their honor that they would cheerfully sub- quiet of the whole country are not of greater scarcely adduce arguments in support of this their nonor that they would cheeriuny sub-mit the question of Slavery to the decision importance than the more temporary triumph recommendation. We are bound to protect of the bona fide people of Kansas, without of either of the political parties in Kansas. The lives and the property of our citizens in-any restriction or qualification whatever.— Should the constitution without slavery be habiting Arizona, and these are now without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doc- adopted by the voter of the majority, the any efficient protection. Their present num-trine of popular sovereignty, which is the vi- rights of property in slaves now in the Ter- ber is already considerable; and is rapidly tal principle of our free institutions.

Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law very from the people, and to substitute their masters. onis point has at length been final-own will for that of the legally-ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have instantly been rejected. Everywhere they remained true to their resolution adopt ed on a celebrated occasion recognizing the right of the people of all the Territories-including Kansas and Nebraska-acting thro' the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery. and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States. slavery. The Convention to frame -a Constitution

for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an Act of the Territorial Legislature. whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different enactments. A large proportion of the citizers of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for Delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the Convention.

This Convention proceded to frame a Constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the Convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State Constitutions are so similar-and, I may add, so excellent-that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the Government, no Constitution framed by the Convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust.

State. however, the example set by the last Con-The people of Utah, almost exclusively, begress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval long to this church; and believing with a faand ratification of the people of the proposed | natical spirit that he is Governor of the Ter-

State," may be followed on future occasions, ritory by Divine appointment, they obey I took it for granted that the Convention of his commands as if these were direct revela-Kansas would act in accordance with this ex- tions from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses across the Isthmus of Central America are wants. At the present moment we have no mple, founded, as it is, on correct principles; that his government shall come into collision at best but a very uncertain and unreliable armed vessel in the navy which can peneand hence my instructions to Governor with the Government of the United States, mode of communication. But even if this trate the rivers of China. We have but few Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitu- the members of the Mormon church will were not the case, they would at once be which can enter any of the harbors south of tion to the people, were expressed in general yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfor- closed against us in the event of war with a Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and unqualified terms. In the Kansas Nebraska act, however, this that such is his determination. Without en. as to enable it to blockade the ports at either out of these harbors. Some of our most valand unqualified terms. The Kansas-Neoraska act, nowever, this that she is ins determination. If that the is to end of these routes. After all, therefore, we uable interests and most vulnerable points stitution, had not been inserted, and the Con- it is sufficient to say that all the officers of can only rely upon a military road through are thus left exposed. This class of vessels yer, tion, were not bound by its terms to sub-mit any other portion of the instrument to with the single exception of two Indian gin of the Government Congress has been in would be formidable in coast defense. The an election, except that which relates to the agents, have found it necessary for their own the practice of appropriating money from the cost of their construction will not be great, "domestic institution" of Slavery. This will personal safety to withdraw from the Terribe rendered clear by a simple reference to tory, and there no longer remains any gov-

e l'

be rendered clear by a simple reference to lory, and there in longer remains any got remains and the expense of construct. Since it is and the expense of construct since it is and the expense of construct. The difficulties and the expense of construct since is and in the despoties of a wise and judicious econor were into any Territory or State, nor to ex. have been greatly exagined in the reference to have been greatly exagined to connect our Atland to connect our any remains any got remains and the expense of construct. The difficulties and the expense of construct since is any set of the prove as the people fairs in the Territory. I could not mistake the tie and Pacific States have been greatly exagined to the should be at eve. An overflowing treasure has less our less the people is and extra structure is a structure of the structure and extra structure and extrema struct thereof perfectly free to form and regulate path of duty. As Chief Executive Magis. gerated. The distance on the Arizonal route, ry station where we maintain a squadron, and of prodigality and extravagance in our legis. property." their domestic institutions in their own way." trate, I was bound to restore the supremacy near the thirty second parallel of north lati-According to the plain construction of the Constitution and laws within its limits. Unde, between the western boundary of Texas on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Econo-large appropriations to objects for which they Pennsylvania, there would not be enough the enough the construction of the Construction of the Constitution and laws within its limits. sentence, the words "domestic institutions" In order to effect this purpose I appointed a on the Rio Grande, and the eastern boundary my, utility, and efficiency combine to recom-have a direct, as they have an appropriate, new Governor and other Federal officers for of California on the Colorado, from the best mend them as almost indispensable. Ten of casary to raise the amount of revenue rareference to Slavery. "Domestic institu-tions" are limited to the family. The rela-tions within our knowledge, does advantage to the naval service, and the whole of by loans. We are now compelled to pause any man offering himself with zuch doctrines tion between master and slave and a few oth- comitatus, in case of need, in the execution and the face of the construction would not exceed in our career, and to seruting; our expendi- on his banner. Such opinions, how ever, and ers are "domestic institutions," and are en- of the laws. ment ought not to undertake the work itself, or \$230,000 each. tirely distinct from institutions of a political With the religious opinions of the Morby means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Con-or is worthy of grave consideration. It treats character. Besides, there was no question mons, as long as they remained mere opinthen before Congress, nor indeed has there ions, however deplorable in themselves and gress might assist, either by grants of land of the numerous, important and diversified since been any serious question before the revolting to the moral and religious sentior money, or by both, upon such terms and branches of domestic administration intrustpeople of Kansas or the country, except that ments of all Christendom, I had no right to conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country. Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid, and eco-tions with the Indians. which relates to the "domestic institution" interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of Slavery. of the Constitution and laws of the United The Convention after an angry and excited States, become the legitimate subjects for debate, finally determined, by a majority of the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My nomical transportation of troops and munionly two, to submit the question of Slavery instructions to Gov. Cumming having thereions of war, but also of the public mails.-to the people, though at the last, forty-three fore been framed in strict accordance with The commercial interests of the whole coun public, has been improved as experience of the fifty delegates present affixed their sig- these principles. At their date a hope was try, both East and West, would be greatly promoted by such a road; and, above all, it would be a powerful additional bond of natures to the Constitution. indulged that no necessity might exist for A large majority of the Convention were in favor of establishing Slavery in Kansas.— They accordingly inserted an article in the Constitution for this purpose, similar in form to those which had been adopted by other cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favor of Territorial Conventions. In the schedule, already committed acts of hostility against expediti however, providing for the transition from the United States. Unless he should retrace is clear a Territorial to a State government, the his steps, the Territory of Utah will be in a power. expediting a work which, in my judgment, prospect this presents to our country of fuis clearly embraced within the war-making For these reasons I commend to the friendquestion has been fairly and explicitly re- state of open rebellion. He has committed v consideration of Congress the subject of ferred to the people, whether they will have these acts of hostility, notwithstanding Major the Pacific railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route. The report of the Secretary of the Treasu-"gress for admission into the Union as a State" strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions ry will furnish a detailed statement of the dustrious citizens, who desire to subdue and an election shall be held to decide this ques. of the Government, and that the troops would condition of the public finances and of the cultivate the soil. They ought to be admintion, at which all the white male inhabitants only be employed as a posse comitates when respective branches of the public service de- istered mainly with a view of promoting this of the Territory above the age of 21 are en- called on by the civil authority to aid in the volved upon that department of the Govern- wise and benevolent policy. In appropriatment. By this report, it appears that the jug them for any other purpose we ought to titled to vote. execution of the laws. They are to vote by ballot; and "the amount of revenue received from all sources use even greater economy than if they had There is reason to believe that Governor ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed, Young has long contemplated this result .---'Constitution with Slavery,' and 'Constitution He knows that the continuance of his despotic with no Slavery."". If there be a majority. in favor of the "Constitution with Slavery," power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who then it is to be transmitted to Congress by will acknowledge his divine mission and imthe President of the Convention in its origiplicitly obey his will : and that an enlightened nal form. If, on the contrary, there shall be public opinion there would soon prostrate a majority in favor of the "Constitution with no Slavery," "then the article providing for institutions at war with the laws both of God "then the article providing for and man." He has, therefore, for several Slavery shall be stricken from the Constituyears, in order to maintain his independence, tion by the President of this Conventiou;" been industriously employed in collecting and gate for the service of the year of eightyand it is expressly deelared that " no Slavery fabricating arms and munitions of war, and eight million five hundred and thirty-two shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that in disciplining the Mormons for military serthousand eight hundred and thirty-ning dolthe right of property in slaves now in the vice. As superintendent of Indian affairs he lars and twelve cents. (\$88,532,839.12.) Cerritory shall in no manner be interfered has had an opportunity of tampering with The public expenditures for the fiscal year with;" and in that event it is made his duty the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to sevento have the Constitution thus ratified trans- feelings against the United States. This, ac- ty million, eight hundred and twenty two public sales, in their right of pre-emption, to mitted to the Congress of the United States carding to our information, he has accomfor the admission of the State into the Unplished in regard to some of these tribes. while others have remained true to their al- of which five million nine hundred and forty-At this election every citizen will have an legiance, and have communicated his intrigues opportunity of expressing his opinion by his to our lutiun agents. He has laid in a store dollars and ninety-one cents (\$5,943,890.91) whether Kansas shall be received into of provisions for three years, which in case were applied to the redemption of the public lands. The con-the risk of stopping the wheels of the guard as the public lands. The con-the risk of stopping the wheels of the fullic lands. The conthree thousand eight hundred and ninety-six in unlimited quantities. the Union with or without slavery," and thus of necessity, as he informed Major VanVlict, dcbt, including interest and premium, leaving this exciting question may be peacefully set the will concerning and then take to the mound in the treasury at the commencement of the have become the property of individuals and Formerly, such bills were confined to specified in the very mode required by the or- tains, and bid defiance to all the powers of present fiscal year, on the 1st July, 1857, companies, and thus the price is greatly en- ic appropriations for carrying into effect exthe Government." legitimale authority; and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair A great part of all this may be idle boast. ing; but yet no wise Government will lightly and twenty-seven cents. (\$17,710,114.27.) of speculation as much as possible the extinc- by the President for their examination. apportunity to do so having been presented. estimate the efforts which may be inspired his will be their own voluntary act, and by such fronzied fanaticism as exists among they alone will be responsible for the consethe Mormons in Utah. This is the first reing 1st July, 1857, were twenty millioninine with the tide of emigration. bellion which has existed in our Territories; Whether, Kansas shall be a free or slave State must eventually, under some authority put it down in such a manner that it shall be cents, (\$20,929,819.81,) and the estimated done heretofore, I recommend that the interbe decided by an election; and the question the last. To trifle with it would be to encourcan hever be more clearly or distinctly pre- age it and to render it formidable. We sented to the people than it is at the present ought to go there with such an imposing noment. Should this opportunity be reject. force as to convince these deluded people seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, actual settlers. moment. Should this opportunity be reject. of all moment. Should this opportunity be reject. of all moment is can again make up the issue now so fortun-ately tendered, and gain reach the point she has already attained. Manage has for some years occupied to Manage has for some years o A ansas has for some years occupied too cording to the estimate of the War Depart. The actual expenditures during the first secure homes for our posterity for many genmuch of the public attention. It is high time ment, to raise four additional regiments; and quarter of the present fiscal year were twen- erations. this should be directed to far more important this I cirnestly recommend to Congress. At ty-three million seven hundred and fourteen The extension of our limits has brought want of time to examine their provisions, beabjects. When once admitted into the Un the present moment of depression in the rev- thousand five hundred and twenty eight dol. within our jurisdiction many additional and cause the Constitution has declared, that if a ion, whether with or without slavery, the ex-ion, whether with or without slavery, the ex-emes of the country I am sorry to be obliged are and thirty-seven cents, (\$23,714,528,37.) populous tribes of Indians, a large proportion to recommend such a measure ; but I feel of which three million eight hundred and of which are wild, untractable, and difficult last ten days of the session, he is not require

bafors the great tribunal of the American majority of the people, no human power can i recommend to Congress the establishment maining three quarters, to 30th June, 1858, distant States and Territories. Hence, ex. to appropriation bills; but fortunately, un.

ritory are reserved. The number of these increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages is very small; but it u were greater. the under which they labor. Besides, the proprovision would be equally just and reasona. posed Territory is believed to be rich in minble. These slaves were brought into the eral and agricultural resources, especially in for the members of a convention, thereafter Territory under the Constitution of the Uni-to be elected, to withhold the question of Sla-ted States, and are now the property of their States to California are now carried over it masters: This point has at leight been final. throughout its whole extent, and this route dred and eighty six dollars and ninety, cents,

that the citizens of one and all of them shall the only safe theory of the Constitution .have the right to take into it whatsoever is Whilst this principle shall guide my public stitution. To have summarily confiscated war making power, Congress may approprithe property in slaves already in the Terri- ate money for the construction of a military tory, would have beer an act of gross injus. road through the Territories of the United tice, and contrary to the practice of the older States, when this is absolutely necessary for

States of the Union which have abolished the defense of any of the States against foreign invasion. The Constitution lias con-A territorial government was established for ferred upon Congress power "to declare that authority should be given to supply any "A territorial government was established for iterrate upon congress, approved the 9th war," " to raise and support armies," " to temporary deficiency by the issue of a limit. September, 1850, and the Constitution and provide and maintain a navy," and 4 to call

tended over it. "so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable." This important and responsible public duties, and act provided for the appointment by the among them there is none so sacred and so the tariff of Y President; by and with the advice and con-imperative as that of preserving our soil ation for so

sent of the Senate, of a Governor, who was to from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The be ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a Constitution has, therefore, left nothing on development of its results as a revenue measecretary, three judges of the supreme court, this point to construction, but expressly re- sure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, a marshall, and a district attorney. Subse- quires that " the United States shall protect quent acts provided for the appointment of each of them [the States] against invasion." the officers necessary to extend our land and Now, if a military road over our own Terri-

our Indian system over the Territory. Brig- torios he indisponsably personally personally personally personally personally be invader, to enable ham Young was appointed the first Governor us to meet and reput the invader, it follows, on the 20th September, 1850, and has held as a necessary consequence, not only that we General. They all contain valuable and imthe office ever since. Whilst Governor Young possess the power, but it is our importative portant information and suggestions which I has been both Governor and suggestions which I duty to construct such a road. It would be commend to the fururable constituents of Indian affairs throughout this period, he an absurdity to invest a Government with Congress. has been at the same time the head of the the unlimited power to make- and conduct church called Latter Day Saints, and profess. war, and at the same time deny to it the only es to govern its members and dispose of their means of reaching and defeating the enemy property by direct inspiration and authoricy at the frontier. Without such a road it is from the Almighty. His power has been, quite evident we cannot " protect" California existing circumstances, to be indispensable. therefore, absolute over both church and and our Pacific possessions "against invas-

ion." We cannot by any other means trans-port men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend these remote and distant portions of the Republic.

Experience has proved that the routes roads.

people, never differed about its true meaning prevent them from changing it within a brief of a territorial government over Arizona, in- are fifty-one million two hundred and forty- pensive military expeditions are frequently der the late excellent law allowing a salary on this subject. Everywhere throughout the period. Under these circumstances it may corporating with it such portions der expedient. Fixed lars and four cents, (\$51,248,530,04,) includ- lawless and hostile.

hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hun-diced to adopt habits of industry. So far as on our just regard. To this I know, from dred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-seven the experiment has been tried, it has worked my long acquaintance with them, they are cents, (\$426,875.67.)

to be less expensive than the present system The whole number of Indians within on territorial limits is believed to be, from the The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was twenty-nine million sixty thousand three hunbest data in the Interior Department, about (\$29,060,380.90.) The amount referenced since the 1st of July 325.000.

The tribes of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, settled in the territory was three million eight hundred and ninetyset apart for them west of Arkansas, are rapfive thousand two hundred and thirty-two expense, both equality and justice demand ed to Congress is the only true, as well as dollars and thirty-nine cents, (\$3,895,232.39) -leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of twenty-five million one hundred and sixtyrecognized as property by the common con- conduct, I consider it clear that under the five thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty one cents (\$25,165,154.51. States.

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, ed amount of Treasury notes, is approved, laws of the United States were thereby ex. forth the militia to repel invasions." These and I accordingly recommend the passage of

As stated in the report of the Secretary, the tariff of March 3, 1857, has been in operation for so short a period of time, and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just at least for the present, to undertake its reby the President. vision.

I transmit lierewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster are transported. commend to the favorable consideration of

I have already recommended the raising of four additional regiments, and the report of the Secretary of War presents strong reasons proving this increase of the army under

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 the act of Congress approved August 18, 18 obliged on many occasions to hire such steam-56, and by the appropriation of \$666.883, made by the act of March 3, 1857, leaving ers from individuals to supply its pressing \$252,768 to be carried to the credit of the full concurrence, as the one, in my judgment, best calculated to attain the important obects contemplated by Congress.

The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect, should it cause both the Government and the people to return to sthe citizens of each state shall be entitled to small expenditure to keep them in commis-The difficulties and the expense of construct-sion. In time of peace they will prove as the practice of a wise and judicious economy, all the privileges and immunities of certizenv to at Boouville. An overflowing treasury has led to habits sential of which is the protection of person and pected. It is stated on high authority that vorable. For obvious reasons, the Govern- two millions three hundred thousand dollars, tures with the utmost vigilance ; and in per- in happy sympathy with a support of the Calforming this Juty, I pledge my cooperation hour miniorny Convention .- Phil. Press. to the extent of my constitutional competen-It ought to be observed, at the same time, that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accom-plish important national objects intrusted to opposition to the new Constitution of Kansas, Legislature elected on Oct. 5th shall not be tions with the Indians. Our system for the disposed of the public as may be necessary for the common de-sustain. The list includes every Democratic balls individual to the function of the public as may be necessary for the common delands, originating with the Fathers of the Re-public, has been improved as experience it is our duty to confine our appropriations the Dubugue Northwest; every Democratic, requesting the Territorial Legislature, in their it is our duty to confine our appropriations pointed the way, and gradually adapted to to objects of this character, unless in cases paper in Wisconsin, without exception; every extra session, to frame an election law and the growth and settlement of our Western where justice to individuals may demand a Democratic paper in Michigan and Indiana submit the Topeka and Lecompton Constitu-States and Territories. It has worked well different course. In all cases, care ought to. union. And although advantages of this in practice. Already thirteen States and sev- be taken that the money granted by Conkind, whether postal, commercial, or political, en Territories have been carved out of these gress shall be faithfully and economically apsays that the Democracy represented by lands, and still more than a thousand millions plied. these papers and whose sentiments are liter-ed by them, polled at the last election, 526,-Under the Federal Constitution, "everyof acres remain unsold. What is boundless bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before 000 votes for Buchanan. The Democratic ture prosperity and power! We have heretofore disposed of 363,862,it becomes a law," be "approved and signed by the President ; and, if not approved, "he 464 acres of the public land. shall return it with his objections to that the Lecompton Constitution. While the public lands as a source of rev-House in which it originated." In order to cnue are of great importante, their import-2537 The Administration give no sign of perform this high and responsible duty, suffiance is far greater as furnishing homes for a ielding, nor do we think they will, although cient time must be allowed the President to hardy and independent race of honest and inthere are many speculations to the contrary. read and examine every bill presented to him for approval. Unless this be afforded, the Constitution becomes a dead letter in this particular; and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing the President's approval and signature into the Treasury during the fiscal year cul-ing the 30th June, 1857, was sixty-eight mill- were already in the public treasury. To dobelieve that he has actually performed this dots when in truth nothing is in many case. ion six hundred and thirty-one thousand five squander away this richest and noblest inher- duty, when, in truth, nothing is, in many cashundred and thirteen dollars and sixty seven liance which any people have ever enjoyed es, more unfounded. cents, (\$68,631,513,67.) which amount, with the balance of nineteen million nine hubdred, and one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-five cents. (\$10,001] five dollars and furty-five cents, (\$19,901,- any people. While I do not deny to Con- most important husiness of each session is. 325,45,) remaining in the treasury At the gress the power, when acting bona fide as a generally crowded into its last hours, and the commencement of the year, made an agere proprietor, to give away portions of them for alternative presented to the President is either to violate the constitutional duty which the purpose of increasing the value of the rehe owes to the people, and approve bills maindler, fet, considering the great tempta-tion to abuse this power, we cannot be too which, for want of time, it is impossible ho biolitic mive examined, or, by his refusal to do this, subject the country and individuals to great loss and inconvenience. Besides, a practice has grown up of late vears to legislate in appropriation bills at the last hours of the session, on new and impor-tant subjects. This practice constrains the President either to suffer measures to become laws which he does not approve, or to incur the risk of stopping the wheels of the Gov. should have examined, or, by his refusal to public. cautious in its exercise. Actual settlers under existing laws are protected against other purchasers at the thousand seven hundrad and twenty-four dol. the extent of a guarter section, or 160 acres years to legislate in appropriation bills at the lars and eighty fire cente, (\$70,822,724.85,) of land. The remainder may then be dis- last hours of the session, on new and imporposed of at public or entered at private sale tant subjects. This practice constrains the sequence has been that large portions of them ernment by veloing an appropriation bill.tion" at least, keeping their Congressmen at seventeen million seven hundred and ten hanced to those who desire to purchase for isting hws and the well-established policy of Washington until they are thoroughly conthousand one bundred and tourteen dollars actual settlement. In order to limit the area the country, and little time was then required versant with parliamentary usages and the tactics which have always rendered the The receipts into the treasury for the first tion of the Indian title and the extension of For my own part, I have deliberately de Southern members so powerful even when quarter of the present fiscal year, commence the public surreys ought only to keep pace termined that I shall approve no bill which I in the minority. As a debater and a factibave not examined, and it will be a case of cian, Mr. Grow ranks with the oldest stagers ing a mail mud wagest on the back Calais hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hun- . If Congress should hereafter grant alternate extreme and most urgent necessity which in Congress, while he enjoys the respect of route, from Beddington to the next stopping and humanity itself requires that we should dred and nineteen dollars and eighty-one sections to States or companies, as they have shall ever induce me to depart from this his political opponents.-Bradford Reporter place, twenty miles from this city toong with receipts of the remaining three quarters, to mediate sections retained by the Govern- recommend that the two Houses would althe 30th June, 1858, are thirty-six million ment should be subject to pre-emption by low the President at least two days previous to the adjournment of each session, within miles north of Williamsport, ruptured a on him, he les gothe contents of a rife, which session. In a large majority of cases, no great public inconvenience can arise from the during the hunt, in the course of which the gor (Me.) Union. General had shot a fine buck .- Philadelphia Bulletin, Start & Server of the drive

lars and jour cents, (\$51,248,530.04,) includ-ing interest, on the public debt; making an aggregate of serenty-bur million nine hun-dred and sixty-lines thousand fifty-right dol-lars and forty-one cents, (\$74,963,058,41;) to be the batter policy to colonize them in leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of four rodiments of education and be gradually in-have for this very reason peculiar charms up-have for this very reason peculiar charms up-to the four rodiments of education and be gradually in-have for this very reason peculiar charms up-to the four rodiments of education and be gradually in-have for this very reason peculiar charms up-to the four rodiments of education and be gradually in-

well in practice, and it will doubtless profin eminently entitled. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

The Lemmon Slave Case. A New York correspondent of the Phila-

delphia Bulletin, writing on the Sth inst., -

The Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a idly advancing in education and in all the arts decision in the celebrated "Lemmon Slave of civilization and self government; and we Case." It will be remembered that the guesmay indulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorpo-rated into the Union as one of the sovereign It will be seen from the report of the Post master General that the Post Office Departopinion of the Court has not yet been writment still continues to depend on the treasten, but a short statement was given, of the ury, 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, 1,725 slaves, could not apply to those voluntarily post offices have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1,021. clause giving power to Congress to regulate The postmasters of 368 offices are appointed commerce between the several States, con ferred no power to declare the status, which 336 miles; in 1837, 141,242 miles; in 1847, a person shall sustain while in any other 153,818 miles; and in the year 1857 there is ball of the Union. The Court, therefore, are 242 601 miles; and in the year 1857 there

are 242,601 nilles of post road, including persons of those within its jurisdiction 22, 530 miles of railroad, on which the mails A NEW PLATFORM.-The Washington

The expenditures of the Department for Union, a few days ago, published the followthe fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, ing most fascinating doctrines : adjusted by the Auditor, amounted to

"The Constitution declares that the citi \$11,507,670. To defray these expenditures, zens of each State shall be cutitled to all the there was to the credit of the Department on the 1st July, 1856, the sum of \$789,599; the several States. - Every citizen of one State gross revenue of the year, including the ancoming into another State has, therefore, a nual allowances for the transportation office right to the protection of his person and that property which is now recognized as such by Important from Washington - Removal of the Constitution of the United States, any Acting Governor Stanton. mail matter, produced \$8,053,951; and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the treasury of \$2,250,000, granted by law of a State to the contrary netwithstanding. So far from any State-having a right to deprive him of his property, it is its bounden duty to protect him in its possession. If these views are correct-and we believe Department in the accounts of the current would be difficult to invalidate them-it year. I commend to your consideration the follows that all State laws, whether organic report of the Department in relation to the or otherwise, which prohibit a citizen of one stablishment of the overland mail route State from settling in another, and bringing his slave property with him, and most espec-ially declaring it forfeiled, are direct violafrom the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California. The route was selected with my tions of the original intentions of a Govern-

ment which, as before stated, is the protection of person and property; and of the Con-stitution of the United States, which recog-nizes property in slaves, and declares that in the several States,' among the most is- & The reinoval of Gov, Walker is daily; er-

From Washington. From Special Dispatches to the N.Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11, '57 It is stated in confidential circles that the

Democratic delegation from Indiana have had a long interview with President Buchanan, in the course of which they said that on full consultation they could not support the Le. compton Constitution after the expose of Senator Douglas. There can be no doubt that such a consultation was held.

The report, or rumor rather, for it seems to have no definite origin, that Governor Walker had gone to Kansas, was dispatched over the metropolis this morning with elec. tric speed. It produced an extraordinary sensation, for there is a general belief that the President will endeavor to head him of with the telegraph, and behead him officially after the manuer of Stanton, before he can

reach the Territory It is to be hoped that Governor Walker has really gone for his presence in Kansas tion involved is the right of a citizen of a and his prompt action in concert with the Slave State to bold his slave, as such in this Legislature may prevent a civil war, which State. Judges Mitchel, Clerke, Davies and otherwise seems almost inevitable. He will Peabody agreed in denying this right, while do well while in Kansas to keep out of the Judge Roosevelt thought otherwise. The way of dispatches and letters from the East at least for a few days. The President is highly elated with the

conclusions arrived at. The ground upon action of the Senate in confirming Gen. Den. which the Court bases its decision is that the ver, and with what he, considers the general act of 1817, with the addition made to it in success of his recent. Kansas policy. He is act of 1817, with the addition made to it in 1830 and the repeal of 1841, declares, that every slave brought into this State shall be free. Comity does not require any State to extend any greater privileges to citizens of the present state of Northern feeling; and, inship from long theory of the South of understanding other States than it grants to its own. The unable from long absence, abroad and from section in relation to the rendition of lagitive the natural reluctance of old age to receive new ideas, to judge for himself, and to real brought into the State by their masters. The ize the immedia stride which the country has made in an Anti-Slavery direction, Mr. Buchanan is lamentably deceived as to the true state of the Kansas difficulty. There is reason to fear that he will complicate the matter beyond extriction, if he carries into execution his present purpose toward Gov. Walker. The breach between Senator Douglas and the South is hourly widening. There is much violent talk against him, even to the extent

of treatening to have him, or at least to tar and feather him. These menaces are of course idle, and will come to nothing, but they indicate the depth of the blow he has privileges and immunities of citizens in the dealt the Slave Power. . Ile will resume the

fight on Monday, when Senator Green et Missouri is to begin the crushing process.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 9 --- The President sent into the Senate to day the nomination of General Denver, as the successor of Mr. Stanton, the present acting Governor of Kan. sas, who has been removed in consequence of his having called a special session of the Kansas Legislature, which is viewed as a violation of the instructions given to Governor Walker and himself to The matter will probably occasion an exciting debate when the nomination is considered in Executive ses sion by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10,-Gen. Denver's appointment as Secretary of State of Kanas was confirmed by 29 Democratic votes to 19 Republicans against it. Mr. Douglas was absent. Gon. Denver has been telegraphed

hould he now move in the directon of Ka sas, this result would immediately follow.

Kansas News.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857 .- The St. Louis Democrat has received letters from Kansas to hight, containing the proceedings of the delegates to the Convention held at Law rence on the 21 inst. The entire Territory was represented. Charles Robinson was the President. Resolutions were unanimously

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS AND THE KANSAS adopted, repudiating the Lecompton CONSTITUTION.-The Chicago Times gives a tution; pledging craseless bostility to it; do list of the Democratic newspapers in the nouncing the elections to be held on the 21st which President Buchanan is understood to suspended by any Constitution of State Gov and in Ohio, except the Cincinnati Enquirer tions to the people-the one receiving a ma-which has expressed no opinion; and the en. jority of the legal votes to become the fundatire Democratic press of Illinois. The Times | mental law of the State of Kensus,

A resolution was also passed returning thanks' to Secretary Stanton for calling a special session of the Legislature. Speeches were made by Gov. Robinson press of other northern States, though not Gen., Lane, and Messre, Tucker, Redpath, quite so unanimous, is generally opposed to | and others, I'd a managed to going

> HOBRIELE MURDER !--- MAN KILLED AND THROWN INTO A WELL -GREAT EXCITEMENT. We stop the press to announce one of the most awful murders ever perpetrated in Lu-

The Administration is controlled by the South and the South itself is controlled by the George Matthias, an old man known as men whose great purpose is a dissolution of the Union. It is idle to urge upon such men the Easton turnplice, seven miles from Wilkes that the policy of the Adiministration will de-stroy the ascendency of the Democratic par-a week. His absence from town, where he ty, because with them that ascendency is only had been expected, caused inquiry, and Mai a secondary consideration. Nor are they restrained by the obvious impossibility of effecting any permanent lodgment of Slavery . A man named William Miller had been

war in Kansas, by attempting to force the to him and gone. West, which constitution through Congress. They searched and found the body in the

or, failing in that, they hope to foment sec- well in 16 feet of water, several gashes with tional passions to a degree which will bring a hatchet in his head, three of them to the about secession, and realize the dream of a brain, a chain round his waist with wolarge Southern Confederacy .--- Washington Re- flat stones attached, and stones thrown on him from the month of the well.

duties confided to him. The people of this nate a son of Matthian as in necomplice.-District have adopted one Southern " institu- The son had taken away half the things from the old man's house. I there week. - Wilker

Barre Times, Dec. 9.

STAGE ATTACKED BE WOLVES -- On Wednesday night last, as Met Mitchel was drivout passengers; his team was besst by a pick ernor elect, while out hunting, about thirty fierce and noisy. As they pressed hard up his numerous friends at the success enjoyed on the back route and very and acious. - Ben-

The St. Louis Demotrat is informed

The President has nominated the that some Indians are now held in slavery by

c channels by and all for the support of the sup