a feeling of alarm they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if 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 tome acts of which we have a right to been fully authorized to conclude treaties with But the Captain General of Cuba the newly organized Confederation, or the the with nuppower to treat with foreign States composing it. The delays which have traments, nor is he in any degree under the taken place in the formation of the new govthe spanish Minister at Washington. ernment have as yet prevented the execution of tommunication which he may hold with those instructions; but there is every reason to the of a loreign power is informal and hope that these vast countries will be eventu-A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Re-Minister to Mexico to visit Havana, on public of Uruguay, which will be laid before Vera Cruz. He was respectfully the Senate. Should this Convention go into by the Captain General, who confer. operation, it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from 507,285 in specie ; and imported from foreign which foreign nations have hitherto been al. ports \$5,262, 643. most wholly excluded. The correspondence of the late Secretary of called your attention to what seemed to me some State with the Peruvian charge d'affaires relative to the Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress toward the close of the last session. Since that time, on further investigation of the subject, the doubts which had been entertained of the title of Peru to those Islands have been removed; and I have deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintention ally done her, from want of information, should he repaired by an unreserved acknowledgment

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the large importations of foreign goods upon our own citizens and to the Indians requires the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to currency. Most of the gold of California, as the liberality of her government. Before it fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Euwas known by her that her title would be acknowledged at Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affaires had authorized our charge ments are broken down by competition with forde'affaires at Lima to announce to the Ameri- eigners, the capital invested in them is lost; can vessels which had gone to the Lobos for guano, that the Peruvian Government was willing to freight them on its own account. This that extent is deprived of a home market for the intention has been carried into effect by the Peruvian Minister here, by an arrangement which is believed to the advantageous to the foreigner without competition in our market,

Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have already given a great extension, and in increased cost of iron imported from England. some respects a new direction, to our comroute between Asia and our Pacific shores .---Our unfortunate countrymen who from time to capital and a practical skill which cannot be time suffer shipwreck on the coasts of the eastern seas are entitled to protection. Besides these from ruinous competition from abroad. Hence 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 encourage the labor of our own citizens. Duno power to so great an advantage as by the high as to exclude the foreign article, but

rope, in payment in goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishthousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to sale of his surplus produce. In the third place moved. the destruction of our manufactures leaves the

and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its productive industry. The far market for his surplus products ; and benefitted by being able to exchange them, without loss 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 portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits .-But most manufactures require an amount of commanded, unless they be protected for a time the necessity of laying those duties upon im ported goods which the constitution authorizes for revenue, in such a manner as to protect and

prompt action of Congress on this subject. The amendments proposed by the Senate, to the treaties which were negotiated with the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, have been submitted to the tribes who were parties to them, and have received their assent. A large tract of valuable territory has thus been opened for settlement and cultivation, and all danger of collision with these powerful and warlike bands has been happily re-

The removal of the remnant of the tribe of Seminole Indians from Florida has long been a cherished object of the Government, and it is one to which my attention has been steadily directed. Admonished by past experience of the difficulty and cost of the attempt to remove them by mil itary force, resort has been had to conciliatory mer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready measures. By the invitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs several of the principal chiefs recently visited Washington, and whilst here ac knowledged in writing the obligation of their tribe to remove with the least possible delay .-Late advices from the special agent of the Government represent that they adhere to their promise, and that a council of their people has been called to make their preliminary arrangements. A general emigration may therefore be confident. ly expected at an early day.

The report from the General Land Office show: increased activity in its operations. The survey of the northern boundary of Iowa has been com pleted with unexampled despatch. Within the last year 9,522,953 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8,032,463 acres brought into market.

n the last fiscal year there were sold ocated with bounty land warrants ocated with other certificates	1,553,071 acres, 8,201,314 115,682 4,970,067	
faking a total of In addition, there were-		
eported under swamp land grants	5 910 192	1

cuting the work and of returning to 1 The object of the proviso was doub rest the survey of the southera and of New Mexico, in regard to which of ions have been expressed ; for it is] supposed that there could be any that part of the line which extends. channel of the Rio Grande. But th the law are so broad as to forbid th part of the money for the prosecution of or even for the payment, to the agents of the arrearages of pay which due to them.

I earnestly invite your prompt att subject, and recommend a modific terms of the proviso so as to enable the ment to use as much of the appropria be necessary to discharge the exist the Government, and to complete the the Rio Grande to its month.

It will also be proper to make further ion by law for the fulfilment of our tre Mexico for running and marking the r the boundary line between the two count Permit me to invite your paticular to the interests of the District of Colum are confided by the Constitution to your care.

Among the measures which seem greatest importance to its prosperity an troduction of a copious supply of water city of Washington, and the construction able bridges across to Potomac he which were destroyed by high water y part of the present year.

At the last session of Congress an tion was made to defray the coast of t necessary for determining the best affording an unfailing supply of good and some water. Some progress has been the survey, and as soon as it is com sult will be laid before you.

Further appropriations will also for grading and paving the streets and and enclosing and embellishing grounds within the city of Wash I commend all the objects, together charitable institutions of the Distric favorable regard.

Every effort has been made to rontier, and that of the adia States from the incursions of the Ind Of about 11,000 men of which the art posed, nearly 8,000 are employed in of the newly acquired territory, (incl as,) and of emigrants proceeding there gratified to say that these efforts he ally successful. With the exception of sor tial outbreaks in California and Oregon, sional depredations on a portion of Grande, owing, it is believed, to the state of that border region, the isroads o dians have been effectually restrianed Experience has shown, however, that er the two races are brought into contact ons will inevitably occur. To proven cillisions the United States have apart portions of their territory for the occupation of the Indian tribes. A curs, however, in the application of this Texas. By the terms of the compact that State was admitted into the Un tained the ownership of all the vacant le in her limits. The government of that is understood, has assigned no portion . ritory to the Indians; but as first as ments advance lays it off into counties, ceeds to survey and sell it. This festly tends, not only to alarm and Indians, but to compel them to resort to for subsistence. It also deprives this Ge of that influence and control over them. which no durable peace can exist betwee and the whites. I trust, therefore, th regard for her own interests, apart from erations of humanity and justice, will in State to assign a small portion of her vast for the provisional occupancy of the nants of tribes within her borders. course to her ownership and eventual If she should fail to do this the fulfile treaty stipulations with Mexico, our du Indians themselves, will, it is feared, subject of serious embarrassment to the C ment. It is hoped, however, that a time! just provision by Texas may avert this er No appropriations for fortifications we at the two last sessions of Congress. Th of this omission is, probably, to be foun growing belief that the system of forti adopted in 1816, and heretofore acted on. revision. The subject certainly deserves full and nvestigation ; but it should not be delay rer than can be avoided. In the m are certain works which have been c -some of them nearly completedprotect our principal seaports from Be Orleans, and a few other important pe gard to the necessity for these works, it ed that little difference of opionion exist military men. I therefore recommend appropriations necessary to prosecute 1 made.

structed to endeavor to obtain from the government of that country some relaxation of the in-

hospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued for about two centuries. He has been directed particularly to remonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated with humanity. He is instructed how. ever, at the same time to give that government the amplest assurances that the objects of the United States are such and such only as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendly and peaceful. Notwithstanding the jealousy with which the governments of Eastern Asia regard all overtures from foreigners, I am not without hopes of a beneficial result of the ex. pedition. 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 eqally enjoyed by all the other maratime powers. I have much satisfaction in stating that

in all the steps preparatory 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 power having any commercial relations with Japan. In passing from this survey of our foreign relations, I invite the attention of Congress to the condition 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 family 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 domestic business. If the residue of the business of that kind, such as the distribution of Congressional documents, the keeping, publishing and distribution of the laws of the United States, the execution of the copyright law, the subject of reprieves and pardons and some oth. er subjects relating to interior administration, should be transferred from the Department of State, it would unquestionably be for the benefit of the public service. I would also suggest that the building appropriated to the State Department is not fireproof; that there is reason to think there are defects in its construction, and that the archives of the Government in charge of the Department, with the precious collections of the manscript papers of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, and Monroe, are exposed to destruction by fire. A similar remark may be made of the buildir.gs appropriated to the War and Navy Departments.

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

The cash receipts into the Treasury for th fiscal year ending the 30th June last, exclusive of trust funds, were \$49,728,386 89, and the expenditures of the same period, likewise exclusive of trust funds, were \$46,007,896 20;

which it can be produced. This poltcy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual interchange of their respective commodities, and thus stimulate the industry of the whole country, and render us independent of foreign nations for the supplies required by the habits or necessities of the people.

Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself, and that is, whether the duties levied should be upon the value of the article at the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduated according to quantity, as ascertained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present ad va lorem. A"certain per centage is levied on the price of the goods at the port of shipment in a foreign country. Most commercial nations have found it indispensable, for the purpose of preventing fraud and perjury, to make the duties specific whenever the article is of such a uniform value in weight or measure as to justify such a duty. Legislation should never encourage dishonesty or crime. It is impossible that the revenue officers at the port where the goods are entered and the duties paid should know with certainty what they cost in the foreign country. Yet the law requires that they should levy the duty according to such cost. They are therefore compelled to resort to very unsat. isfactory 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 ev. ery 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 from 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 subject show conclusively that these frauds have been practiced to a great extent .--The tendency is to destroy that high moral character for which our merchants have long been distinguished; to defraud the government of its revenue; to break down the honest importer by a dishonest competition; and, finally to transfer the business of importation to foreign and irresponsible agents, to the great detriment of our own citizens. I therefore again most earnestly recommend the adoption of specific du-

uation, to prevent those frauds. I would also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty ope rates to the encouragement of our own citizens. For full and detailed information in regard to the general condition of our Indian affairs, I respecifully refer you to the report of the Secre. tary of the Interior and the accompanying documents.

ties, wherever it is practicable, or a home val-

The Senate not having thought proper to rat.

For internal improvements, rail roads 8,025,920 Making an aggredate of 18,115,175

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 selected for internal improvements, exceeds that of the previous year by 3,342,372 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama

For the quarter ending 30th September, 1852, there were sole Located with bounty land warrants 1,857,116 243,255 acres. Located with other certificates Located under swamp land grants 2,485,233

Making an aggregate for the quarter 4,131,253

Much the larger portion of the labor of arran ging and classifying the returns of the last cen sus 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 representation, on the basis of the new census has been made by the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with the provisions of law relating to that subject, and the recent elections have been made in accordance with it.

I commend to your favorable regard the suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior that provision be made by law for the 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 intelligible view of their nature and operation. The cost of such publication could easily be defrayed out of the patent fund, and I am persuaded that it could be applied to no object more acceptable to inventors and beneficial to the pubic at large.

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

By the latest advices from the Mexican bound ary 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 Rio Grande has also been finished from the point agreed on by the Commissioner as "the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico" to a point one hundred and thirty-five miles below Eagle 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 session of Congress for the continuation of the survey is subject to the following proviso :

shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New | done in regard to many of the works bey our relations with them have been left in a very Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the United States farther north of the Town called 'Paso' than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty."

I invited your attention to the remarks subject, and on others connected with his I ment, contained in the accompanying rethe Secretary of War.

Measures have been taken to carry in the law of the last session making pro the improvement of certain rivers and and it is believed that the arrangement " Provided, That no part of this appropriation for that purpose will combine effe economy. Owing chiefly to the advan son when the act was passed, little has y king the necessary preparations. With to a few of the improvements, the sums appropriated will suffice to complete th most of them will require additional a tions. I trust that these appropriations made, and that this wise and beneficen so auspiciously resumed, will be continued. care should be taken, however, to comm work which is not of sufficient importance commerce of the country to be viewed as The report from the Navy Departs inform you of the prosperous condition branch of the public service committee arrangements made for the exploration a affecting this subject, The first is, the effect of for removing them to it. Justice alike to our vice were destitute alike of the means of prose- to navigation; all these enterprises, tan

a bis conduct toward the steamers emthe carry the mails of the United States of her sovereignty.

which \$9.455:815 83 was on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, including the last instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo: leaving a ballance of \$14,623, 136 37 in the Treasury on the 1st day of July last. Since this latter period, further purchases of the principal of the public debt have been made to the extent of \$2,456,547 49, and the surplus in the Treasury will continue to be applied to that ob. ject whenever the stock can be procured with. in the limits, as to price, authorized by law. The value of foreign merchandise imported

during the last fiscal year was \$207,240, 101 : and the value of domestic productions exported

was \$149,861.911, besides \$17,204.026 . of foreign merchandise exported ; making the aggregate of the entire exports \$167,065,937,-Exclusive of the above there was exported \$42,-

In my first annual message to Congress I defects in the present tariff, and recommend such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils and promote the prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this important question.

Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message, in favor of discrimina. ting, protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations

ify the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, unsatislactory condition.

In other parts of our territory particular districts of country have been set apart for the ex. clusive occupation of the Indians, and their right to the lands within those limits has been acof the whites.

The treaties which have been rejected proposed to remedy this evil by allotting to the dif. habits of life, and sufficient for their support .-This provision, more than any other, it is believed, led to their rejection ; and as no sub. stitute for it has been adopted by Congress, it ter into new treaties of a permanent character : although no effort has been spared by tempowith them.

to occupy, and to provide the means necessary | that the officers and others employed in the ser- | chief of the Argentine Confederation has

My attention was drawn to this subject by a knowledged and respected. But in California, report from the Department of the Interior, and Oregon there bas been no recognition by which reviewed all the facts of the case, and subthe Government of the exclusive right of the mitted for my decision the question whether, un-Indians to any part of the country. They are der existing circumstances, any part of the aptherefore mere tenants at sufferance, and liable | propriation could be lawfully used or expended | al in its character. But works which have to be driven from place to place, at the pleasure for the further prosecution of the work. After a commenced should not be discontinued careful consideration of the subject, I came to the | completed, as otherwise, the sums expende conclusion that it could not, and so informed the in most cases, be lost, head of that Department. Orders were immedi-

ferent tribes districts of country suitable to their | ately issued by him to the commissioner and surveyor to make no further requisitions on the Department, as they could not be paid; and to dis- charge. It presents to your consist continue all operations on the southern line of topics and suggestions of which I ask New Mexico. But as the Department had no proval. It exbibits an unusual degree of has not been deemed advisable to attempt to en. exact information as to the amount of provisions ty in the operations of the Department and money which remained unexpended in the the past year. The preparations for the hands of the commissioner and surveyor it was expedition, to which I have already alluc rary arrangements to preserve friendly relations | left discretionary with them to continue the survey down the Rio Grande as far as the means at vey of the China Seas, the Northern Pa If it be the desire of Congress to remove their disposal would enable them, or at once to Behring's Straits; the incipient meas them from the country altogether, or to assign disband the Commission. A special messenger towards a reconnoisance of the continent to them particular districts more remote from has since arrived from the officer in charge of the ca eastward of Liberia ; the preparati the settlements of the whites, it will be proper survey on the river, with information that the early examination of the tributaries of the to set apart by law the territory which they are funds subject to his control were exhausted, and La Plata, which a recent decree of the pr