Independent Republican.

RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY

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MONTROSE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1856.

FRAZIER & SMITH, PUBLISHERS-VOL 2. NO. 48

Fellow citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives : The Constitution requires that the President shall, from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the State of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all

terized the people of America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and commencement of the has been occupied with the care of selecting; Government of the United States. for another constitutional term, the Presi-

emphatically condemned the idea of organizcountry, North or South, East or West

Schemes of this nature, fraught with inealhad countenance in no part of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and, it is to be hoped, transient in their influence.

Personal liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions. of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, barriers for its defense and security.

To accomplish their objects, they dedicate the government organization which stands in fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, who do not partici- geographical line of limitation. pate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our

tred, and by educating them to stand face to lift compact there was. face as enemies, rather than shoulder to

shoulder as friends. It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the been so inflamed into the passionate conmatters in the actual condition of the count- demnation of the domestic institutions of the ry, domestic or foreign, which essentially con- Southern States, as at length to pass insensicern the general welfare. While performing bly to almost equally passionate hostility tohis constitutional duty in this respect, the ward their fellow-citizens of those States and President does not speak merely to express thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship personal convictions, but as the executive with the avowed and active enemies of the minister of the Government, enabled by his Constitution. Ardently attached to liberty position, and called upon by his official obli- in the abstract, they do not stop to consider gations, to scan with an impartial eye the in-terests of the whole, and of every part of the tain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that. even if the evil were as great as they doem

Of the condition of the domestic interests it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it of the Union, its agriculture, mines, manufaction be only aggravated by their violence and tures, navigation and commerce, it is necess unconstitutional action. A question which sary only to say that the internal prosperity is one of the most difficult of all the probof the country, its continuous and steady ad- lems of social institutions, political economic variement in wealth and population, and in and statesmanship, they treat with unreasonprivate as well as public well-being, attest ing intemperance of thought and language. the wisdom of our institutions, and the present the provided the present plarities of opinion or action resulting from thance at the South. Thus in the progress of popular freedom, has distinguished and char- events we had reached that consummation. which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebulled of the attempt, of a portion of the States, by a sectional organization present Session of Congress, the public mind and movement, to usurp the control of the

I confidently believe that the great body dent and Vice-President of the United States. of those who inconsiderately took this datal The determination of the persons, who are step, are sincerely attached to the Constituof right, or contingently, to preside over the thou and the Union. They would, upon de the sense of permission or prolibition, the administration of the government, is, under liberation, shrink with unaffected horror from our system, committed to the States and the lany conscious act of disunion or civil war. people. We appeal to them, by their voice But they have entered into a path which sent the respective States of the Union, and ges of their progress having consisted of a lagitation. population of the United States. Their erect- by what few finen were willing to dordirectly, of faith.

| but on the contrary have disavowed all such of the successive disturbances in Kansas million of him is the explicit and solemn act of that is, to act aggressively against the con- An act of Congress, while it remains un- intentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous. The assumption that because in the organization of the contrary have disavowed all such of the successive disturbances in Kansas million of him is the explicit and solemn act of that is, to act aggressively against the con-

inviolability of the constitutional rights of and tolprevent their extradition when re- Significance on the subject. It was a more tution and the existence of the Union.

tradition of fugilives from service, laws were those of the North, who had repeatedly re- the statute restriction upon the institutions of have the greatest currency, it has been assume tuture, and secure to those Territories an op- curred in by all the parties to be affected by In doing this, they have, at the same time. chaeted in many States forbidding their of fised to confirm it by extension, and who new States by a geographical line had been ed that it was the duty of the Executive not perform to make steady progress in the de-lit, the objects contemplated by the original ing in these United States mere geographi. It is part of Con- uncompatible regulations upon the subject — its restoration and that project also died at in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of resources.

The treaty between the United States and gress whatever. In this way that system of the fillowed the cry. local elections. It needs little argument to Legislation has been recommended by the Great Britain, of the 5th of June, 1854, which toward each other the different parts of the harmonious co-operation between the auth, part had no obligatory force as to the North, as a such power. In previous occasions to cure defects in the went into effective operation in 1855, put an calculated mischief, and which the considerate of the British sense of the people has rejected, could have vers of the Republic, was desiroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and converted by the voice of a sion of lawful ones, by improper influences, the conviction that such measures are not one equal to those enjoyed by British subjects.—

Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution, and the vindication ing to it peculiar strength, male it perpet.

Of this last agitation, one lamentable feathe intrusion of unawith poors, of the expressed, and to enforce on my mind provinces, with advantages the intrusion of unawith poors, of the conviction that such measures are not one equal to those enjoyed by British subjects.—

by violence, or by fraud.

But the people of the Constitution, and the vindication ing to it peculiar strength, male it perpet.

Of this last agitation, one lamentable feathe United States are themselves the alleged. governments in a state of mutual hostility, ority. More careful investigation may prove posing factions or interests within itself, as of self-government.

The President of the United States has not the Report of the Secretary of War.

speciations have been formed, in some of the lion. When it was proposed to admit the States, of individuals who, pretending to seek State of Maine, by separation of territory only to prevent the spread of the institution from that of Massachusetts and the State of of Slavery, into the present or future inchoate Missouri formed of a portion of the territo-States of the Union, are really inflamed with ry ceded by France to the United States. desire to change the domestic institutions of Representatives in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public pol-

themselves to the odious task of depreciating icy. The imposition of such a condition was successfully resisted. But at the same per and quality as compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and there has gal institutions attord more prompt and efficiently as compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and there has gal institutions attord more prompt and efficiently as compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and there has gal institutions attord more prompt and efficiently as compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and there has gal institutions attord more prompt and efficiently as compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and there has gal institutions attord more prompt and efficiently as compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and there has gal institutions attord more prompt and efficiently as compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and there has gal institutions attord more prompt and efficiently as compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and there has gal institutions attord more prompt and efficiently as compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and there has gal institutions attord more prompt and efficiently as compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and there has gal institutions attord more prompt and efficiently as compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and the compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and the compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and the compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and the compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and the compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and the compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and the compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and the compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and the compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and the compromise acts—nay, more, eastern by way of Missouri ; and the compromise acts—nay, more, eastern their way, and of calumniating. with indis- riod, the question was presented of imposing riminate invective, not only the citizens of restrictions upon the residue of the territory particular States, with whose laws they find ceded by France. That question was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of a

In this connection, it should not be forgotten that France, of her own decord, resolved. fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has for considerations of the most far-sighted say compact of our Union. secured, and the blessings it has conferred, gueity, to cede Louisiana to the United States. the steady support and grateful reverence of and that accession was accepted by the Unistatute line in question, was accompanied by ments entirely untrue, and partly by reiterat- tablished, and will take all other necessary in decided and gratitying indication of progress been attended with success, Other Government against the property of the Unistatute line in question, was accompanied by ments entirely untrue, and partly by reiterat- tablished, and will take all other necessary in decided and gratitying indication of progress been attended with success, Other Government against the property of the Unistatute line in question, was accompanied by ments entirely untrue, and partly by reiterat- tablished, and will take all other necessary in decided and gratitying indication of progress been attended with success, Other Government against the property of the Unistatute line in question, was accompanied by ments entirely untrue, and partly by reiterattheir children. They seek an object which the States, the latter expressly engaging that another of engaging that another the relative condition of the white and black States, and admitted as soon as possible, acraces in the slaveholding States which they cording to the principles of the Federal Contemplated by the Organic Law of the Terreceived the slaveholding States which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them and the same tality of theirs; that for them and the same tality of theirs; that for them and the same tality of theirs; that for them and the same tality of theirs is that for them and the same tality of theirs is that for them and the same tality of theirs is that for them and the same tality of theirs is that for them and the same tality of theirs is that for them and the same tality of theirs is that for them and the same tality of their same tality of theirs is that for them and the same tality of theirs is that for them and the same tality of their same tality of theirs is that for them and the same tality of their same tality of their same tality of their same tality of the same ly path to its accomplishment is through religion which they profess that is to say, The repeal in terms of a statute which same description in the States, were beyond burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaught. while it remains in a territorial condition, its was already obsolete, and also null for untermediate was already obsolete, and also null for untermediate the European negotiations by an immediate was already obsolete, and also null for untermediate the European negotiations by an immediate the European negotiations by an immediate the European negotiation of the Executive. But of the Department in favor of a still her European negotiations by an immediate ered populations, and all there is most terri- inhabitants are maintained and protected in constitutionality, could have no influence to incidents of actual violence or of organized concerning the financial condition of the Gov- further merease of our naval force. ble in foreign, complicated with civil and serthe free enjoyment of their liberty and propobstruct or to promote the propagation of
obstruction of law, pertinaciously renewed
the first step in the atterry, with a right then to pass into the conterms is the free enjoyment of their liberty and propobstruct or to promote the propagation of obstruction of law, pertinaciously renewed
terms is the free enjoyment of their liberty and propobstruct or to promote the propagation of obstruction of law, pertinaciously renewed
terms is the free enjoyment of the interior of the interio

thing in their power to deprive the Constitute line, insisted upon applying restriction to tions a field, which, without such repeal, would son is now enabled once more to devote him. a subsequent increase of \$2,750,000 for the the complication and progressive expansion tion and the laws of moral authority, and to the new territory generally, whether lying have been closed against them; it found that self in peace to the pursuits of prosperous in debt of Texas-making a total of \$71,879, of the different bureaux of the undermine the fabric of the Union by appointment; to the pension system; to the peals to passion and sectional prejudice, by a legislative compromise, and on the part of land in law. All the repeal did was to relieve took to participate in the settlement of the preinium, has been discharged, reducing the colonization of Indian tribes, and the recominductrifiating its people with reciprocal hat the North persistently violating the compact, the statute book of an objectionable enactment Territory.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have terms to a large portion of the States. binding virtue in any sense, whether as re-Utah and Washington.

this point, in every form under which the ous population of the Northern States? question could arise, whether as affecting pub he or private rights-in questions of the pub chaetment of new laws of restriction and con- forces of the United States.

The several States of the Union are, by force of the Constitution, co-equal in domes tie legislative power. Congress cannol change souri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nullity; it takes awhy no right it confers none. If it remains on the statute from the statutes, without affecting, either in ! United States.

action of the States, or of their citizens. consumeed in the terms of law, to call leads nowhered inless it be to civil war and ferms, repealed by the last Congress, and all other public prop- mitted to Congress, two subjects of controwhomsoever they will to the high post of disunion, and which has no other possible out believe of the act organizing the Territories of all the fundamental doctrines and principles wise without doing violence to another great erry, to be turned over by the out-going of versy, one relating to the enlistment of sollet. They have proceeded thus far in that Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made of civil liberty and self-government. And thus it is that as the Senators repredirection in consequence of the successive stathe occasion of a wide-spread and dangerous

guaranteed alike to all by the fundamental agitation elsewhere.

tion of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The machine is the foreign distribution of a country with the original States of the perfect equality with the original States.

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The machine is the foreign distribution of the statute book, how completely find an anount of the instantian and fractical country government, though set of the considered as paid on the statute book, how cover, for a number of years; and the people land; on a distribution of the respective States acquisesed in the received the industry and the state of the initiations and supplied with people and s

unconstitutional in effect, and injurious in It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to

spects the North or the South; and so in ef of the United States, if emigration be left which it was necessary to have recourse for not be pressed to payment by the Governfeet it was treated on the occasion of the ad- free to act in this respect for itself, without the attainment of the end, namely, the employ- ment. minds of many; otherwise good citizens, have mission of the State of California, and the or- legal prohibitions on either side, slave labor ment of a part of the military forece of the ganization of the Territories of New-Mexico, will spontaneously go everywhere, in prefe- United States. The willdrawal of that force Such was the state of this question, when peculiar domestic institutions of the Southern against foreign foes or the savages of the fronthe time arrived for the organization of the States possess relatively so much of vigor, tier, to employ it for the suppression of do-Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the that, wheresoever an avenue is freely open to mestic insurrection, is, when the exigency ocprogress of constitutional inquiry and reflect all the world, they will penetrate to the extense a matter of the most carnest solicitude, tration of the Government, the average extist to be attributed to the additional compention, it had now at length come to be seen clusion of these of the Northern States? Is On this occasion of imperative necessity it has a penditure for the ensuing five years will not sation, allowed Postmasters by the act of clearly that Congress does not possess consti- it the fact, that the former enjoy, compared been done with the best results, and my sat exceed that sum, unless extraordinary occa- Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facillutional power to impose restrictions of this with the latter, such irresistibly superior vi- isfaction in the attainment of such results by soon for its increase should occur. The Acts lities in every part of the country have been character upon any present or future State tality, independent of climate, soil, and all such means, is greatly enhanced by the con-granting bounty lands will boon have been very much increased in that period, and the of the Union. In a long series of decisions, other accidental circumstances, as to be able sideration that, through the wisdom and en executed, while the extension of our troutier large addition of railroad service, amounting on the fullest argument, and after the most to produce the supposed result, in spice of ergy of the present Executive of Kansas, and settlements will cause a continued demand to 7,908 miles, has added largely to the cost deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court the assumed moral and natural obstacles to the prudence, firmness, and vigilance of the mil- for lands and augmented receipts probably of transportation. of the United States had finally determined, its accomplishment, and of the more numeralitary officers on duty there tranquillity has from that source. These considerations will

> lie domain, of religion, of navigation, and of demn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of government in that Territory furnishes the means of obhave no self-extending or self-sustaining pow- serving calmly, and appreciating at their just er of their own, and will go nowhere unless value, the events which have occurred there, forced by act of Congress. And if Congress, and the discussions of which the Government a law of domestic relation in the State of do but pause for a moment in the policy of of the Territory has been the subject. Maine; no more can it in the State of Mis stern correion; if it venture to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for them- its future domesticinstitutions was inevitable; the burden of taxation be made to rest as statement of the Postmaster-General respectselves what institutions will best suit them; that no human prudence, no form of legislaif it be not strained up to perpetual legisla- tion, no wisdom on the part of Congres, sections and interests of the country. book unrepealed, it remains there only as a tive exertion on this point; if Congress pro- could have prevented this. monument of error, and a beaconfor warning cood thus to act in the very spirit of liberty to the legislator and the statesman. To re- it is at once charged with aiming to extend

Still, when the nominal restriction of this they were in prejudice, and disseminated in were most consonant with the principle of tion of official books or papers from the files powers. nature, already a dead letter in law, was, in passion, are utterly destitute of any justificate popular sovereignty which underlies our governor for the Government, and requiring all such

While, therefore, in general, the people of the Northern States have never, at any time, the sole sovereign authority of the Union. stitutional rights of nearly one-shall of the repeated, more especially if it be constitution affiliation with those few who pursue their fa-It is impossible to misapprehend the great thirty-one States.

It is impossible to misapprehend the great thirty-one States.

The object of the convention between the to the Treasury. I invite your attention imposing reprinciples, which, by their recent political arises whose duty it is to pronounce on that plated means of revolutionary change of the United States have gression, the first was the strenuous agitation, the people of the United States have safe in the form the benefit of the Convention of the content of the convention of the convent

stitution, as objects of interest superior to all other means were adopted to take away or promise of the country was invited by agitators to place in the hands of the Executive. ______ more part of the country. From recent in ty, which our Minister at London has concluded. subjects of local or sectional controversy, as defeat rights which the Constitution soleman- ments of the units of the uni the safeguard of the rights of all, as the spir- by guaranteed. In order to multify the then if had moral authority over ment concludes, but that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the inflained state of the public the liberty; peace and existing act of Congress concerning the ex- to whom did this authority attach? Not to of the impracticability of its object. So, when mind, take rumors and misrepresentations el there, will prevent such a might prevent such a might be consideration. ficers, under the severest penalties, to par- had zealously striven to establish other and repealed, the country was arged to demand only to suppress insurrectionary movements velopment of their agricultural and mineral convention will have been fully attained. orities of the United States and of the severe of course it could not have had any as-to the Southern encroachments; which ery sprang all government in the United States existing organization, and-to increase the effect of course it could not have had any as-to the Southern encroachments; which ery sprang all government in the United States existing organization, and-to increase the effect of the result of course it could not have had any as-to the Southern encroachments; which ery sprang all government in the United States existing organization, and-to increase the effect of the result of course it could not have had any as-to the two all states and of the severe of course it could not have had any as-to the sprang all government in the United States existing organization, and-to increase the effect of the severe of the end to causes of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between the two all states are the end to cause of irritation between

country, peacefully subsisting under the pro- prience may show it to be imperfect in detail the United States. Revolutionary disorder power to interpose in elections, to see to their | The condition of the Navy is not merely

cal enactment which had ceased to have legal many acts of disorder, it is undeniable, have elections are, in periods of great excitement, gress, of February 28, 1855, "to promote that treaty; for a commission to designate the power or authority of any kind, was repealed. been perpetrated in Kansas, to the occasional the occasional the efficiency of the navy," has been attend months of rivers to which the common right The position assumed, that Congress had no interruption, rather than the permanent sus- best political institutions. But all experience ed by the most advantageous results. The of fishery, on the coast of the United States moral right to enact such repeal was strange pension, of regular government. Agressive demonstrates that in a country like ours, law for promoting discipline among the men is and the British Provinces, was not to extend: enough, and singularly so in view of the fact and most reprehensible incursions into the where the right of self-constitution exists in found convenient and salutary.

This commission has been employed a part that the argumen came from those who open. Territory were undertaken, both in the North the completest form, the attempt to remedy.

The system of granting an honorable discontinuous and most reprehensible incursions into the where the right of self-constitution exists in found convenient and salutary.

This commission has been employed a part to remedy.

The system of granting an honorable discontinuous convenient and salutary. ly rejused obedience to the existing laws of and the South, and entered it on its northern unwise regislation by resort to revolution, is charge to faithful seamen on the expiration of the land, having the same popular designation border by the way of lowa, as well as on the totally out of place; inasunch as existing le- the period of their collistment, and permitting stituted, in consequence of a serious difference. who unequivocally disregarded and condemns existed within it a state of insurrection against cacious means for the redress of wrong the most positive and obligatory injunctive authorities, not without countries, not without countries as to what tions of the Constitution itself, and sought, tenance from inconsiderate persons in each of ful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for system recently adopted is evidently destined the great sections of the Union. But the difficulties, how by every means within their reach, to deprive the great sections of the Union. But the difficulties in the unit a portion of their fellow-citizens of the equal ficulties in that Territory have been extrava- Legislative Assembly of the Territory, or ber of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to pirage provided for by the treaty. enjoyments of those rights and privileges gantly exaggerated for purposes of political Congress, will see that no act shall remain on procure. Several hundred American boys

The number and gravity of the acts of vi-the Constitution, or sulversive of the great all vessels, and will return well-trained sea- relieve our trade to the Baffic from the exaction argument against the repeal of the olence have been magnified partly by state- objects for which that was ordained and estimen. In the Ordinarce Department there is tion of sound dues by Denmark have not yet measure originated in the conception of ex. amount of such acts has not been greater than munities of citizens of the United States, as of the service, I commend to your favorable European powers interested in the subject;

announce the peaceful condition of things in lie service; but being not yet due, and only Is it a fact, that, in all the unsettled regions Kansas, especially considering the means to redeemable at the option of the holder, canrence to free labor? Is it the fact that the from its proper duty of defending the country The argument of those who advicate the ing been shed in its accomplishment by the

The restoration of comparative tranquillity

debt to \$30,737.129, all which might be paid within a year without embarrassing the publiments in the District of Columbia, are es-

the consideration of Congress.

manner of effecting it, are questions of great olition of the franking privilege and his views and general interest; it being essential to in- on the establishment of mail steamship lines, dustrial enterprise and the public prosperity deserve the consideration of Congress. I also We perceive that controversy concerning as well as the dictate of obvious justice, that call the special attention of Congress to the equally as possible upon all classes, and all ling the sums now paid for the transportation

I have heretofore recommended to your It is idle to suppose that the particular pro- consideration, the revision of the revenue consideration the suggestions of that officer visions of their organic law were the cause of laws, prepared under the direction of the Sec- in relation to new contracts for mail transagitation. Those provisions were but the oc- retary of the Treasury, and also legislation portation upon that route, and also upon the sion, or the pretext of an agitation, which was upon some special questions affecting the bu- Tehuantepec and Nicaragna routes. inherent in the nature of things. Congress siness of that department, more especially tions of Congress in this respect, conceived as legislated upon the subject in such terms as the enactment of a law to punish the abstract ment of amicable relations with all foreign principle of our institutions, the imprescript- fiver to his successor : of a law requiring dis diers in this country for foreign service, and ible right of equality of the several States. | bursing officers to deposit all public moneys | the other to Central America, threatened to We perceive, also, that sectional interests in the vaults of the Treasury or in other le- disturb good understanding between the the members of the House of Representation series of Secondary issues, each of which pro- It was alleged that the original enactment acrogated for the Federal Government the and party passions, have been the great in- gal depositories, where the same are conve- United States and Great Britain. Of the ties the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate polarism of the United States. Their elec- but on the contrary have disavowed all such

They have asserted the constitutional Congress and out of the Northern States, in But in what serve can it be asserted that none have ans in various quarters, that it can searcely munication, across the Isthmus of Papama, Those of each and all the States of the gro emancionation in the Southern States. | characteristic of the gro emancionation in the Southern States of the gro emancionation in the Southern States of the gro emancionation in the Southern States. | characteristic of the grown into one evanescent political is occurred in the former. Those of sorders were be said, with propriety of language, to have which might be opened within the limits of Union as States; they have affirmed the con- The second step in this path of evil consists petuity and en thed to the respect of a splead of the respect of the respect of a splead of the respect of a splead of the respect of the stitutional equality of each and all of the left and of acts of the Northern conceded to that Terribeen satisfactorily performed, and we have been satisfactorily performed, and we have been satisfactorily performed, and we have been satisfactorily performed. izens of the United States as citizens, what States, and in several instances of their Gov- compact! No distinct contenting powers of as rapidly as they arose when it came to be tory by Congress, but of injust interference reason to expect, as a result of the year's op- control over territories in or near two of the ever their religion, wherever their birth or ernments, annell to facilitate the escape of the Government, no separate sections of the grant of the frontier in treating as such entered into treating as such entered in the compacts of the Constitute that they were in the frontier in treating as such entered into treating as a restaut of the grant in the contract of the contract into has examined itself, by acts of insurrectionary Extensive combinations among the hostile by incompatible with the main object of the the different sections of the Union; and they claimed according to law under virtue of ex-character, or of obstruction to processes of Indians of the Territories of Washington and treaty, but opposed even to its express stiphave proclaimed their devoted and maltera- press provisions of the Constitution. To pro- other controverted matter of legislation, re- to millify the existing extradition have impos- law has been repelled or suppressed, by all Oregon at one time threatened devastation maltera- press provisions of the Constitution. To probig attachment to the Union and to the Constitution and the laws; of the newly-formed settlements of that re- point has been removed by an additional trea-

of its power, to authorize the appointment of mal-in terms; but they cannot thus bind the ture was, that it was carried on at the immediate degree new officers charged with the execution of its conscience, the judgment and the will of those diate expense of the peace and happiness of suppose that they will not remedy in due sea- tribution of troops, and to the necessity of with our national prosperity and strength, it acts, as if they and the officers of the States who may succeed them, invested with similar the people of the Territory of Kansas. That son, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to providing a more rapid increase of the mili- has had a favorable effect upon other interests were the ministers, respectively of foreign responsibilities, and clothed with equal antiother subjects relating to the army, I refer to dom of trade between the United States and

tection of one well-constituted Union. Thus, and impracticable in execution. And then, in Kansas had its origin in projects of inter-s freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass satisfactory, but; exhibits the most gratifying provinces during the last year amounted to. bere, also, aggression was followed by reac. both reason and right combine not merely to vention deliberately arranged by certain memupon their legality in the Perritories any more evidences of increased vigor. As it is constituted to the legality in the Perritories any more evidences of increased vigor. As it is constituted to the legality in the Perritories any more evidences of increased vigor. As it is constituted to the legality in the Perritories any more evidences of increased vigor. As it is constituted to the legality in the Perritories any more evidences of increased vigor. As it is constituted to the legality in the Perritories and the legality in the Perri tion; and the attacks upon the Constitution justify, but to require its repeal, at this point did but serve to raise up new The Constitution, suprements the organization of the Territory. And Government thight be republican in form, should be as complete as possible in all the and the imports therefrom, during the same the departments of the Government, legisla- when propagandist colonization of Kansas had but it would be a monarchy in fact; and if elements of strength; that it should be effi period, amounted to more than \$21,000,000 ical force, the Constitution and the very exment by its very terms; and Congress or Union, for the systematic promotion of its of Kansas, he would have been justly subject | zeal and discipline of his men, in the reliabil | previous year. istence of the Union. Under the shelter of controversy was in connection with the orthe States may, in their discretion, propose peculiar views of policy, there ensued, as a to the charge of usurpation, and of violation ity of its ordinance, and in the capacity of its propose peculiar views of policy, there ensued, as a to the charge of usurpation, and of violation ity of its ordinance, and in the capacity of its propose peculiar views of policy, there ensued, as a to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the ships. In all these various qualities, the usual control of the unit of the people of the Unit of the last of the people of the Unit of the last of the people of the Unit of the last of in truth is between the sovereign States of views in other sections of the Union. Tell States.

the Union. In the present instance, a politiIn consequence of these and other incidents, Universalway, equally with irregularities at few years. The execution of the law of Convy has made great progress within the last above mentioned treaty.

its statute book violative of the provisions of are now on a three years cruise in our untion- the commencement of my Administration, to The number and gravity of the acts of vi- the Constitution, or sulversive of the great al vessels, and will return well-trained sea- relieve our trade to the Baffic from the exac-

partments of State and War. largely to public strength and security. of definite action on its part, in consideration I refer you to the report of the Secretary I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the embarrassment which might result to

mendations in relation to various improvepecially commended to your consideration.

The Report of the Postmaster-General presents fully the condition of that Department of the Government. Its expenditures for the On examining the expenditures of the last last fiscal year, were \$10,407,808; and its five years, it will be seen that the average, gross receipts 87,628,801-making an excess deducting payments on account of the public of expenditure over receipts of \$2,787,046. debt and \$10,000,000 paid by treaty to Mex. The deficiency of this Department is thus ico, has been but about \$48,000,000. It is \$744,000 greater than for the year ending believed that, under an economical administ June 30, 1853. Of this deficiency, \$330,000

The inconsiderable augmentation of the inbeen restored without one drop of blood have justify a reduction of the revenue from cus-come of the Post-Office Department under thms so as not to exceed \$48,000,000, or \$50,- the reduced rates of postage, and its increas-000,000. I think the exigency for such reling expenditures must, for the present, make duction is imperative, and again urge it upon it dependent, to some extent, upon the Treus. ury for support. The recommendations of The amount of reduction, as well as the the Postmester General, in relation to the ab-

of mails to the Panama Railroad Company; and commend to their early and favorable

The United States continue in the enjoy-

When my last Annual Message was trans

Beside the signal benefits of this treaty to a

the British Provinces in America. The exports of domestic articles to those -an increase of \$6,000,000 upon those of the

Provision was made in the first article of accomplishing the object for which it was in-

The efforts perseveringly prospented since

adjustment of the question with the United tempt is the forcible disruption of a country dition of States on a footing of perfect equalition. When the act organizing the Territoembracing in its broad bosom a degree of ity with the original States.

The forcible disruption of a country dition of States on a footing of perfect equalition. When the act organizing the Territoternal affairs over which the supervision of condition that the sums collected after the ries of Kansas and Nebraska was passed; the as the circumstances required; and nothing to not from vessels and earness halonging to