The report of the secretary of the treasury will afford you a more minute exposition of all matters connected with the admiristration of the finances during the current year; a period which, for the amount of public mo-nies disbursed and deposited with the states, as well as the financial difficulties encountered and overcome, has

Your attention was, at the last session, invited to the necessity of additional legislative provisions in respect to the collection, sake-keeping, and transfer of the public money. No law having been then matured, & not understanding the proceedings of congress as intended to be final, it becomes my duty

againto bring the subject to your notice.
On that occasion, three modes of performing this branch of the public service were presented for considera-tion. These were: the creation of a national bank; the revival, with modifications, of the deposite system estab-lished by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, permitting the use of the public tuoneys by the bank; and the discontinuance of the use of such institutions for the purposes referred to, with suitable provisons for their accomplishment through the agency of pubhe efficers. Considering the opinions of both houses of congress on the two first propositions as expressed in the negative, in which I entirely concur, it is unnecessary for me again to recur to them. In respect to the last, you have had an opportunity since your adjournment, not only to test still further the expediency of the measure, by the continued practical operation of such partes of it as are now in force, but also to discover; what should ever be sought for and regarded with the utin st deference—the opinions and wishes of the people. The national will is the supreme law of the repub-lic and on all subjects within the limits of his constitutional powers, should be faithfully obeyed by the public servant. Si ee the measure in question was submitted to your consideration most of you have enjoyed the advantage of personal communication with your constituents. For one state only has an election been held for the federal government; but the early day at which it took place, deprives the measure under consideration of much of the support it might otherwise have derived from the result. Local elections for state officers have, however, been held in several of the states, at which the expediency of the plan proposed by the executive has been more or less discussed. You will, I am confident, yield to their re-sults the respect due to every expression of the public voice. Desiring, however, to arrive at truth and a just view of the subject in all its bearings, you will at the same time remember, that questions of far de per and more immer diate local interests, than the fiscal plans of the national treasury, were involved in these elections. Above all, we cannot everlook the striking fact, that there were at the time in these states more than one hundred and sixty millions of bank capital, of which large portions upheld only by special and limited legislatures indulgences—and some of it, it not all, to a greater or less extent, dependent for a continuance of its corporate existence upon the will of the state legislatures to be then chosen. Apprised of this Ancunstance, you will judge whether it is not probable that the peculiar condition of that vast interest in these respects, the extent to which it has been spread through all the ramifications of society, its direct connecand the feelings it was calculated to infuse into the canvass, have exercised a for greater influence over the result, than which could possibly have been produced by a conflict of opinion in reject to a question in the administraties of the general government, more repete and for less instortant in its bearing uper that interest.

Lieve tours no reason to change my own clinics as to the expediency of energing the system proposed, bewill be neither stability nor safety, other in the fiscal afinirs of the Covernment, or in the pocuniary transactions of individuals and corperations, so leng sea connection exists between then, which, like the Jast, effers euch etiong inducements to make then the subjects of pointcal agitation. Indeed, I am more than ever convinced of the dangers to which the free unbiassed exercise of political opinion-the only sure foundation and taleguard of republican government - would be exposed by any further increase of the already overgrown influence of corporate authorites. I cannot, therefore, consistently with my views of duty, advise a renewal of a connection which circumstances have disselved.

The discontinuence of the use of the state banks for fiscal jury see ought not to be ref

institutions. Banks, properly established and conducted, are highly uraful to the business of the country, and will doubtless continue to exist in the states, so long as they conform to their laws, and are found to be sile and benegicial. How they should be created, what principles they should enjoy, under what responsibilities they should act, and to what restrictions they should be subject, are questions which, as I observed on a previous occasion, belong to the states to decide. Upon their rights, or the exercise of them, the general government can have no motive to encroach. Its duty toward them is well performed, when it retrains from legislating for their special benefit, because such legislation would violate the spirit of the constitution, and be unjust to other interests; when it takes to steps to impair their usefulness, but so manages its own affairs as to make it the interest of three institutions to strengthen and improve their condition for the security and welaire of the conditions to the country and welaire of the conditions to the country and welaire of the conditions to the country and welaire of the conditions to strengthen and improve their conditions for the security and welaire of the conditions to the country and the conditions to strengthen and improve their conditions for the security and welaire of the conditions to the conditions to strengthen and improve their conditions to strengthen and improve their conditions to strengthen and the the spirit of the constitution, and be unjust to other interests; when it takes no steps to impair their usebalises, but so manages its normalization to strengthen and improve their condition for the security and welfare of the community at large. They have no right to insist on a connection with the left-ral government, nor on the use of the public money for their own benefit. The object of the manages in the formal or consideration is, to avoit for the future a compalsory connection of this kind. It proposes to place the yearsal government, in regard to the essential plants of the collection, sale-keeping, and transfer of the public money, in a situation, which shall releve it from all depindence on the will of irresponsible in listchals or corporations to withfraw those unless them to agents constitutionally selected and controlled by law; to abstant from a proper interferance with the industry of the people, and withhold inducements to happroxident dealings on the part of individuals; to give statility to the concerns of the treasury; to preserve the measures of the government from the unavoidable reproaches that flow from such a connection, and the banks the necleves from the hyperous effices of a suppose sparticipation in the position condities on the day, from which they not promote the public interest. They are now, as they were before, sub interest with the important subject; from the subject; from which they are now, as they were techne, sub interest with an injury. It is majority of congress see the public with respect to the made without producing a serious diversity of opinion; but so long as they pursue only the general goot, and are discussed with in slearing and can lor, such diversity is a becasit, not an injury. It a majority of congress see the public velocities of the control of the co

of the Covernment and with the present ar-

Same excent in accordance with the practice of the Government and with the practice of the State banks in particular places, for the sale keeping of portions of the revenue. This discretionary power might be continued if Congress deem it distribute, whoever general system local lepticed. So long as the connection is voluntary we need perhaps anticipate tens of these difficulties, and his he of that dependence on the banks, which must attend every such connection when compositionary in its matter, and when most attend every such connection when compositionary in its nature, and when so arranged as to make the banks a fixed part of this machinery of Government.

It is anotherfuely in the power of Congress so to require and guard it as to present the public money from being applied to the cosporation of the convenient to the affairs, or individuals. This arranged, although it would not give to the Government to the entire to secure to it by the plan. I have proposed, it would, it must be admitted, in a great degree, accomplish one of the objects which has recommended that plan to my page est—the separation of the fixed concerns of the Government from those of arrivancials. I recommend the whole matter to your displanciale reflection; conficunity looping that some conclusion may be reached by your deliferations, which, on the one hand, shall give saiety and stationy to the facel entation of the foovernment, and be consistent. your term remove, and stability to the fiscal ejectations of the Government, and be consistent, on the other, with the genus of our institutions, and with the interests and wishes of the great mass of our constituents.

Hiwas my lope that nothing would occur to make accessory, or this secessor, any aliusion to the late National Bark. There are circumstances, lowever, connected with the present state of its affairs, that I can't directly on the character of the covernment and the welfare of the citizens, that I could not teel myself excusion magneticing to notice them. The charter which terminated he banking privileges on the borth of March, 1836, continued his corporate powers two years more for the sole purpose of chosing its affairs, with authority for the trup as of sums or a final settlement and squantion of the affairs and acis of the corporation, and for the same and disposition of their estate, real, personal and mixed, but for no other purpose or in any other, time. It was my hope that nothing would occur to mich of their estate, real, personal and mixed, but for no other purpose of in any other, minner wistsoever." Just before the banking privileges ceased, its effects were transferred by the bank to a new State institution then recently incorporated, in troat, for the discharge of its debts and the settlement of its allatis. With the struster, by authority of congress, an adjustment was subsequently made of the large interest which the Government had in the stock of the institution.

The general want has trust unexpectedly

ment had in the stock of the institution.

The manner in which a trust unexpectedly created upon the act granting the charter, and inviting such great put he interests, has been executed, would, under any circumstraces, te a fit subject of aquiry; but much note does it deserve your attention, when it embraces the redemption of obligations to vicin the authority and credit of the United States have given value. The two years allowed are now nearly at an end. It is well understood that the trustee has not redeems?

and cancelled the outstanding notes of the bank, but has reissued, and is actually reissuing, since the third of March 1636, the notes which have been recoired by it to a vastamount. According to its own official statement, so lete as the first of October last, nineteen months after the banking privileges given by the charter had expired, it had mider its con r.l., uncancelled notes of the late Bank of the United States, to the amount of twenty-seven mittions fire hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty six dollars, of which six millions one hundred and sixty-see dollars were in actual circulation, one million four hondred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars at State bank a rencies, and three milliens two thousand three hundred and hinesy dollars in transiting thus showing that upwards of ten millions and a half of the notes of the old bank were then still kept outstanding.

The impropriety of this procedure is obvious it being the duty of the trustee to cancel and not to put forth the notes of an institution, whose contenns it had undertaken to wind up. It the trustee has a right to reissue these notes now, I can see no reason why it may not continue to do so after the expiration of the two years. As no one could be a middle pated a course so extra relinary, the combinitory clause of the chacter above quoted we say general law for the prevention of similar active in future.

any general law for the prevention of similar

any general law for the prevention of similar acts in future. But it is not in this view of the subject shore, that your interpolation is required.—The United States, in setting with the trustee for their stock, have with frawn their fundation their former direct hability to the creditors of the old mark, yet notes of the institution continue to be sent forth in its name, and apparently upon the authority of the United States. The transact one connected with the employment of the hills of the old bask are of vast extent and should they result unfortunately, the introcests of individuals may be deeply compromised. Without undertaking to decide low far, or in what form, if any, the trustee could be made bable for notes which contain no oldigation on its purity or the old bank, for such as are put in circulation attention expects the contain of its charter, and authority is authority, or the chiven next for rule in its authority. ter the expection of its charter, and various its authority or the diovernous to revenue its, in case of loss, the question still presess its self upon your consideration, whether it is considered with day and good bath on the part of the Government, to witness this proceeding without a single effect to arrest it.

The constraint to Commissions of the

of the Government, to whitest miss proceeding without a single effort to arrest it.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Lant O line, which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, will show how the afform of that office have been conducted for the past year. The disposition of the public lands is one of the most majoritant trusts confilled to Congress. The practical-dility of retaining the title and control of such extensive domains in the General Government, and at the same time admitting the Territories embracing them into the Federal Union as co-quile with the original States, was seriously doubted by many of our wisest statesmen. All teared that they would become a source of discord, and many carried their apprehensions so far as to see in them the seeds of a lattice dissolution of the Confederacy. But happily our experience has the seeds of a feture dissipation of the con-celeracy. But happily our experience has already been sufficient to quiet, in a great de-gree, all such apprecianions. The position, at one time assumed—that the admission of new States into the Union on the same forting with a right of soil in the United States, at op-rated as a surreader thereof, notwithstandop rated as a surrender thereof, notwithstanding the terms of the compacts by which their ig the terms of faction, acts by when their admission was designed to be regulated—has been wisely abandoned. Whether in the new or the old States, all now agree that the right of soil to the public lands remains in the Federal Government, and that these lands constitute a common property, to be disposed of for the common conefit of all the States, old and new. old and new.

Acquiescence in this just principle by the people of the new States has naturally promoted a disposition to adopt the most liberal policy in the sale of the public hards. A policy which should be limited to the more object of which should be limited to the mere object of selling the lands for the greatest possible sum of money, without regard to higher consider-ations, finds but few advocates. On the con-trary, it is generally conceled, that whilst the mode of disposition adopted by the Govern-ment, should always be a prudent one, yet its leading object ought to be the early settle-ment and cultivation of the lands sold, and that it should discountenance, if it cannot pre-vent, accumulation of large tracts in the same hands, which must necessarily raterd the growth of the new States, or entail upon them a dependant tenantry, and its attendant exits.

A question embracing such important in-terests and so well calculated to eulist the freeings of the people in every quarter of the Union, has very naturally given like to nu-mitous plans for the improvement of the existing system.

The distinctive features of the policy that has The distinctive features of the pincy that has hitherto presulted, are, to this be of the public lands at moderate prices, thus enabling a greater number to enter into competition for their pur-chase, and accompishing a double object of pro-moting their rapid settlement by the purchasers, moting their rapid settlement of the parentsers, and at the same time increasing the recepts of the Treasury; to sell for cash, thereby preventing the disturbing influence of a large mass o private citizens materied to the Government, which they have a voice in controlling to bring them 145 mirket no faster than goed hads are supposed to measure for introvenents, thereby preventing be wanted for improvements, thereby preventing the accumulation of large tracts in few hands;and the accumulation of large tracts in rew modified to apply the proceeds of the sales to the general purposes of the diovernment; thus diann slang the amount to be raised from the people of the States by faxation, and giving each State by faxation, and giving each State its portion of the benefit to be derived from that cound not fund in a manner the most quiet, and at the same time, perhaps the most equitable, that can be devised.

These provisions, with occasional enactments in behalf or special interests deemed entitled to the favor of the Government, have, in their exethe favor of the Government, have, in their execution, produced results as benedicial upon the whole as could reasonably be expected in a matter as vast, so complicated, and so exeiting. Upwards of seventy millions of seres have been sold, the greater part of which is beheved to have been purchased for actual settlement. The population of the new States and Territories created out of the bubble domain, increased between this conof the new States and Territories created out of the pubir domain, increased between 1890 and 1830 from less than sixty thousand to upwards of two militions timer hundred thousand souls, con-stituting, at the latter period, about outclifting the whole people of the United States. The increase since cannot be accurately known, but the whole may now be safely estimated at over three and a half millions of souls; composing nine States, the representatives of which constitute above our

third of the Pennte, and over-anomisth of the House of Representatives of the U. States.

Thus has been formed a body, of fire and independent landholders, with a insplicty unequalled in the history of markind; and this great result has been produced without leaving any thing for four adjustment between the Roversmont as lits estima. The avitem under which so much his been secomplished cannot be intrinsically hely and with occasional molifications to correct abuses and adam it to changes of circumstances, may, I think, he safely trusted for the future. There is in the management of such extensive interests, much virtue in waldility, and although great and obvious improvements should not be declined, changes should never he made without the fullest examination, and the clearest demonstration of their practical unity. In the bistory of the park we have an assurance that his safe rule of action will not be departed from in relation to the jubic links, nor is it believed that any necessity exists for interfering with the fundamental principles of the system or that the public mind even in the new States, is desirous of any radical afterations. On the contrary, the general disposition appears to be to make such molifications and additions only as will the more effectually carry out the original rolley of filling our new States and Territories.

the contrary, the molifications and additions only as will the more effectually carry out the or ginal policy of filling our new States and Teritaries with an indu trious and Independent population. The modification most perseveringly pressed upon Congress, which has occupied so much of its time for years past, and will probably do so for a long time to come, if not account satisfactorily adjusted, is a reduction in the cost of such portions of the jubic larde as are ascertained to be uncelesive at any rate now established by law, and a graduation, seconding to their relative value, of the prices at which they may hereafter be old. It is worthy of consideration whether justice may not be done to every interest in this notice, and a vestel question set at rest, perhaps foreer, by a reasonable compromise of conflicting opinions.—

It is worthy of consideration whether justice may not be done to every interest in this conter, and a vexel question set at risk, perhaps forever, by a reasonable compromise of conflicting opinions.—Hitherto, where being offered at public sale, had have been disposed of stone uniform price, whitever difference there might be in their intrinsic value.

The leading conciderations urged in favor of the measure referred to are that in aboust all the land districts, and particularly in those in which the lands have been long surveyed and exposed to sale, there are still remaining numerous and large tracts of every gradation of value, from the Gavernment price dominantly of the from the Gavernment price dominantly of the same amount; that there are large tracts with even the improvements of the a jacent lands will never take to that price; and that the present uniform price, combined with irregular value, operated to prevent a desirable compactness of settlement in the new States, and to retar like full development of that wise policy on which our land system is founded, to the injury not only of the several States where the lands lie, but of the United States as a whole.

The remedy proposed has been a reduction of prices decording to the length of time the lands have been in market, without reference to any other circumstances. The certainty that the efflux of time would not always in such eases, and per hops not even generally, furnish a true criterion of value, and the probability that norms residing in the vicinity, as the period for the reduction of prices approached, would postpone purchases they would otherwise make, for the purpase of availing themselves of the lower price, with other considerations of a similar character, have hitherto been successfully arged to defeat the graduations upon time.

been successfully urged to defeat the grainations

mpon time.

May not all reasonable desires upon this sub-

my not all reasonable desires upon this subject be satisfied without eneruntaring any of these objections! All will concede the abstract principle, that the price of the public lands should be proportioned to their relative value, so far as that can be accomplished without departing from the rule heretofore observed, requiring fixed prices in case of private entries. The difficulty of the subject seems to lie in the mode of ascertaining what that value is. Would not the safest plan be that which has been adopted by many of the States as the basis of trantom—an actual valuation of lands and classification of them into different rates!

Would into the practicable and expedient to cause the relative value of the public fands in the old districts, which have been an certain length of time in market, to be appraised, and classed into two or more rates below the present minimum pince, by the officers now employed in this branch of the jublic service, or in any other mode deemed preferable, and to make those prices per nament, if upon the coming in of the treout they shall prove sitisfactory to Congress! Cannot all the objects of graduation be accomplished in this way, and the objections which have hithe to be en arged against it avoided! It would seem to one that such a step, with the restriction of the sales to limited quantities, and for actual improvement.

ed against it avoided! It would seem to me that such a step, with the restriction of the sales to limited quantities, and for actual improvement, would be free from all just conception.

By the full exposition of the value of the lands thus furnished and extensively promulgated, persons living at a distance would be informed of their true condition, and enabled to enter into competition with those residing in the vicinity; the means of acquiring an independent home would be brought within the reach of many who are unable to purchase at present prices; the p-palation of to purchase at present prices; the p-pulation of the new States would be made more compact, and large tracts would be sold which would officially remain on hand; not only would the land be brought within the means of a larger number of purchasers, but many persons possessed of greater means would be content assettle on a larger quan-

parchasers, but many persons possessed of greater means would be content as settle on a larger quantity of the poorer lands, rather than emigrate further west in pursuit of a smaller quantity of better lands. Such a measure would also seem to be more consistent with the policy of the existing laws—that of conveying the public domain into cultivated farms owned by their occupants.

That policy is not the best grounded by sending emigration up the almost interminable streams of the West, to occupy in groups the best spots of land leaving immense wastes behind them, and enlarging the frontier beyond the means of the Government to address the spots of land leaving it to occupy, with reasonable deaseness, the terratory over which it advances, and find its best defence to the compact front which it presents to the Indian tibes. Many of you will bring to the consideration of the subject the advant gest of local knowledge and greater experience, and all wait be desirous of mixing an early and final disposition of every disturbing question and final disposition of every disturbing question in regard to this important interest. It tuese sug-gostions shall in any degree contribute to the ac-complishment of so important a result, it will af-ford me pleasure.

In some sections of the country, must of the public lands have been sold, and the registers and receivers have very little to do. It is a subject receivers have very little to do. It is a subject worthy of in jury whether, in many cases, two or more districts may not be consolidated, and the number of jersons employed in this business considerably reduced. Indeed, the time will come when it will be the true rolley of the general gownen, it will be the true rolley of the general government, as to some of the States, to transfer to them, for a reasonable equivalent, all the refuse and uns ld land, and to withdraw the machinery of the federal land offices altogether. All was take a comprehensive view of our federal system, and believe that one of its greatest excellences

to inlets in later loving as little as possible with the internal centerns of the States, look forward with great interest to this result.

A modification of the existing laws in respect to the prices of the public lands, suight also have a favorable influence on the legislation of Congress, in relation to another branch on the subject. Heny who have not the ability to buy at present a favorable influence on the legislation of Con-gress, in relation to another branch on the subject, Many who have not the shiftly to buy at present prices, settle on those lands, with the hope of ac-quiring from their cultivation the means of par-chasing under pre-emption laws, from time to time passed by Congress. For this encrosehment on the rights of the United States, they excuse the matrices under the plea of their own necessities; the fact that they disposess nobady, and only en-ter upon the waste domain; that they give alfi-tional ratue to the public leads in their vicinity, and their intention ultimately to pay the Govern-ment price. So much weight has from time by time been stivehed to these considerations, that Congress have passed laws giving actual settlers on public lands a right of pre-emption to the tracts occupied by them at the minimum order. occupied by them at the minimum rice.
These laws have in all instances been retro-

These laws have in all instances been retropective in their operations; but in a few years after their passage, crowds of new settlers have been
found on the public lands; fet similar reasons, and
under like expectations, who have been included
with the same privileges. This course of legislation tends to impair public respect for the laws of
the country. Euther the laws to prevent intrusion
upon the public lands abould be executed, or, if
that should be impracticable or inexpedient, tay
should be modified or repealed. If the public
lands are to be considered as open to be occupied by any, they should, by law, it i 'rorm open
to all. That which is intended, in all instances,
to be legatized, should at once to made legal, that
those who are dispose it to conform to the law-may
enjoy at least equal privileges with those who are those who are disposed to conform to the law-may enjoy at least equal privileges with those who are not. But it is not believed to be the disposition of Congress to open the public lands to occupancy without regular entries and payment of the the vernment price, as such a course must tend to worse evins than the credit system, which it was necessary to abolish

no essary to abolish
It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdon and sound policy to remove, as far as practi-cable, the causes which produce intrusions upon the public lands, and them take efficient steps to prevent them in future. Would any single mea-sure be so effective in removing all plausible grounds for those intrusions as the graduation of price already suggested? A short period of in dustry and economy in any part of our country dustry and economy in any part of our country would enable the poorest citizen to accumulate the means to buy him a home at the lowest pri-ces, and have him without apology for settling on lands not his own. If he did not, under such circu:astances, he would enlist no symp.thy in his favour; and the laws would be readily execut-

ed, without doing violence to public opinion.

A large portion of our citizens have scated on the public lands, without authority, since the passage of the last pre-emption law, and now ask the enactment of another to enable them to retain the lands occupied, upon payment of the minimum Government price. They ask that which has been repeatedly granted before. If the fature may be judged of by the pist, little harm can be done to the interests of the Treasu-ry by yielding to their request.

Upon a critical examination, it is found that lands sold at the public sales sinc: the introduction of cish payments in 1820 have produced, on an average, the nett revenue of only six cents an acre more than the minimum Government price. will be more productive. The Government, therefore, has no adoquate pecuniary interest to induce it to drive these people from the lands they

occupy, for the purpose of selling them to others.

Entertaining these views, I recommend the passage of a pre-emption law for their beneal, in connection with the preparatory steps toward the graduation of the price of the public limits and further and more effectual provisions to prevent instrusion hereafter. Indulgence to these who have settled on these lands with expectations that past legislation would be made a rule for the future, and at the same time removing the most plansible ground on which intrusions are excas-ed, and adopting more efficient means to provent them hersifter, appear to me the most judicious disposition which can be made of this dilicalt subject. The limitations and restrictions to guard against abuses in the execution of a pre-emption law, will necessarily attract the attention of Congress; but under no circuinstances is it considered expedient to authorise floating claims in any ships. They have been heretofore, and doubt-less would be hereafter most prolific sources of fraud and oppression, and instead of operating to confer the favour of the Government or indus trious settlers, are often used only to minister to a spirit of capidity at the expense of the most meritorious of that class.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War will bring to your view the state of the Army and all the various sabjects confided to the superint indence of that officer.

The principal part of the Army has been concentrated in Plorida with a view. and in the expectation of bringing the war in that Territory to a speedy close. The necessity of stripping the posts on the maritime and inland frontiers of their entire garrisons, for the purpose of assembing in the field an army of less than four thousand men would seem to indicate the necessity of increasing our regular forces; and the superior efficiency as well as greatly diminished expense of that description of troops recommend this measure as one of economy as well as of experiency. I refer to the report for the reasons which have induced the Secretary of War to urge the reorganization and enlargement of the staff of the Army, and of the ordnance corps, in which I fully concur.

It is not however, compatible with the interest of the people to maintain, in time of peace, a regular force adequate to the defence of our extensive frontiers. In periods of danger and alarm, we must by principally upon a well-organized militia; and some general arrangement that will ronder this description of force more e.ficient, has long been a subject of anxious solicitude. It was recommended to the first Congress by General Washington, and has been since frequently brought to our notice, and recently its importance

strongly urged by

enders it necess system of organ throughout the U insurmountable o magement by the proposed, and I in tary of War, for t teer corps, and t officers, as more not equally advan ment of th rangement of United States. A moderate in of military and

> propriety, not to re, in order to the various and i upon them, induce mend.tion. The Military sucr all the purp and not only furn cers to the Arm throughout the in duals posseased o

my predecessor;

At present, the in service five ye enlistment, unles exacting only or Army after his Government ough discated at the p compared that the extended to seven the engagement s The creation o cannon, to be con

Army and Navy been heretofore r to be required in of other countri branch of the ser of these articles; to the wants of as to regulate the uniformity. The tory of gunpowde The establisher

small arms west tans, upon the pl eretary of War. v which exist in es description in the to a much more (the armament retion of our Union The system of

Jeff reun in 1801

vered in by eve and may be cons of the country. ment, the induce dians were confi dance of game to but when the en lanthropic and e doptest in purcha ven, and provision s with them, f funds they receive purposes as were their present, we future civilization been attended th resilts. It will be seen

port of the community that the most sa been realized. youd the Missis part, abandoned one cultivators ment in their to enjoy the adv of government, to them and rec cannot too stron the attention of Stipulations ! Indian tribes to Mississippi, exc

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