gress to pass over all subordinate and inter-tained.

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery against the senexisting agitation during the brief period reguired to make the constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people. never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their question of slavery to the bona ride people of Kansas, without restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the that it would be a sufficient compliance with the organic law for the members of a congaly ascertained majority of all their conjected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the Territories-including Kansas and Nebraska-acting through 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

The convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met onthe first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the territo ial legislature whose execuments. A large proportion of the cilizens 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 agect the legality of the convention.

with the other States.

on the 7th day of November. But little difgeneral provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and, I may ald, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the government, no constitution framed by authority from the Almighty. His power has and at the same time deny to it the only the convention of a Territory preparatory to been, therefore, absolute over both Church means of reaching and defeating the enemy its admission into the Union as a State had been submited to the people.

last Congress, requiring that the constitution fanatical spirit that he is governor of the of Minresots "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future tions from Heaven. In therefore, he chooses to defend those remote and distant portions occasions, I took it for granted the convent that his government that come into collission of the republic. this example, founded, as it is on correct the members of the Mormon church will yield principles; and hence my instructions to Gov. implicit obedience for his will.

Walker, in favor of submitting the constitut Unfortunately, existing facts tion to the people, were expressed in general

and unqualified ferms. requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not bound by its terms to submit by its terms to submit any other portion of own personal safety to with raw from the own territories; and ever since the origin of the instrument to an election except that which relates to the "domestic institution of slavery."

tions" have a direct as they have an approprinte reference to slavery. Domestic tutions," are limited to the family. 'The relation, between master and slave and a fewother Congress, nor indeed has there since been any the "domestic institution" of slavery.

the constitution for this purpose similar in tain his power by force, and has already form to those which had been adopted by committed acts of hostility against the Unit-other territorial conventions. In the schedule ed States. Unless he should retrace his steps however, providing for the transition from a the Territory of Utah will be in a state of auxiliary arguments in favor of expediting territorial to a State government, the question open rebellion. He has committed these acts has been fairly and explicitly referred to the of hostility no withstanding Major Van Vliet people, whether they will have a constitution an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the "with or without slavery."

commanding general to purchase provisions

idopted by the convention "shall be sent to assurances of the peaceful intentions of the Congress for admission into the Union as a Covernment, and that the troops would only State." an election shall be held to decide this be employed as a posse commitatus when calquestion, at which all the white male inhabi- led on by the civil authority to aid in the extants of the Territory above the age of 21 are ecution of the laws. entitled to rote. They are to vote by hallot, and the ballots cast at said election shall be shall be endorsed "constitution with slavery," and " constitution with no slavery."

If there be a majority in favor of the "constitution with slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the president of the convention in its original form. If, on the "constitution with no slavery," "then the article providing for slavery shall be of this convention;" and it is equies to declared that " ne slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas except that the right of property in slaving now is the Territory shall in no ma nee Le interfered with " and in that event it is nade his duty to have the constitution thus sat fied transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the

the Union, with or without elavery," and thus must such or its and if any policy of the rest part of this may be idle boasting, in the treasury at the commencement of the property of land. The remainder may then be dispositely that its treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the first July, 1857, sever of at public, or entered at private sale in dity-to-do so having been presented, this will mate the efforts which may be inspired by be their own reluntary act, and they alone such phreneted fanatacism as exists among and one hundred, and fourteen dollars and be responsible for the consequences

brought to hear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard State must eventually, under some authority and humanity itself requires that we should the will of his constituents. The truth is, be decided by an election; and the question that no other authentic and satisfactory mode can never be more clearly or distinctly pretthe last. To trifle with it would be to enexists of ascertaining the will of a majority scutse to the people than it is at the present countries it not to render it formidable. We of the people of any State of Territory on an moment. Should this opportunity be rejected ought to go there with such an imposing emportant and exciting question like that of she may be involved for years in domestic she by in Kansas, except by leaving it to a discord, and possibly in civil war, before she direct vote. How wise then, was it for Con- can again reach the point she has already at

source of all legitimate power under our in much of the public attention. It is high complish this object, it will be necessary, actiment of the people, this could have no other long since, to manage her own affairs in her confident of the support of Congress, cost effect than to continue and to exasterate the lown way. If her constitution on the subject what it may, in suppressing the insurrection ower can prevent them from changing it Territory of Utah. within a brief period: Under these circumstances it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be honor, that they would cheerfully submit the adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small: but if it were greater the progreat doctrine of popular sovereignty, which vision would be equally just and reasonable. is the vital principle of our free institutions. These slaves were brought into the Territory Had it then been insignated from any quarter under the constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters.

This point has at length been finally decidvention thereafter to be elected to withhold ed by the highest judicial tribunal of the the question of slavery from the people, and country—and this upon the plain principle the question of slavery from the people, and country—and this upon the plain principle to substitute their own will for that of a lethant when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense stituents, this would have been instantly re- both equality, and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognised property by the common constitution. To have summarily confiscated the prop-

crty 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 nion which have abolished slavery. UTAH.

laws of the United States were thereby exlawful existence had been recognized by set provided for the appointment by the navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel Congress in different forms, and by different President, by and with the advice and consent invasions." These high svereign powers neces-Marshal, and District Attorney. Subsethe officers necessary to extend our land our Indian system over the Territory. Brig-

This consistion proceeded to frame a ham Young was appointed the first Governor constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 20th of September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Governor Young ficulty occurred in the convention, except on has been both Governor and Superintendent the subject of slavery. The fruth is that the of indian Affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Laur. Day Saints, and rofesses to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration, and and State.

cen submitted to the people.

The people of Utah, alinost exclusively belong to this Church, and believing with a actividance with with the government of the United Staths,

Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination .-In the Kansas Nebraska act, however, this | cecurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents have found it necessary for their only tely upon a military road through our Territory, and there no longer remains any the government Congress has been in the government in Utah but the despotism of This will be rendered clear by a simple Brigham Young. This being the condition reference to its language. It was "pot to of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake. legislate slavery into any Territory or State, the path of duty. As Chief Executive Mag nor to exclude it therefrom, but leave the istrate I was bound to restore the supremac people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own in order to effect this purpose, I appointed a way." According to the plain constitution of the sentence the words "domestic institution Utah, and sent with them a military force for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a posse comitalus, in case of need, in the execution of the

With the religious opinions of the Mormons are "domestic sustitutions," and are distinct as long as they remained mere opinions, how-from institutions of a political character.— ever deplorable in themselves and revolving Besides, there was no question then before to the moral and religious sentiments of al Christendom, I had no right to interfere .serious question before the people of Kansas Actions alone when in violation of the conor the country, except that which relates to stitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdic-The convention, after an angry and excited tion of the civil magistrate. My instructions debate, finally determined, by a majority of to Governor Cummings have therefore been only two to submit the question of slavery to framed in strict accordance with these printhe people, though at the last forty three of ciples. At their date a hope was indulged the fifty delegates present affixed their signa- that no necessity might exist for employing tures to the constitution. A large majority the military in restoring and maintaining the of the convention were in favor of establishing authority of the law; but this hope has now blavery Kansas. Vanished Covernor Young has by procla-They accordingly inserted an article in mation, declared his determination to mainvanished. Governor Young has by proclaed States. Unloss he should retrace his steps commanding general to purchase provisions It declares that, before the constitution for the troops had given him the strongest

has long contemplated this result. He knows volved upon that department of the governthat the continuance of his despotic power ment. By this report it appears that the knowledge his divine mission and implicitly ing the 30th of June, 1857, was sixty eight contenty, there shall be a majority in favor tions at war, with the laws both of God and seven cents, (\$68,631,513 67,) which amount, man. He has, therefore, for several years, in with the balance of nineteen million nine man. He has, therefore, for several years, in with the balance of nineteen million nine them for any other purpose, we ought to use order to maintain his independence, been in hundred and one thousand three hundred and even greater economy than if they had been dustriously employed in collection and fall. stricken from the constitution by the president dustriously employed in collecting and fab twenty five doilars and forty five cents, (\$19ricating arms and munitions of war, and in 901,325 45.) remaining in the treasury at already in the public treasury. To squander disciplining the Mormons for military services the commencement of the year, made an against the public treasury. As Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he has gregate for the service of the year of eighty had an opportunity of tampering with the eight, million five hundred and thirty two objects of doubtful constitutionality or expendian tribes, and exciting their hostile, feel-thousand eight hundred and thirty nine dolar diency, would be to violate one of the most ings against the United States. This, ac lars and twelve cents, (\$88,532,839 12.) cording to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes while ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to see- power, when acting bona fide as a proprietor, State into the Union.

State into the Union others have remained true to their allegiance, enty million eight hundred and twenty two to give away portions of them for the purpose and have communicated his intrigues to our thousand seven hundred and twenty four dolonors units of excepting his opinion by his Indian Agents. He has laid in a store of lars and eighty five cents. (\$70,822,724 85.) opportunity of ex, resting his opinion by his Indian Agents. He has laid in a store of lars and eighty five cents. (\$70,822,724 85.)
wote " Mether Kan as thall he received info provisions for three years, which, in case of of which five million nine hundred and forty necessity, as be informed Major Van Vliet, be three thousand eight hundred and ninety six

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave bellion which has existed in our Territories; put it down in such a manner that it shall be force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare ner best convince them that we are their imediate agencies, and proceed directly to the Rangas has for some years occupied too friends, not their enemies. In order to acime this should be directed to far more im- cording to the estimate of the War Departportant objects. When once admitted into ment to raise four additional regiments, and the Union, whether with or without slavery othis I carnestly recommend to Congress. A the excitement beyond her own limits will the present moment of depression in the rev speedily pass away, and she will then for the enues of the country, I am sorry to be obliged first time be left, as she ought to have been to recommend such a measure; but I feel of slavery, or on any other subject, be dis- and in restoring and maintaining the soverpleasing to a majority of the people no human eighty of the constitution and laws over the

ARIZONA. I recommend to Cengress the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need carcely adduce arguments in support of this mendation. We are bound to protect he lives and property of our citizens inhabitng Arizona, and these are now without efficient protection. Their present number is

ng ; notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they a labor. Besides, the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and ngricultural resources, especially in silver and opper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout ts whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true as well as the only safe theory of the constitution. Whilst this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through A ferritorial government was established the Territory of the United States, when this for Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th is absolutely necessery for the defence of any of September, 1850, and the Constitution and of the States against foreign invasion. The constitution has conferred upon Congress tended over it "so far as the same or any power to "declare war," "to raise and supprovisions thereof, may be applicable." This port armies," "to provide and maintain a of the Senate of a Governor, who was to be sarily involve important and responsible public ex-officio superintendent of Indian Affairs, and duties, and among them there is none so duties, and among them there is none so ecretary, three judges of the Supreme Court sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. quent acts provided for the appointment of The constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion. Now, if a military road over our own Territories be indispensibly necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a pecessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the collimited power to make and conduct was. at the frontier. Without such a road it quite evident we cannot " protect " California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion." - We cannot by any other means

red that the routes across the Isthmus of Central America are at best but a very uncertain and noveliable mode of communication. But even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed Without entering upon a minute history of against us in this 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 the routes. After all, therefore, we can practice of appropriating money, from the public treasury for the construction of such

oads. The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military road to connect our Atantie and Pacific States, have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route, near the 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 within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is, in the main, favorable. For obvious reasons the government ought not to undertake the work itself neans of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country. Provisions' might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid, and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commo cial interests of the whole country, both East and West, would be greatly promoted by such a road; and, above all, it would be powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether pos tal, commercial, or political, cannot confe constitutional power, vet they may furnish a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war making power.

For these reasons I commend to the friend y consideration of Congress the subject o the Pacific railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route. FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the conoution of the laws.

dition of the public finances and of the There is reason to believe that Gov. Young respective branches of the public ervice dedepends upon the exclusion of all settlers amount of revenue received from all sources from the Territory except those who will ac- into the treasury during the fiscal year endobey his will and that an enlightened pub- million six hundred and thirty-one thousand c opinion there would soon prostrate institu- five hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty

the Mormons of Utali. This is the first re- twenty seven cents, (\$17,710,114 27.)

quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing cents. (\$20,929,819.81,) and the estimated of speculation as much as possible, the extension of the receipts of the remaining three quarters to the inction of the Indian title and the extension of the bounty, and little time was then required by the Remaining three quarters to the inction of the Indian title and the extension of the bounty, and little time was then required by the Remaining three examinations in undered and fity thousand olders, (\$36,750, with the tide of surgration. 000,) making with the balance before stated, nn aggregate of seventy five million three hundred and eighty nine thousand nine hundied and thirty four dollars and eight cents. (75,389,934 08,) for the service of the present fiscal 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 dolof which three million eight hundred and ninety five thousand two hundred and thirty two dollars and thirty nine cents, (\$3,895,-232 39) were applied to the redemption of 1 mium. The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters to June 30th, 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 hun-dred and sixty three thousand fifty eight lready considerable, and is rapidly increas. leaving an estimated balance in the treasury dollars and forty one cents (\$74,963,858 41.) at the close of the present fiscal year of four hundred and twenty six thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars and sixty seven cents. (\$426,875 67.)

The amount of the public debt at the comnrencement of the present fiscal year was twenty nine million sixty thousand three hundred and eighty six dollars and ninety cents (\$29,060,886 90.)

The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was three millions eight hundred and ninetyfive thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$3,895,232 39); -leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of twenty five million one hundred and sixty five thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-one cents (\$25,165,154 51.)

The amount of estimated expenditures for femainining 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 tem . porary deficiency by the issue of a limited infount of treasury notes, is approved, and and ordingly recommend the passage of such

As stated in the report of the Secretary, the March 3d, 1857, has been in operafion for so short period of time, and under ircumstances so unfavorable to a just develpment of its results as a revenue measure. for the present, to undertake its revision.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretanes of War and of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General. They all contain valuable and important information and suggestions, which I President: commend to the favorable consideration of Congress.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY. I have already recommended the raising of the Secretary of War presents strong reasons proving this increase of the army, under exsting circumstances, to be indispensable. INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

would call the especial attention gress to the recommendation of the Secretary of July, 1856, the sum of \$789,590; the gross of the Navy in fivor of the construction of revenue of the year, including the annual alten small war steamers of light draught .-For some years the government has been bbliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply its pressing an enter any of the harbors south of Nortolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of fliese harbors, Some of our most valuable inerests and most volunerable points are thus

This class of vessels of light draught, great peed, and heavy guns would be formidable h coast defense. The cost of their construcion will not be great, and they will require but a comparatively small expenditure to keep! them in commission. In time of peace they will prove as effective as much larger vessels and often more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a shuadron, and three or four should be constantly employed on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility, and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensable.-Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed two million three hundred thou and dollars or \$230,000 each.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior worthy of grave consideration. It treats of the numerous, important, and diversified branches of domestic administration intrusted to him by law. Among these the most prominent are the public lands and our relations with the Indians.

· \_ . PUBLIC LANDS. Our system for the disposal of the public inds, originating with the fathers of the reritories 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 power.

We have heretofore disposed of 363,862.4 \$4 acres of the public land. Whilst the public lands, as a source of rev nue, are of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizene, who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with a view of promoting this wise and benevolent policy. In appropriating converted into money and the proceeds were which any people have ever emoved, upon

important trusts ever committed to any peo-The public expenditures for the fiscal year ple. Whilst I do not deny to Congress the power, we cannot be too cautious in its exercise. the conting question may be precedult settlers under existing laws are deliance to all the powers of the mountaint between the conting and under legitimate existing and the powers of the public sales, in their right of pre emption, to debt, including interest and premium leaving the extension and the processity, as no interest, and the conting laws are deliant to the mountaint and the conting laws are deliant to the redemption of the public sales, in their right of pre emption, to debt, including interest and premium, leaving the extent of a quarter-section, or 160 acres ed of at public, or entered at private sale in

Speculation has of late years prevailed to a

The receipts into the treasury for the first quence has been that large portions of them come laws which he does not approve, or to fertile and well-cultivated forms with their have become the property of individuals and first July, 1857, were twenty million time companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced and twenty nine thousand eight hanced to those who desire to purchase Joh hundred and twenty nine thousand eight hanced to those who desire to purchase for Pormerly such bills were confined to spe hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty one netual settlement. In order to limit the sign eith appropriations for carrying into effect If Congrees should hereafter grant alter-

ment should be subject to pre-emption by acnal settlers.

It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to for actual settlers, and this at moderate pri- be presented to him for approval. Under the lars and thirty seven cents, (\$23,714,528 37,) prosperity of the new States and Territories, rule has been hithertone constantly suspended finest and most productive in that regionand the power of the Union, but shall secure THE INDIAN TRIBES.

The extension of our limits has brought the public debt, including interest and pre within 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 o restrain them from committing aggressions on each other, as well as upon our frontier itizens and those emigrating to our distant States and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and classise the more lawless and nostile The present system of making them valua-

ble presents, to influence them to remain at peace has proved ineffectual. It is believed o be the better pollicy to colonize them in suitable localities, where they can receive the ndiments of education and be gradually inneedeto adopt habits of industry. So far as the experiment has been tried it has worked well in practice, and it will doubtless prove to e 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 325,000.

The tribes of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chicksaws and Creeks, settled in the territory set apart for them west of Arkansas are rapidly idvancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self government : and we may indulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorporated into the Union as one of the sovereign States POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

It will be seen from the report of the Postmaster General, that the Post Office Departry, 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 that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least year there were 7000 post offices, in 1837, for the present, to undertake its revision. uniber 26,586. In this year 1725 post offihave been established and 604 discontinuet, leaving a net increase of 1021. The stmasters of 368 offices are appointed by the

The length of post roads in 1827 was 105. 153,818 mile; and in the year 1857, there aroc242,601 miles of post road, including 22,our additional regiments, and the report of 530 miles of railroad, on which the mails are

lowance for the transportation of free mail matter, produced \$8,053,951, and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the treasury of \$2,250,000, granted by the wants. At the present moment we have no act of Congress approved August, 18th 1856, armed vessel in the navy which can penetrate and by the appropriation of \$666,883 made the rivers of China. We have but few which by the act of March 3d, 1857, leaving \$252. 763 to be carried to the credit of the departcommend to your consideration the report of the department in relation to the establishment of the overland mail route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California. The route was selected with my full concurence, as the one, in my judgement, best calculated to attain the important objects conemplated by Congress.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN LEGISLATION. The late disastrous monentary revulsion nay have one good effect, should it cause both the government and the people to re. economy both in public and private expendi-

tures,
An overflowing treasury has led to habits prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has incuced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required o meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures It ought to be observed at the same time

that true public econemy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects intrusted to us by the constitution, and especially such as public, has been improved as experience poin- may be necessary for the common defence. ted the way, and gradually adapted to the In the present crisis of the country it is our growth and settlement of our western States duty to confine our appropriations to objects and Territories. It has worked well in pract of this character, unless in cases where justice fice. Already thirteen States and seven Ter- to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied. 🔻

THE VETO POWER. which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it be-comes a law," be appreved and rigned by the and discord for nearly four years past. That President; and, if not approved, "he shall re- the intelligent and patriotic men of all sections turn it with his objections to that house in which it originated." In order to perform this high and responsible duty, sufficient time must be allowed the President to read and examine every bill presented to him for approval. Unless this be afforded, the Constitution pecomes a dead letter in this particular; and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing the Presidents signature attached to each act of congress, are nduced to believe that be has actually ormed this duty, when, in truth, nothing n many cases, more unfounded.

examination of each bill as the Constitution equires, has been rendered impossible. The most important business of each session is alternative presented to the President is either to violate the constitutional duty, which he owes to the people, and approve bills which, for want of time, it is impossible he should have 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 years to legislate in appropriation bills, at the last hours of the session, on new and im-

mined that I shall approve no bill which rate sections to States or companies, as they have not examined, and it will be a case of have done heretofore. I recommend that the extreme and most argent necessity which shall intermediate sections retained by the govern- ever induce me to depart from this rule. therefore respectfully, but earnestly recom'no that the two houses will allow the President at least two days previous to the adjournmen reserve the public lands as much as may be of each session within which no new bill shall ces. We shall thus not only best promote the existing joint rule one day is allowed; but this we entered the Baltimore coal mines -the in practice, that important bills continue to homes for our posterity for many generations. be presented to him up till the very last moments of the session. In a large majority of from want of time to examine their provisisns, because the constitution has declared that 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 be taken up and par'd at the next session. Great inconvenience would only be experienced in regard to appropriation bills; but fortunately, under the Into excellent law allowing a salary, instead of a per diem, to members of Congress, the expense and inconvenience of a called session \$80,000 to \$100,000.

will be greatly reduced. I cannot conclude without commending your favorable consideration the interest of the people of this District. Without a representative on the floor of Congressithey have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our regard. To this I know from my long acquaintance with them, they are eminently entitled. JAMES BUCHANAN: WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

## Montrose

J.B. McCOLLUM Editors. GERRITSON.

MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, December 17, 1857.

We are obliged to pmit the proceedings Congress, and a variety of other matter, on count of the length of the Massage. Dr. R. Thayre, of racing notoriety ad-

Memocrat.

enises in another column, most of the popular patent medicines of the day. He has the ngency of Dr. James' Consumption remedy-Cannibis Indica. This medicine has been used with cheering evidence of ultimate success in one case that has come under our own observation.

We notice that the Luzerns Union the Honesdale Herald, and other Democratic Journals make favorable mention of Steuben Jenkins, Esq., of Luzerne, in connection with 336 miles; in 1837, 141,242 miles in 1847, the Speakership of the House of Representatives at the coming session of our State Legislature. Mr. Jenkins has served one term in the House and has shown himself a reliable The expenditures of the department for the Democrat, a sound practical and skilful legisfiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as later. We should be pleased to see him proadjusted by the Addition, amount of the post of the post of the page of a system they profess to a page of the page of a system they profess to a page of the page of a system they profess to a page of the page sents are worthy of the honor

A Prompt Executive. Mr. Buchanan's prompt removal of acting Governor Stanton for violating instructions, and his repudiation of the New York Politicians who deserted to the enemy in the lates municipal contest, deserve especial praise .-An Administration when it has defined and ment in the accounts of the current year .- given publicity to its policy, cannot with safety tolerate in office those who from motives of personal ambition, or thirst for gain lend their influence to its foes. Stanton allies himself with the enemies of Kansas and good government and is immediately notified that his services are no longer required by the Executive. McKeon intrigues for the overthrow of the National Democracy in New York and his official head is forthwith chopped off. Served them right; there should be turn to the practice of a wise and judicious no tampering or compromise with traitors or disorganizers. Mr. Buchanan combines Jackson's firmness and decision with prudence

The Message.

ings of government.

and a very valuable experience in the work-

We print the President's Message to-day. Of course every man who feels an interest in the government of his country will read and study it. In it the three subjects most important in with the utmost vigilance; and in performing public estimation just now the currency, the duty. I please my co-operation to the extent of my constitutional competency, are discussed with Mr. Buchapan's characteristic are discussed with Mr. Buchapan's characteristic clearness and force. The remedies suggested for the embarassments growing out of the monetary revulsion will command the serious considers tion of Congress and the American people. The small note currency is especially reproduted by the President, and we think justly. A determin ation is evinced to force the Latter Day Saints into respect for, and obedience to the federal authorities. The judgment of the nation approves this policy and humanity endorses it. With reference to the Kanens controversy the suggestions of the Message are emineatly practical, and Under the Federal Constitution, "every bill if promptly acted upon will speedily and forever end the unpleasant and at times alarming brawl will hearlily endorse Mr. Buchanan's views in relation to the Lecompton Convention and its action we have no coubt. The Message as a whole is admirable in its suggestions and composition; it is a document which all can read and profit by. er On a late, brief sojourn at Wilkesbarr

we spent a day very pleasantly in visiting some of the many spots of natural and his torical interest in which the rich and picturesque valley of Wroming abounds. Our From the practice of Congress, such an friend Chase, formerly of the Democrat, and E. S. Neibell, E.q. the able editor of the Luzerne Union accompanied us to Prospect generally crowded into its last hours and the Rock, famed for the extended view of the surrounding country, which can be obtained from its summit. From this point the eye takes in at a glance the entire Valley-the Susquelianna boldly breaking through the mountains at its northern terminus and flowing almost noiselessly through its centrethe prosperous and progressive towns of Pitteton and Wilkesbarre-Kingston with its government perfectly unobjectionable and manportant subjects. This practice constrains popular literary Institute-Troy under the fully submitted the cause of the discord that great extent in the public lands. The conse- the President either to suffer measures to be shadow of the Wyoming Monument—the had prevailed in Kansas so long to a vote of all

incht the risk of stopping the wheels of the handsome dwelling houses and the works of government by vetoing an appropriation bill, the various coal companies, all present a sublime, pleasant and interesting picture.-The Rock is about two miles cast of Wilkesbarre and at its base Mr. Van Leer has creeted and gearly completed, a large and commodious Hotel for the accommodation of visiters. It will be a pleasant resort for the people of the Valley during the summer months and we doubt whether our cikizens. who have a taste for beautiful natural scenery. and time and money to spare, could do better than to pay a visit to this interesting apot.

In company with friends Chase and Neibell but our curiosity to learn the mysteries of mining is not sufficiently powerful to lead us cases no great public inconvenience can arise far into subteraneous carerns, and our anxiety in this instance, to keep day light in view makes our knowledge of the manner of. working the mines, and their general internal appearance quite limited.

The citizens of Luzerne have very wisely concluded to expend a portion of their wealth in the erection of good public buildings. The new Court-House is a substantial brick-structure and when completed will lighten the County Treasury considerably—say from

From a hasty inspection of the docket we noticed that quite a number of the Luzerne litigants had already discovered friend Chase's merits and like sensible men availed themselves of his services in the trial of their causes. He enjoys an enviable degree of personal and political popularity among those with whom he has east his lot, and is rapidly rising to eminence in his profession. His late effort in behalf of the murderer, Burns, is spoken of as miniterly, and has made him hosts of admirers. Success to him.

The Lecompton Convention ... Kansas Affairs

We have carefully reviewed the action of the Constitutional Convention lately held at Leompton in Kansas, and confess our inability to discover any attempt on its part to defraud the people of that Territory of their rights under the organic law. The question of slavery, or no slavery, is loft subject to the popular will, and the 21st of December is the time appointed for the authoritative expression of that will. The people have absolute control of the cause of all their troubles and dissensions and can if they choose, dedicate the fair domain in their possession to free labor. Shall they by the faithful discharge of the duty devolved upon them, promptly and without violence secure Kansas to freedom, or by inaction permit the representatives of slavery to triumph? In our judgment there can be but one response to this question, returned by the champions of free institutions. Patriotism and good policy speak "trumpet-tongued" in support of action and a fearless discharge of duty. The destiny of Kansas is in the hands of the tree State men, they have the power and the opportunity to shape its government according to their views. An improvement of this opportunity and an exercise of this power must make Kansas a free State. If then by the wiful default of these adjusted by the Auditor, amounted to \$11, moved to the post for which he is named will stand before the world as the insidious promen slavery is fastened upon the Territory, they While we would have prefered the submis-

sion of the entire constitution to a popular vote,

we cannot be blind to the fact that such a course

would have afforted the agitators an opportuni-

ty to prolong an unhappy and dangerous controversy, inimical to the interests of those participating in it, and to the peace of the Union. We assume that that is the wisest and most patriotic policy which will hasten the admission of Kansas into the nisterhood of States, with such a constitution touching slavery, as her people shall at the ballotbox ordain. For nearly four years the hation has been trembling under the influences of an exciting dispute in that Territory, about negroes. Those influences have reached from Maine to California, from the lakes on our Northein frontier to the Gulf, they are seen in a paraly sectiontional organization, at one time threatening to overshadow the entire North; in the odious and repulsive character of the Massachusetts fanatic and the South Carolina accessionist. That a controversy so fruitful of evil in the past should be ended speedily and by the exercise of the privilege peculiar to American freemen, is the natural and earnest desire of all patriots. The noment Kansas is admited as a State with such domestic institutions as her people shall adopt at the ballot-box, they will have undisputed control of their own affairs; the energies and capitalof mischievous Aid Societies will seck other employment than inciting to civil war; the political vampires who have fattened on the blood of their Kansas dupes will sink into deserved obscurity and the country find its needed relief from internal dissensions. A consumution so full of beneficent promise can bo achieved if all the voters of Kansas participate in the election on the 21st. The preponderance of the free State party was conclusively established in October last, and it is admitted by all that energetic effort by that party is all that is necessary to exclude slavery from Kansas forever. In view of these facts and admissions how can this party justify its contemplated refusal to vote? Let us specify the pretences upon which the factious, non-action policy is to rest. In justification of inaction it is arged that the Lecompton convention did not refer its whole work to the people; that this neglect violates the Kansas-Nebraska law and the President's instructions to Gov. Walker, which are claimed to contemplate the submission not only of slavery, but of the whole constitution, to the people for ratification or rejection. It is a fact however that the action of the Convention accords with the letter, if not with the intent of the organic act, while the instructions though general in their terms could operate officially only for the prevention of fraud and the protection of the voter. Mr. Buch: nan advised, but had no anthority to secure the submission of the whole Constitution to a porular vote. The advice bad it been followed would have completely disarmed the opposition; but it was not followed, and we must regard things as they are, not as they might have been. Before we condemn the Convention for its neglect to refer its whole work to the people, we should try to ascertain whether any good occasion exis-

ted for this neglect. Prior to the organization and during the sessions of the Lecompton body the free State men openly expressed their belief that the people would have no opportunity to vote upon its work concerning slavery; and they avowed the determination to race down any Constitution they might submit. The Convention to avoid the continuance of a dispute productive of evil, and that continually, prepared a form of