The Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 10, NO. 39.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1857.

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The Sunbury American.

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We have connected with our establishment a

We have connected with our establishment a cleeted JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute nearest style, every variety of printing. H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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WILLIAM MUIR. May 3, 1850 .- tf

PHILADEL BIA Wood Moulding Mill,

Willow Street above Twelfth, North Side. OULDINGS suitable for Carpenters worked from the best and thoroughly seasoned material, always on hund. Any pattern worked from a drawing.

The subscriber having purchased the entire interest, will continue the business with increas-

Agents wanted in the various towns in this portion of the State, to whom apportunities will to offered for large profits to themselves. SAMUEL B. HENRY.

July 18, 1857.-3m

NEW STORE ELIAS EMERICH,

ESPECTFULLY informs the citizelis of Jower Augusta township and the public generally, that he has purchased the Store lately kept by Isaac Martz, in Lower Augusta township near Emerich's Tavern, and has just

opened a splendid stock of Fall and Winter GOODS.

His stock consists of Cloths, Cassimeres, Carsiuetts of all kinds, linen, catton and Worsted. Also, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Mousseline De Laines and all kinds of Ladies Dress Goods. GROCERIES, Hardware, Queensware of valous styles and patterns.
Also, an assertment of Ready-Made Clothing

f all descriptions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and aps. SALT FISH, &c., and a variety of ther articles such as are suitable to the trade, If of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Country produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

Lower Augusta twp., October 10, 1857 .- tf. PATENT WHEEL GREASE,

rallis Grease is recommended to the notice of Wagoners, Livery Stable keepers, &c., as ing Screacon to anything of the kind ever ineduced. As it does not gum upon the axles is much more durable, and is not affected by e weather, remaining the same in summer a winter, and put up in tin canisters at 371 and marca 14.1557,-

MUSIC! MUSIC!

AR. O. KIMBALL, late of Elmira, having become a resident of Sunbury, respectfully forms the citizens and others, that he intends id will impart instruction to all who may desire stitution to the people, were expressed in place themselves under his charge, N. B .- Mrs. O. Kimball is prepared to give

structions to a few more pupils on the Piano

Sunbury, September 19, 1857 .-- tf

he \$10 and \$15 Single and Double Threaded Empire Family Sewing Machines.

N AGENCY for the sale of these Sewing Machines can be secured on liberal terms for · County of Northumberland. No one need ply without capital sufficient to conduct the siness properly and who cannot bring referses as to reliability and capacity. A personal dication will be necessary.
The peculiar adaptation of these Machines for purposes of Family Sewing, will, where ever offered for sale command a ready and

mited demand. JOHNSON & GOODALL. E. Corner of 6th and Arch Sts., Philadel'a.

ingust 15, 1857 .-- tf

BLANKS! BLANKS!

ANK Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Warrant Attachments, Commitments, Summons, Suas, Executions, Justices' and Constables Bills, &c., &c., can be had by applying at

DROLEUM PAINTS .- These paints an mixed with water, thereby saving the cost

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

CONCLUSION. In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed." my only desire was that the people of Kansas their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their institution should or should not continue to | President of the Convention in its original exist. Indeed, this was the only possible form, mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of State or Territory are on the representatives from the several districts manner be interfered with; and in that event into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of some districts delegates may be elected by the United States for the admission of the small majorities, whilst in others those of State into the Union. different sentiments may receive majorities | At this election every citizen will have an different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great, not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiency. The election every citizen will have an output of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiency. The election every citizen will have an output of expressing his opinion by his vote, "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery," and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a State must eventually, under some authority, direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Con-gress to pass over all subordinate and inter-eau never be more clearly or distinctly presource of all legitimate power under our institutions.

How vain would any other principle prove in practice. This may be illustrated by the can again make up the issue now so fortu-case of Kansas. Should she be admitted untely tendered, and again reach the point into the Union, with a constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no much of the public atternals. maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the tentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exaspe.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more imrate the exciting agitation during the brief | period required to make the constitution conorm to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebras-OULDINGS builded for Carpenters of popular soversignty, which is the vital Kansas. Builder, Cabinet and Frame Makers principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions for the organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been and are now the property of their masters.

This point has at length been finally dec mained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognising "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 with the other States.

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 differnt enactments. A large proportion of the citizens 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 proceeded to frame a constitution for Kunsas, 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. Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the posed State," may be followed on future occasions .- I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles; and hence my instructions to form a Singing Class, both secular and sacred Gov. Walker, in favor of submitting the con-

> general and unqualified terms. In the Kansas Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not bougd by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." According to the plain construction of the sen-tence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions," are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few others are "institutions," and are entirely distinct from insti-tutions of a political character. Besides there was no question then before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of sla-

The convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined by a majority of ever deplorable in themselves and revolting two, to submit the question of slavery to the to the moral and religious sentiments of all people, though at the last, forty-three of the lifty delegates present affixed their signatures

to the constitution. favor of establishing slavery in Kausas, tion of the civil magistrate. My instructions both East and West, would be greatly proto him by law. Among these, the most promoted by such a road; and, above all, it

They accordingly asserted an article in the
Constitution for this purpose similar in form.

however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a consti-tution "with or without slavery." It declares that, before the constitution adopted by the convention, "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed Seven Do Do 2000
Fifteen Do Do 2000
Fifteen Pive dollars in advance will pay for three year's subresiption to the American.

Postmatters will please act as our Agents, and frank
Postmatters will please act as our Agents, and frank
Question whether this important domestic
it is to be transmitted to Congress by the

> If on the contrary, there shall be a majority ally ascertained. in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," then the articles providing for slavery shall one side of a question, whilst a majority of in slaves now in the Territory shall in no

tunity to do so having been presented, this mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of will be their own voluntary act, and they mediate agencies, and proceed directly to the | sented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic

he Union, whether with or without slavery, ha and Kanzas net, when struggling on a recent occasion to existing its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning of slavery or any other subject, be displeasing in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what if may, in suppressing the insurrection, and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the on this subject. Everywhere throughout the to a majority of the people, no human power Union they publicly piedged their faith and their honor, that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of it may well be questioned whether the peace the bona fide people of Kunsas, without any and quiet of the whole country are not of restriction or qualification whatever. All greater importance than the mere temporary were cordially united upon the great doctrine triumph of either of the political parties in

Should the constitution without slavery be dopted by the votes of the majo rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the constitution of the United States

This point has at length been finally deci ded by the highest judicial tribunal of the country-and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense. both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common constitution. To been an act or gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the elder States of the

Union which have abolished slavery.

A territorial government was established Utah by act of Congress approved the laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; of a governor, who was to be Subsequent acts provided for the appoint ment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the Terri-

Brigham Young was appointed Governor has been both Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs throughout this period, he trust, however, the example set by the last | professes to govern its members and dispor-

The people of Utab, almost exclusively, belong to this church, and believing with a hat his government shall come into collision yield implicit obedience to his will.

officers of the United States, judicial and ex-ecutive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it unnecessary for the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism o Brigham Young. This being the condition affairs in the Territory, I could not mismacy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new Governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a posse commitatus, in case of need, in the exe-

cution of the laws. With the religious opinions of the Mormons Christendom, I had no right to interfere .-Constitution for this purpose similar in form framed in strict accordance with these prin- would be a powerful additional bend of union. tions with the Indians.

to those which had been adopted by other ciples. At their date a hope was indulged territorial Conventions. In the schedule, that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Gov. Young has by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States.— Unless he should retrace his steps the Territory of Utah will be in a state of rebellion. should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic net, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging general to purchase provisions for the troops had given him the strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the government, and that the troops would only be employed as a posse commitatus when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the

There is reason to believe that Gov. Young has long contemplated the result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power dethat an enlightened public opinion there would dence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he has bad an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian Agents. He has laid in ciently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that ne other autherite and satisfactory mode exists of assertations for any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity, and then take to the exists of assertations for any them. The has take in a store of provisions for them of the informed Major Van them. government."

> government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such frensied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons of Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To tride with it discord, and possibly in civil war, before she would be to encourage it and render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it ortant objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the War Department, to raise four additional rethe excitement beyond her own limits will giments; and this I carnestly recommend to speedily pass away, and she will then for the Congress. At the present moment of depression Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be

A great part of this may be idle boasting; but

Constitution and laws over the Territory of I recommend to Congress the establishment of * territorial government over Arizonia, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommenda-tion. We are bound to protect the lives and property of our citizens inhabiting Arizonia, and these are now without efficient protection -Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it thoughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well us the only safe theory of the Constitution. Whilst this principal shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power, have summarily confiscated the property in Congress may appropriate money for the con-claves already in the Territory, would have struction of a military road through the Territories of the United States against foreign invasion The constitution has conferred upon Congress power to "declare war," "to raise and support armies,""to provide and maintain a navy, and "to call forth the militia to repel invasions." 9th of September, 1850, and Constitution and These high foreign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The consti-tution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that ex-officio superintendent of Indian Affairs, a the "United States shall protect each of Secretary, three Judges of the Supreme them [the States] against invasion." Now, Court, a Marshal, and a District Attorney, if a maitary road over our own Territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repell the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an abon the 20th of September, 1850, and has held surdity to invest a government with the anthe office ever since. Whilst Governor Young limited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it day the means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier. Will has been at the same time at the head of the church, called the Latter Day Saintz, and professes to govern its members and dispose our Pacific possessions "against invasion." of their property by direct institution and We cannot by any other means transport means transport four additional regiments, and the report of 336 miles in 1837, 141,242 miles in 1847, the Secretary of War presents strong reasons been, therefore, absolute over both Church states in sufficient time successfully to deproving this increase of the army, under ex. 242,601 miles of post roads in 1827, was 163.

fend those remote and distant portions of the republic. Experience has proved that the routes fanatical spirit that he is governor of the across the isthmus of Central America are Territory by divine appointment, they obey at best but a very uncertain and unreliable his commands as if they were direct revelu-tions from Heaven. It, therefore, he choses were the case, they would at once be closed egainst us in the event of war with a naval with the government of the United States, the members of the Mormon Church will enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes. After all, therefore, we can Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination.—
Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the practice of appropriating money from the practice of appropriating money from the public treasury for the contraction of such

The difficulties and the expense or their own personal safety to withdraw from structing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic 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 Textake the path of duty. As Chief Executive as on the Rio Grande and the eastern boun-Magistrate, I was bound to restore the supre dary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not exceed four bundred 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 by means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies. which Congress might assist either'by grants as long as they remained mere opinious, how- of land or money, or both, upon such terms conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country. Provision might thus be to the moral and religious sentiments of all to the moral and religious sentiments of all made not only for the safe, rapid and economiate the country. Actions alone, when in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country,

And although advantages of this kind, whether postal, commercial, or poitical cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favor of expediting a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war making power.

For these reasons 1 commend to the friend-

the Pacific railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route.
The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public finances and of the respective branches of the public service devolved apon that department of the govern-

ment. By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th af June, 1857, was sixty eight mil-lions six handred and thirty one thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty seven cents, \$68,631,513,67,) which amount, with the balance of nineteen million nine hundred pends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the and one thousand three hundred and twenty-Territory except those who will acknowledge his five dollars and forty-five cents, (\$19,901,325,divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and 45,) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate soon postrate institutions at war with the laws of both God and man. He has, therefore, for several years, in order to maintain his indepension of the service of the year of eighty-eight multion five hundred and thirty-two thousand several years, in order to maintain his indepension. eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twelve cents, (\$88,532,839 12.) expediency, would be to violate one of the most important trusts ever committed to any The public expenditures for the fiscal year

ending 30th June 1856, amounted to seventy million eight million eight hundred and twenty two shousand seven hundred and twentyfour dollars and eighty-five cents, (\$70,822,-724 85,) of which five million nine hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and in its exercise.

Actual settlers under existing laws are 943,896 91) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present year on the 1st July 1857, seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen del

lars and twenty-seven cents, (\$17,710,114 27). The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commenceuts, (\$20,929,819 81,) and the estimated receipts of the remaining three-quarters to the 30th of June, 1858, are thirty-six million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the balance belion three hundred and eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and eight cents, (\$75,389,934 08.) for the service of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditure during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twen-ty-three millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, (23,714,528 37) of which three million eight hundred and mucty-five thousand two hundred and thirtyrestoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the two dollars and thirty-nine cents, (\$3,895,232 39,) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium. The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters to 30th of June, 1858, are fifty one million two bundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and four cents, (\$51,248,530 04.) including interest on the public debt, making and aggregate of seventy-lour million nine hundred and sixtythree thousand fifty-eight dollars and fortyone cents, (\$74,905,058 41,) leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of four hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and sevenly live dollars and sixty seven cents (\$426,-

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was twenty-uine millions sixty thousand three handred and eighty-six dollars and ninety cents (\$29,060,586 90.)

The amount redcemed since the 1st of July was three million eight hundred and ninety five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$3,895,232 49) leaving a balance nuredeemed at this time of twenty five million one hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars

and fitty one cents (\$25,165,154 51.) The amount of estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year will, in all probability, be increased from the causes set forth in the Secretary's report. His suggestion, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by the issue of a multed amount of treasury notes, is approved, and I accordingly recommend the passage of such a law, 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 encumstances so uniavorable to a juni development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revi-

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries 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 commend to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I have already recommended the raising of proving this increase of the army, under existing circumstances, to be indispensable.

1 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 draught-For some years the government has been obliged on occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply its pressing wants. At the present moment we have no armed vessels in the navy which can penetrate the rivers of China. We have but few which can enter any of the harbers south of Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of these har. bors. Some of our most valuable interests and most valuerable points are thus left ex.

This class of vessels of light draught, grees speed and heavy guns, would be formidable in coast defence. The cost of their construction will not be great, and they will equire but a comparatively small expendiof them should be at every see useful. One maintain a sqadron, and three or tothere we be constantly on our Atlantic and and Patt Economy, utility and efficiency fic coasts. combine to recommend them almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be incalculable advantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed two millions three hundred thousand 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 tranches of domestic administration intrusted

Our system for the disposal of the public lands, originating with the fathers of the republic, has been improved as experience. It ought to be observed at the same time pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our western states and Territories. It has werked well in practice. Already thirteen States and seven Territories have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand millions of acres remain usuald. What a duty to confine our appropriations to objects of the character unless in cases where justice ly consideration of Congress the subject of 464 acres of the public land.

Whilst the public lands as a source of re-enue are of great importance, their impor-Under the Federal Constitution, "every venue are of great importance, their impor-tance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with a view of promoting this return it with his objections to that house in which it originated." In order to perform this which it originated." In order to perform this ting them for any other purpose, we ought to use even greater economy than if they had been converted into money and the proceeds were already in the public treasury. To squander away this richest and noblest inheritance which any people have ever enjoyed upon objects of doubtful constitutionality or people. Whilst I do not deny to Congress actually performed this duty, when in truth,

protected against other purchasers at the public sales, in their right of preemption, to the extent of a quarter-section, or 160 acres of land. The remainder may then be disposed of at public or entered at a private sales in subject the country and individuals to great

unlimited quantities.

Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consequence has been that large portions of them quarter of the present fiscal year, commen-cing first July, 1857, were twenty million have become the property of individuals and nine hundred and twenty nine thousand eight companies and thus the price is greatly enhundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-one cents, (\$20,929,819 81,) and the estimated actual settlement. In order to limit the area the risk of stopping the wheels of the govern-

If Congress should bereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they by the President for their examination. have done heretofore, I recommend that the immediate sections retained by the government should be subject by pre-emption to section sections. For my own part, I have deliberately determined that shall approve no bill which I have not examined, and it will be a case of examined. have done heretofore, I recommend that the immediate sections retained by the governactual settlers.

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

The extension of our limits has brought control. Predatory and warlike in their dison each other, as well as upon our frontier citizens and those emigrating to our distant States and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and

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

The whole number of Indians within our erritorial limits is believed to be, from the best data in the Interior department, above The tribes of Cherokees. Choctaws, Chick-

asaws, and Creeks, settled in the territory set apart for them west of Aarkansas,' are rapidadvancing in education and in all the arts f civilization and self-government; and we may indulge the agreable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be lacorporated into the Union as one of the sovereign States. It will be seen from the report of the Postmaster Goneral that the Post Office Depurtment still continues to depend on the Thasnry, 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 expanions 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 7000 post offices; 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,146; and in 1857, they numbered 26,586. In this year 1725

discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1021. The postmasters of 368 offices are appointed by the President. The length of post roads in 1827 was 105 242,601 miles of post road, including 22,530 miles of railroad on which the mails are transported.

post offices have been established and 704

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor amounted to \$11,507,670. To defray these expenditures there was to the credit of the department, on the 1st of July 1857 the sum of \$789,500; the gross revenue of the year including the annual allowances for the transportation of free mail matter, produced \$8,053 \$51, and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the treasury of \$2,250,000 granted by the act of Congress approved August 18 1856, and by the appropriation of \$666,883, made by the set of March 3, 1857. leaving \$252,763 to be carried to the credit of the department in the accounts of the current year I commend to your consideration the report of the department in relation to the establish ment of the overland mail route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, Califorof peace they hem in commission. In time bia. The route was selected with my full larger vessels, and have as effective as much concurrence as the one, in my judgment, calculated to attain the important objects contemplated by Congress.

The late disastrous monetary revulsion both are one good effect should it cause turn to the prament and the people to re economy both in public units, and judicious

An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they neer would have provided had it been necesary to reise the amount of revenue requeed to meet them by increased taxation or byloans. We are now compelled to paus in ou career and to scrutivize our expenditures

that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomboundless prospect this presents to our coun- of this character unless in cases where justice try of future prosperity and power!
We have heretofore disposed of 363,862,In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully

bill which shall have passed the House of 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 becomes a dead letter in this particular; and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing the President's ap proval and signature attached to each act of longress, are induced to believe that he has

the power, when acting bona fide as a preprietor, to give away portions of them for the purpose of increasing the value of the remainder, yet, considering the great temptation to abuse this power, we cannot be too cautious most important business of each session is generally crowded into its last hours, and the alternative presented to the President is ei-

loss and inconvenience. Besides, a practice has grewn up of late years to legislate in appropriation bills, at the the country, and little time was then required

treme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. 1 therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recom-mend that the two houses will allow the President at least two days previous to the adjournment of each session within which no bill shall be presented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule one day is allowed; but this rule has been hitherto so constantly suspended in practice, that important bills within our jurisdiction many additional and populous tribes of Indians, a large portion of which are wild untractable, and difficult to continued. Predators and walks in their dia. position and habits, it is impossible altogether amine their provisions, because the consideration ence can arise from the want of time to exto restain them from committing aggressions tion has declared that if a bill be presented o 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 passed at the next session. Great inconvenience would only be experienced in regard to appropriation bilis; but fortunately, under the cellent law allowing a salary, instead of a per diem, to members of Congress, the expense and inconvenience of a called session will be greatly reduced.

I cannot conclude without commending to your favourable consideration the interests of he people of this District .- Without a representative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard .- To this I know, from my long acquintance with them, they are eminently entitled.

JAMES BUCHANAN. Washington, Dec, 8, 1857.

WESTERN SPECULATIONS .- The St. Paul idvertiser says at the present time there is not less than \$600,000 of overdue and protested paper desposited by eastern creditors in the Banks of that city; that the indebtodness in St. Paul, to banks alone due, of to become due in the next six months, is \$750,000; while the eastern indebtedness of the merchants, and othere to mature in the same period, is \$1 ,200,000. That is the city owe \$2,500,000, of which \$1,500,000 is due to the East. Other towns in the Territory are similuly involved.

Humorous.

Shuoot LEARNING .- A female teacher of a school in England once wished to commun! cate to her pupils an idea of laits. While ane was trying to explain the meaning of the word a small covered boat glided in sight along a stream near by. Seizing upon the cident for an illustration she exclaimed; "If I were to tell you that there was a leg of mutton in that boat would you believe me, would you not even without seeing it your-

Yes, ma'am," replied the scholars. "Well that is faith," said the school mis

The next day, in order to test their receol lection of the lesson, she required-"What is faith?"

"A leg of mutton in a boat!" was the answer shouted from all parts of the schoolroom.

A man up in New Hampshire went out gunning one day last spring. He saw a duck of wild pigeons sitting on a limb of an old pine; so be dropped a ball into his gun and fired. The ball split the limb which closed up and caught the toes of all the birds on it. So he fastened two balls together and fired-cut the limb off, which fell into the river. He then waded in brought it ashore, On counting them they were three bundred pigeons and in his boots were two barrels of

"Boy," said a fashionably dressed young man to the servant of one of his companions. 'is your master at home?" "Yes, sir," replied the boy, "master is at 'ome, but he's madded to his room. He's a growin' of body but his air hand allowed to see any

A good deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very unpepular man put the usual question-"Are you willing to go my friend?"

"O yes," said the sick man.
"I am ghad of that," said the deacon, "for h the utmost vigilance; and in performing all the neighbors are willing."