the right to take into whatsoever is recognised ns property by the common Constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which

have abolished slavery.

A Territorial Government was established for Utali by act of Congress approved the 9th September, 1850, and the Constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same or any provisions thereof,
may be applicable." This act provided for the
appointment by the President, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate, of a Governey. Subsequent acts provided for the ap-pointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the Terri-the Almighty. His power has been, long to this church, and believing with a fanat-ical spirit that he is Governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his com-mands as if these were direct revelations from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his Government shall come into collision with the Government of the United States, the members of the Wormon church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determitwo Indian agents, have found it necessary within the war-making power. for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains consideration of Congress the subject of the Brigham Young. This being the condition myself to any particular route. of affairs in the Territogy, I count not missiand the path of dity. As Chief Executive Magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws within its limits. In the report of the secretary of the Condition of the public finances and of the respective branches of the public service devolved upon order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new Governor and other federal officers for Utah,

need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, the moral and religious sentiments of all Chris- amount, with the balance of nineteen million alone, when in violation of the Constitution and and twenty five dollars and forty-five cents, law of the U. States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Governor Cumming have herefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date, a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintainng the authority of the law, but this hope has

his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostil-Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah est assurances of the peaceful intentions of the Government, and that the troops would only be civil authority to aid in the execution of

the laws. er depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an onlightened public munitions of war, and disciplining the Mormons | 1034.08;) for the service of the present fiscal for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs he has had an opportunity of tampcring with the Indian tribes and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while thers have remained true to their allegiance,

as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will con-ceal "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the Government." A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise Government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such phrensied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it, and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and hundred and seventy-five thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in encents, (\$426.875.67.) this spare the entisting of closed that we are this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to mencement of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was twenaccomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in nues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure, but I feel confi-dent of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the

Brecommend to Congress the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and property of our citizens inhabiting ciency by the issue of a limited amount of treamorection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and correctly appropriate to provide the gross revenue of the year, including the annual allowances for the transportation of free mail matter, was supplied by the appropriation from the Treasury of \$2.resources, especially in silver and copper.—
The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific. Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only-true, as well as the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the Constitution. Whilst mation and suggestions, which I commend to California. The route was selected with my this principle shall gride my public conduct, I the favorable consideration of Congress. clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money for construction of a military road through the the construction of a military road through the territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion. The Control of the States against foreign invasion. The Control of the States against foreign invasion. The Control of the States against foreign invasion. the States against foreign invasion. The Constitution has conferred upon Congress power to "declare war," "to raise and support armies,"
"to provide and maintain a navy," and to call
forth a militia to "repel invasions." These bigh sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties; and among them there is none so sacred and so im-It would be an absurdity to invest a Government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it diture to keep them in commission. In time of only the means of reaching and defeating the peace they will prove as effective as much only the means of reaching and defeating the peace, they will prove as effective as much present crisis of the country it is our duty to better, the editor will have to issue monthly, enemy at the frontier. Without such a road is larger vessels, and often more useful. One of confine our appropriations to objects of this semi-monthly, or not at all.

been finally decided by the highest judicial tri- is quite evident we cannot "protect" California bunal of the country-and this upon the plain and our Pacific possessions "against invasion." bunal of the country—and this upon the plan principle that when a Confederacy of sovereign States adquire a new Territory at their joint expenses, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all-of-them shall have · Experience has proved that the routes across

event of a war with a naval power so-much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes. After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own territories; and ever since the origin, of the Government, Congress has been in the practice of appropriating

money from the public treasury for the con-struction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructnor, who was to be ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a secretary, three judges of the supreme court, a marshal, and a district attor- and Pacific States, have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route pear he 32d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande, and the eastern boundary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now rithin our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the od, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter Day Saints, and ous reasons the Government and the face of the country is, in the main, favorable. For obvious reasons the Government and the face of the country is, in the main, favorable. ous reasons the Government ought not to unprofesses to govern its members and dispose of dertake the work itself by means of its own their property by direct inspiration and authoragents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by therefore, absolute over both church and State.

The people of Utah, almost exclusively, bebeneficial for the country. Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid, and economical transportation of troops and muni-tions of war, but also of the public mails.— The commercial in erests of the whole country, both East and West, would be greatly promo-

ted by such a road; and, above all, it would be a powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether posnation. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that constitutional power, yet they may furnish auall the officers of the United States, judicial xiliary arguments in favor of expediting a work and executive, with the single exception of which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced

any Government in Utah, but the despotism of Pacific railroad, without finally committing

that department of the Government. By this sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a posse comitatus, in case received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, With the religious opinions of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves, and revolting to and sixty-seven cents. (\$68,631,513.67.) which tendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions nine hundred and one thousand three hundred (\$19,901,325.45,) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-eight million five hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and

twelve cents, (\$88,532,839.12.) The public expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to seventy Gov. Young has, by proclamation, declared million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents. (\$70,822,724.85,) of which ity against the United States. Unless he should five nillion nine hundred and forty-three thousert acts by the Territory of Utah will be and eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and in a State of open rebellion. He has commitming Major than the control of the c in a State of opon rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility, notwithstanding Major to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury by the Commanding General to purchase pro-at the commencement of the present fiscal year visions for the troops, had given him the strong-on the 1st of July, 1857, seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and employed as a posse comitatus when called on by fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, (\$17,-

710,114.27.)

The receipts into the Treasury for the first There is reason to believe that Governor Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic powdred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-one cents, (\$20,929,819.81,) and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters, to the 30th of June, 1858, are thirty six million seven hunopinion there would soon prostrate institutions dred and fifty thousand dollars, (36.750,000,) opinion there would soon prostrate institutions of war with the laws both of God and man. He has, therefore, for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and eighty-nine, thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-nine, thousand eight cents, (\$75,389,-

vear.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were twenty-three million seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$23,714,528.37,) of which and have communicated his intrigues to our In-dian agents. He has laid in a store of provis-thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars ions for three years, which in case of necessity, and thirty nine cents, (\$3,805,232.39) were and thirty line cents, (\$0.000,202.00), well-applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium. The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters to 30th June, 1858, are fifty one million two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and four cents, (\$51.248, 530.04,) including interest on the public debt. making an aggregate of seventy-four million nine hundred and sixty-three thousand fifty-eight dollars and forty-one cents, (\$74,963,-058.41.) leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of four hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-sev-

ty-nine million sixty thousand three hundred nd eighty-six dollars and ninety cents, (\$29;-

The amount redcemed since the first of July was three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars pointed by the President. and thirty-nine cents. (\$2,875,232.39)-leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of twenty storing and maintaining the sovereignty of the five million one hundred and sixty-five thou. Constitution and laws over the Territory of sand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-one cents, (\$25,165,154.51.)

The amount of estimated expenditures for the

remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year will, in all probability, be increased from the causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary defi-

I have already recommended the raising of best calculated to attain the important objects four additional regiments, and the report of the contemplated by Congress.

circumstance, to be indispensable.

I would call the special attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the construction of ten small war steamers of light draught. For some years the Government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply its pressing wants. At the present perative as that of preserving our soil from the moment we have no armed vessel in the navy invasion of a foreign enemy. The Constitution which can penetrate the rivers of China. We has, therefore, left nothing on this point to conhave but few which can enter any of the harstruction, but expressly requires that "the Uni- bors south of Norfolk, although many millions ted States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion." Now if a military in and out of these harbors. Some of our most road over our own Territories be indisponsably valuable interests and most vulnerable points necessary to chable us to meet and repel the are thus left exposed. This class of vessels of invader, it follows as a necessary consequence, not only that we possess the power, but it is would be formidable in coast defence. The cost of their construction will not be great, and they

Economy, utility, and efficiency combine to re-commend them as almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable nillion three hundred thousand dollars, or \$230.000 each.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is f domestic administration entrusted to him by dians.

Our system for the disposal of the public lands, originating with the fathers of the Republic, has been improved as experience pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our Western States and Territories. It has worked well in practice. Already thirteen States and seven Territories have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand millions of acres remain unsold. What a boundless prospect this presents to our country of future prosperity and

neres of the public lands.
Whilst the public lands, as a source of revenue, are of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to subdue and cultivate the They ought to be administered mainly with a view of promoting this wise and benev-olent policy. In appropriating them for any other purpose, we ought to use even greater economy than if they had been converted into money, and the proceeds were already in the public treasury. To squander away the richest and noblest inheritance which any people have ever enjoyed, upon objects of doubtful constitutionality or expediency, would be to violate one of the most important trusts ever commit-

ed to any people. Whilst I do not deny to Congress the power, when acting bona fule as a proprietor, to give away portions of them for the purpose of increasing the value of the re-mainder, yet, considering the great temptation o abuse this power, we cannot be too cautious Actual settlers under existing laws are pro-

ected against other purchasers at the public sales, in the right of pre-emption, to the extent of a quarter section, or 160 acres of land. The emainder may then be disposed of at public or entered at private sale in unlimited quanti-

Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consejuence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly ennanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extinction of the Indian title and the extension of the public surveys ought only keep pace with the

tide of emigration.

If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they have done heretofore, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the Government should be subject to pre-conption by actual set-

It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to eserve the public lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices.-We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, and the power of the Union, but shall secure homes for our posterity for many generations.

The extension of our limits has brought with n our jurisdiction many additional and populous tribes of Indians, a large proportion of which are wild, untractable, and difficult to control. Predatory and warlike in their disposition and habits, it is impossible altogether to restrain them from committing aggressions on each other, as well as upon 'our frontier citizens and those enjoyating to our distant States and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and hostile.

The present system of making them valuable presents, to influence them to remain at peace, has proved ineffectual. It is believed to be the better policy to colonize them in suitable localities, where they can receive the rudiments of education and be gradually induced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the experimen has been tried it has worked well in practice and it will doubtless prove to be less expensive

than the present system.

The whole number of Indians within our territorial limits is believed to be, from the best data in the Interior Department, about 325,-

The tribes of Cherokes, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, settled in the territory set apart for them west of Arkansas, are rapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of ivilization and self-government; and we may ndulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorporated into the Union as one of the sovereign States.

It will be seen from the report of the Postmaster General, that the Post Office Depart-

ment still continues to depend on the Treasury as it has been compelled to do for several years past, for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations. Their rapid growth and expansion are shown by a decennial statement of the number of post offices, and the length of post roads, commencing with the year 1827. In that year there were 7.000 post offices; in 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,146; and in 1857 they number 26,586. In this year 1725 post offices have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1021. The postmasters of 368 offices are ap-

pointed by the President.

The length of post roads in 1827 was 105, 336 miles: in 1837, 141,242 miles: in 1847, 153.818 miles; and in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles of post road; including 22,530 miles of railroad, on which the mails are trans-

1856, the sum of \$789.599; the gross revenue its results as a revenue measure, that I should ation of \$666,883, made by the act of March regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, 3, 1857, leaving \$252,763 to be carried to the

> practice of a wise and judicious economy, both in public and private expenditures.

> An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has indeed induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they neve uld have provided, had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and o scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty, I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my

true public economy does not consist in with-holding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects intrusted to, as by the Constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common defence. In the sheet, and says if its subscribers don't pay up

them should be at every station where we main- | character, unless in cases where justice to in tain a squadron, and three or four should be dividuals may demand a different querse. In all constantly on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. granted by Congress shall be faithfully and

economically applied.

'Under the Federal' Constitution, "eyery bill advantage to the naval service, and the whole which shall have passed the House of Reprecost of their construction would not exceed two sentatives and the Senate shall, before it be comes a law," be approved, and signed by the President; and, if not approved, "he shall return it with his objections to that house vorthy of grave consideration. It treats of the in which it originated." In order to per-umerous, important, and diversified branches form this high and responsible duty. suffiform this high and responsible duty. sufficient time must be allowed the President to read law. Among these the most prominent are the public lands and our relations with the Inion becomes a dead letter in this particular and even worse, it becomes a means of decen tion. Our constituents, seeing the President approval and signature attached to each act of Congress, are induced to believe that he has actually performed this duty, when, in truth, nothing is, in many cases, more unfounded. From the practice of Congress, such an examination of each bill as the Constitution requires has been rendered impossible. The most important business of each session is gen-

crally crowded into its last hours, and the alernative presented to the President 18, either to We have heretofore disposed of 363,862,464 violate the constitutional duty which he owes of time, it is impossible he should have examined, or, by his refusal to do this, subject the convenience.

Besides, a practice has grown up of late years to legislate in appropriation bills, at the last hours of the session, on new and important subjects. This practice either constrains the President to suffer measures to become laws which he does not approve, or to incur the risk of stopping the wheels of the Government by vetoing an appropriation bill. Formerly, suc bills were confliged to specificappropriations for carrying into effect existing laws and the well-established policy of the country, and little time was then required by the President for

their examination.

For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bill which I have not examined, and it will be a case of extreme and not urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore respectfully, but carnestly, recommend that the two houses will allow the President at least two days previous to the adjournment of each ses within which no bill shall be presented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule one day is allowed; but this rule has been hither to so constantly suspended in practice; that important bills continue to be presented to him up till the very last moments of the session. In a large majority of cases no great public incon-venience can arise from the want of time to examine their provisions, because the Constitu-tion has declared that if a bill be presented to the President Within the last ten days of the session, he is not required to return it, either with an approval or with a veto, "in which case it shall not be a law." It may then lie over, and e taken up and passed at the next session Great inconvenience would only be experienced in regard to appropriation bills; but fortunately under the late excellent law allowing a salary nstead of a per diem, to members of Congres he expense and inconvenience of a called ses-

sion will be greatly reduced.
I cannot conclude without commending to your favorable consideration the interests of he people of this District. Without a repres-entative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from my long acmaintance with them, they are eminently entiled:

JAMES BUCHANAN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

MR. BUCHANAN'S DINNER PARTY. - A few lays since President BUCHANAN gave a dinner to the Congressional delegation frem Pennsylvania. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Argus thus speaks of it:

A most interesting scene might have been witnessed yesterday, at the Executive Mansion. The distinguished and popular President had with him at Money the enntire Congressional delegation of Dimocratic members from Pennsylvania: It was a family gathering merely. Indeed, so mich occupied have the members been since their arrival at Washington, that it has been almost out of the question to converse together except upon matters of business per-taining to their duties in the arrangement of Seated at the delightful banquet might be seen the venerable President, truly and literally now, our own great statesman and favorite son James Buchanan. Upon one side of him was the gigantic and towering intellect, the Attor-ncy-General of the United States, Jeremiah S

Directly opposite sat the champion of the Administration, our able and eloquent Senator, William Bigler, doing the agreeable to the beauiful and accomplished niece of the President, Miss Harriet Lane: Her merry mingling laugh at the sallies of wit occurring over and anon from around the festive board, combined with

er length, and I must group the others as briefly as I can. At the south end of the table sat our industrious member from the First Congressional District, Thomas B. Florence, quiet and reserved. His position here is an enviable one, Florence for his real goodness of heart; always the valuable services of the talented, industri ous, and influential Representative from our

State. On the right of the Attorney General was the sprightly member of the Fourth District, Henry M. Phillips. Then, there was Owen-Jones and John Hickman, having the very pop-The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as adjusted by the auditor, amounted to \$11,507,670. To defray these expenditures, there was to the credit of the department, on the 1st July, 1856, the sum of \$789,599; the gross revenue and Wm. L. Dawart and James L. Gills, seated and Wm. L. Dewart and James L. Gills, scated nearly together. All these gentlemen are known to their constituents, and have made a mark in the history of the State; beyond these approbation of the people, and confirm their were John A. Ahl, and Paul Leidy, the successor of the lamented Montgomery, who died a victim to the National Hotel epidemic.

MR. ALLIBONE ABROAD.-The Philadelphia 3, 1857, leaving \$252,763 to be carried to the Ledger is informed that letters have been receicredit of the department in the accounts of the ved from Mr. Allibone, late of the Pennsylvania regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, of the department in the accounts of the to undertake its revision.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, of the Linterior and of the Postmaster General.—
They all contain valuable and important information and successions which I contain valuable and important information and successions which I contain valuable and important information and successions which I contain valuable and important information and successions which I contain valuable and important information and successions which I contain valuable and important information and successions which I contain valuable and important information and successions which I contain valuable and important information and successions which I contain valuable and important information and successions which I contain valuable and important information and successions which I contain valuable and important information of the contained to the department in the accounts of the contained to the Pennsylvania contained to the Pen affairs of the Bank are at rest.

> SMALL CHANGE. - We are glad to observe that the Banks. But little difficulty is experienced in getting hold of sufficient gold and silver to it is said, was because he disobeyed the instrucanswer the purposes of business men, notwith- tions sent from Washington. standing the fact that they are uncere choked off when presenting to the banks their "promises to pay" for redemption. A change for the better, we hope, is coming.

are almost daily besieged by a host of poor travellers soliciting permits for lodging in the County Poor House

BANK APPLICATIONS. -The Harrisburg Telegraph publishes notices of intended applicathree for increase of capital, and two for extension of charters.

The Clearfield Republican issues half a

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., DEC. 17, 1857.

No paper will be issued from any of the Printing Offices in this place during the week between Christmas and New Year's. This is as it desires their services, asking nothing in done for the purpose of affording the b'hoys a return but good fat salaries. Wire workers, little recreation, whetting up of their appetites, and spending their loose change. . .

MERRY CHRISTMAS .- It will be observed that everal of our confectionary dealers are preparing for the advent of Christmas. A large supply of toys and other nice things are being handsomely arranged, and notwithstanding the hard times, we doubt not that old Santa Claus, with

Broad face and little round belly, That shakes when he laughs, like a bowlful of jelly,

will be enabled to fill many juvenile stockings this Christmas. He is a glorious old fellow, full o the people and approve bills which, for want make them happy, and once every year, just as country and individuals to great loss and in- night, the tinkling of the bells on his tiny reindeer may be heard, then his foot-steps on the roof, his descent down the chimney; and after he has deposited in stockings hanging against the wall, toys for the boys, dolls for the girls, and good things for all, with a low chuckle, a merry twinkle in his eyes, and thumb on nose, position on the Kansas question. he quietly trips away. Glorious old Santa Claus! For one score years and ten have we known him, and right proud are we of his acquintance. All Young America will hail his coming with joyous shouts.

The Sabbath School connected with the celebrating their anniversary on Christmas evening. Exercises to consist of Dialogues, Addresses, Singing, &c. An admission fee of 124 cents will be charged, which will be applied to the liquidation of the debt incurred in replenishing the Library. Rev. A. C. WIDEHIND will address the school on this occasion.

THE MESSAGE.

To the exclusion of our usual variety, we to-day. We have read it carefully, and, without | ble. reservation, pronounce it a most able and unexceptionable document, creditable alike to our country and its distinguished author, President Buchanan. We refer to it with pride and pleasure, as a paper eminently worthy "Pennsylvania's favorite son."

On the question of the currency, President Buchanan clearly shows that the revulsion originated in the dangerous expansion of the "extravagant and vicious system of paper currency andbank credits," and proves that from the action of our fourteen hundred banks, over issues were unavoidable. From this system incalculable evils have flowed, and the industry of the country been paralyzed as it is now. The President disposes of the theory that these evils could be

the House. Yesterday, however, they enjoyed a social gathering, which may be regarded as an epoch in their personal and political history.

The House of Congress to protect the people against the province of Congress to protect the people against the people ag er of Congress to protect the people against this evil, the President recommends a bankrupt law applicable to these institutions and making corporate dissolution and liquidation the inevi-

in Kansas is discussed with fairness, moderation, literary and progressive periodical. the whole Constitution which has been proposed as the organic law of the embyro State; but he reasons with great force and truth, we think, of the strictest integrity, every one loves Tom uttion, was legally created, and bound by no his services. Speaker Orr will doubtless, in vote of the people, except so far as the act of names as Sir David Brewster, Drs. Hanna, the organization of the committees, recognize Congress organizing a territorial government Cunningham, Lorrimer, Gordon, Buchanan

cient cause to invalidate or set aside its acts. | more recently of Prof. Fraser.

Four additional regiments are recommended. measures likely to claim the attention of Congress are such as will, in the main, secure the confidence in the wisdom and justice of the new administration.

was seized with a hæmorrhage of the lungs re- "Blackwood edits himself," yet its list of con-

REMOVAL OF Mr. STANTON: -- The President has removed Mr. STANTON, Secretary of State

elected R. M T. Hunter as United States Sena-Poor House Our committing Magistrates tor, for six years, from March 4, 1359. His electronic beautiful to the surprised to find the literature of the litera

constitutional competency. tions to the next Legislature for charters for 22 If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If lerence It ought to be observed at the same time that new Banks, one for a general Banking law, he is sulky, charm him out of it by frank good weal." tions to the next Legislature for charters for 22 If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If ference to the great interests of the common humor. If indolent, accustom him to exertions

·Correspondence of the Volunteer. LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. -

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1857. Mr. Editor-The present Congressional ses sion has drawn to the "Federal metropolis" t log-rollers, and any quantity of non-descript are here, carnestly endeavoring to "put thro" any quantity of queer measures—some, of the Tehuantepec and some of the Pacific Rail Road

order. Of course, there are no considerations offered in Washington, (it is too n oral a place,) and honorable gentlemen would scorn bribery, but they do say there is a vast amount of corruption at work here this winter. The Senate looks "grave and reverend," containing, as it dees, much vigorous intellect, but you miss the faces of the brilliant statesmen who but a few John B. Perry of Mifflin township, as Messenger, and Jas. B. Burtnett, of Monroe, as Assistant-Doorkeeper to the House. The House adjourned this morning, until Wednesday, when it will reconvene in the spacious and magnificent new hall just completed for its use at an immense expense. The Democracy appear determined to sustain the Administration in its

Yours, &c., ARGUS.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EDINBURG REVIEW .-- The Edingburg Review was started by such eminent writers as Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sydney Smith. When the stitutions" for themselves. On this principle, First Lutheran Church of this place, purpose Torics ruled Parliament, and, flushed with the whole Constitution must be submitted, to the success of their armies abroad, and their ascertain whether or not it meets with their policy at home, swayed their power with a reckless hand, the Edinburg unfurled the banreckless hand, the Edinburg unfurled the ban-ner of opposition, and spoke, with a voice of against the Constitution if they choose to do so. thunder, in behalf of Freedom and the inalienable rights of man. Sustained by the force of election in Paris; when Louis Napoleon was brilliant itellect, and upheld by a strong publicated President. The reason assigned why lic opinion, the Edinburg carried on its contest, single-handed, until its voice made the give the President's Message to our readers Tory leaders quake, and the very throne trem-

and daring champion upon its own ground, and with its own weapons, the London Quarterly was established, and such writers as Southley, plause was manifested by the spectators in the Scott, Lockhart, Woodsworth, Milman, Mrs. galleries. raged. "Whig" and "Tory" were the rallying cries. Progress, Political Reform, and Catholic Emancipation, were objects for which held conservative opinions, defended the Estab- example lished Church, and opposed Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform. The writers of both reviews displayed an ability, a culthecked by a National Bank, and appeals to the tivation, and a knowledge of science, and letters patriotism and wisdom of the States for some which has never been surpassed, if equalled; in casures of prevention and redress. Among periodical literature. Of course such talent these recommendations are the restrictions of could not be secured without a large outlay, issues of small bills, the requirement of specie and, it is said, that frequently fifty and even on hand to meet at least one third of the circu- one hundred pounds were part for single artilation and deposits, that suspension should be cles. Magazines, thus conducted and sustain-

President takes a noble stand for national and another party in existence, neither weak in inand others. The position of this able Review teresting to the people. It denounced boldly table consequences of a suspension of the pay- and fearlessly exclusive privileges, hereditary ment of their debts in the constitutional cur- rights, kingly prerogatives, and all the abuses rency. Such wholesome doctrine, approved by of Feudalism. It sounded the charge against nity to decide whether they will have a free constitutional currency.

political character it has always discussed political questions in their general character-and in point of talent, energy, and spirit, will comthat as the Convention which framed this Consti. pare favorably with its cotemporaries. Amongst the writers who have figured in its pledge or obligation whatever, to refer it to a pages may be mentioned such well known for Kansas required with regard to the question and Candlish. Dr. Chalmers was the founder of slavery as a domestic institution, this omis- of this review, which, since his death, has been sion of the Convention is not, in itself, a suffi- under the editorial charge of Dr. Hanna and

The policy of the government in relation to BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. -- Of Blackwood we Utah is clearly indicated. The insurrection of hardly know what to say. Although it may Brigham Young and his deluded followers is to be called the embodied genius of Toryisn, yet be suppressed, cost what it may, and the sove- its witching rhetoric, its captivating style, its reignty of the Constitution and the laws restored. profound disquisitions, its range of elegant fic-The President's recommendations upon all poetry, biography; historical and fictitious nartion, its slashing yet brilliant criticisms, its ratives, so charm the sense, that criticism is disarmed, and we are lost in admiration. The circulation of Blackwood in England is said to be 40,000 copies. It is also widely circulated in this country, and is universally admired .-Gen. Wm. F. Packer, Governor elect, The publisher recently declared us that

The present editor of the Edinburg is Mr. Reeve; of the North British, Professor Fraser, of the Westminster, John Chapman (the Amerthere is more small change in circulation here of Kansas, and acting Governor during Gov. now than there has been since the suspension of Walker's absence. The cause of his removal, Rev. W. Elwyn. An able corps is attached to of Great Britain.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR HUNTER.—The works are and ever have been, by the highest "Sustained, then, as these distinguished Legislature of Virginia, a few days since, re- order of scholastic ability, and political sagacierary productions of the world; and the ne-Do all in your power to teach your chil- glect of their high claims upon the considera dren self-government. If a child is passionate tion of all classes of the intelligent community, teach him by gentle means to curb his temper. would necessarily argue a corresponding indif-

Every intelligent reader should subscribe to and train him so as to perform even onerous these periodicals furnishing so much "seasonaduties with alacrity. If pride comes in to make | ble intellectual aliment," and which the enterobedience reluctant, subdue him by counsel or prise of American publishers has placed within discipline. In short, learn your children the the reach of all. See advertisement in another habit of overcoming their besetting sins. By to

The Lecompton Convention. A SPAT BETWEEN SENATORS DOUGLAS AND

In the United States Senate, on Thursday of last week, a debate took place on the subject of sign has drawn to the redern metropous a larger number of strangers than any previous one. The panic has driven hither perfect should of office-seekers, who are quite willing Convention, in which Messrs. Douglas and to patriotically serve their country just as long.

BIGLER were the principal speakers. The following is a mere synopsis of the debate:

Mr. Douglas said he was yesterday under the impression, that the President had approved the Lecompton Convention, and under that impression, he felt it to be his duty to state, that while he concurred in the general views of the Message, yet so far as it did approve or endorse the action of that Convention, he catirely dissented from it, and would give his reasons for such dissent.

Upon a more careful and critical examination of the Message he was rejoiced to find the Preshort years since, wrestled on its floor for intellectual honors. The House centains a large amount of promising talent. Your member, Dr. Ahl, although claiming nothing on the score of oratory, is earning the reputation of being one of the most indefatigable working men of the the most indefatigable working men of the large devoting his time and zeal for the intellectual honors. It is true the tone of the Message indicates a willingness, on the part of the President, to sign any bill Congress sident had not entirely approved the action of of humor, full of fun, loves the children, tries to make them happy, and once every year, just as the old corner clock strikes twelve on Christmas the old corner clock strikes twelve on Christmas the old corner clock strikes twelve on Christmas as a State into the Union under that Constitution; but it was a very principle of the President, to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union under that Constitution; but it was a very principle of the President, to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union under that Constitution; but it was a very principle of the President, to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union under that Constitution; but it was a very principle of the President, to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union under that Constitution; but it was a very principle of the President, to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union under that Constitution; but it was a very principle of the President, to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union under that Constitution; but it was a very principle of the President, to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union under that Constitution; but it was a very principle of the President, to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union under that Constitution; but it was a very principle of the President, to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union under that Constitution; but it was a very principle of the President that very significant fact that the President had re-frained from any indorsement of the convention, and from any recommendation as to the course Congress should pursue in regard to the admission of Kansas. Indeed, the President had expressed deep mortification and disappointment that the whole Constitution was not submitted to the people of Kansas for their ac-

Ceptance or rejection.

He proceeded to show that Congress could not properly receive Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Not only the slavery question, but all others, must be submitted to the people of Kansas, as they are guarantied to establish all their "domestic" in-

approbation.

Mr. Douglas contended that the people of He compared the "freedom" allowed by the Lecompton Convention to the "freedom" at the tlie people of Kansas were not allowed to vo c in the acceptance of the Constitution prepared was, that if they had the chance they would vote it down by an overwhelming majority.-He believed they would, and thought that it LONDON QUARTERLY. To meet this bold was a clear violation of the organic act thus to force the obnoxious Constitution upon the ma-

jority.
When Mr. Douglas concluded, much ap-

Somerville, and a host of others enlisted as i.s. Mr. Mason moved that the galleries be cleared, remarking that the decorum of the Senate had been frequently violated in this way. Mr. Hamlin hoped the motion would not pre-

vail.
Mr. Clay thought the applause commenced on the floor of the Senate; and it would be the Edinburg fought, while the Quarterly up- hard to punish the spectators for following that

M. Bigler trusted the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. Mason acquiesced, but hoped that the

next time the offence was repeated it would not be allowed to pass with impunity.

Mr. Bigler replied to Mr. Douglas. He said the Lecomption Convention was called according to law, and had been recognized by the President and the Governor of the Territory .--It was their right to submit a Constitution to the people, or send it to Congress without such submission. If it was right in itself, republiimperatively followed by liquidation, and that cd, could not but prove successful, and they weekly statements should be published of the spon became recognized powers in the British condition of these institutions.

On this whole matter of the currency, the Westminster Review, But there was still been submitted to them. To do so it would not be matter of the currency, the weekly statements should be published of the spon became recognized powers in the British simply because the whole Constitution and not been submitted to them. To do so it would not be matter of the currency, the weekly statements should be published of the spon became recognized powers in the British condition of these institutions.

On this whole matter of the currency, the weekly statements should be published of the Territory had fairly decided on the slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them out of the Union, simply because the whole Constitution and not be made and the people of the Territory had fairly decided on the slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them out of the Union, simply because the whole Constitution that not be made and the people of the Territory had fairly decided on the slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them out of the Union. can in form, and the people of the Territory had President takes a noble stand for national and individual honesty and fair dealing, and if his suggestions are heeded by the American people, the country will flourish and will not fear ple, the country will flourish and will not fear the recurrence of these periodical prostrations.

There was noting in the past many fluence or numbers, which had no special organization, and to ple, the country will flourish and will not fear the fluence or numbers, which had no special organization, and to represent this organization, and to country will flourish and will not fear the fluence or numbers, which had no special organization, and to represent this organization. tablished, with such contributors as Roebuck, Mill. Bowring, Prof. Long, Miss Martineau Pression that it would be best, for both the Union and Kansas, if that State should be submitted at the first allowable opportunity, in was a step in advance of the Edmburg. It de- order to localize strife. He would have prefervoted itself particularly to the topics most in- red that the whole Constitution had been submitted to the people, but persons outside of the Territory have no right to interfere with the slavery question there. He believed that the people of Kansas would now have an opportuevery principal of political economy and morality, the American people have rarely listened more recently, enlisted with Cobden, in the ity, the American people have rarely listened to since the time of that illustrious Democrat, promulgation of Free Trade doctrines. The said the position assumed by Mr. Douglas to-Andrew Jackson.

The present complicated condition of affairs

Foreign Quarterly has been united with the day, was in utter deregation of that which he occupied when he voted for Mr. Toombs' bill. the extreme delicacy of her demeanor, and marked attention to each and all of her distinguished uncle's honorable guests elicited the admiration of all.

But I am extending my letter beyond a propso sensitive rgarding the rights of the people. after having attempted such an infringement upon them.

Mr. Mason exposed and replied to what he characterized as a fallacy in the remarks of Mr. Mr. Douglas explained, and said he had been

nisapprehended.

Mr. Bigler remarked, that in conversation with Col. Henderson, who was an active member of the Convention, he understood him to say there were two Constitutions, virtually. Mr. Douglas-If there are two, I should like

o see the other.

Mr. Bigler—I say precisely similar.

Mr. Douglas—If precisely alike, what difference does it make if you vote for either? Mr. Bigler-One for the free and the other

for the slave State; that is the difference. Mr. Douglas-It makes no difference how many copies they make. The simple question is, they only allow the people to vote on slavery, and nothing else. The Senator from Pennsylvania had assumed an air which I thought unnecessary, and rather intimated to me that he

spoke by authority. Mr. Bigler-I expressed my own views deliberately formed, and they are in concurrence

with those of the President. Mr. Douglas—I may have misunderstood him. I am certain he did not speak for the President. I know that, for the President has just spoken for himself in the Message, in which he condemns the Convention for not submitting the Constitution to the people, and refuses to recommend me to receive it. The President is a bold, frank man, and if he intended to give us an administration measure he would say so.
It is not respectful to assume that we will do
what he will not recommend us to do. Of course I know that the Senator from Pennsyl-

vania did not speak by authority.

Mr. Bigler—I think I am safe in saying, and I think the Senator from Illinois will agree, that the President upholds in his Message the doctrine, that the Convention had the right to form a Constitution and submit it to the people for approval, or send it to Congress for approval. I think it is deducible from the Message that he President does not hold that, because the entire Constitution was not submitted to the people, Kansas should be kept out of the Un-

Mr. Douglas-I infer from the message that the President does hold that the Convention had a right to form a Constitution and send it here. but that it was only the right to petition for redress of grievances under the Federal Consti-tution, and not because the Legislature had the power to constitutie that a legal convention.

Mr. Bigler-Where did you get that? Mr. Douglas—A gentleman (meaning Mr. Crumbull) yesterday read from a speech made by-Mr. Buchanan twenty years ago, to show hat a Legislature had no right to create a Convention to supercede the Territorial Gov-