## THE STAR OF THE NORTH. [Two Dollars per Annum.

## BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1858.

John Er

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territoy. A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar valley, 44 miles southwest of Salt Lake City; and the re-mainder have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities. The march of the army to Salt Lake City, through the Indian Territory has had a Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congravitation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and, cost what it might, the character of the gov-ernment required, that this rebellion should be suppressed and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this than sorrenta. A wiser and better spirit seemed to pre-vail before the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the const-tution. A majority of the people then voted for a governor and other State officers, for a An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the second day of August last, and it re-sulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another constitution, pre-paratory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, ascertained by a cen-sus, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Repre-sentatives. to yield obedience to the constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this ob-ject, as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new governor in-stead of Brigham Young, and other federal officers to take the place of those who, con-sulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, as a posse comitates. in the exemtution. A meror and other State orneers, and for a governor and other State orneers, and member of Congress, and members of the State legislature. This election was warm-ly contested by the two political parties in ly contested by the two political parties in through the Indian Territory. has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, <text> as, and a greater ve y previous election a sus, shall equal or exceed the ratio required + to elect a member to the House of Repre-sentatives. It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experi-ence in resisting the territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constitution in ex-press violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecomp-tion constitution. Surely it is not unreason-able to require the people of Kansas to wait, before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twany. During this brief period the har-mony of the Kates, as well as the great busi-ness interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convalued by another agilation on the Kanses question. By waiting for a short ime, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the sight-os, impediment. This accellent provision, which Congress at any previous electronic was pointed than at any previous electronic A large majority of the members of the legislature elect be-longed to that party which had previously refused to vote. The anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the politi-cal power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the University of the state state in their own has power of the State was in their own random. Had congress admitted Kansas into r he Union under the Lecompton constitution, he legislature might at its very first eession, if have submitted the question to a vote of the receiver would not have a convention to amend their constitution, either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted in the constitution, there are a convention to a mend their constitution, either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted in necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled. Under these circumstances, I submitted to Congress the constitution than framed, with ters already elected a te government into o Comparison the construction of the second se npediment. is excellent provision, which Congress applied to Kansas, ought to be extend-

With Spain our relations remain in an un-atisfactory condition. In my message of becember last, I informed you that our en-oy extraordinary and minister plenipotenti-time of war, and it has hitherto been subsatisfactory condition. In my message of December last, I informed you that our en-

With Spain our relations remain in an one of a distant foreign power, this trade, became relat, i informed you have ore in the second of the s

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> be taken there is to roler it back to Cuba. The truth is that Cuba, in its existing col-onial condition, is a constant source of in jury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Brink to mainter a near the condition of the condition and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain, to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of life and treasure, solely for the paresting slavers bound for that isla The ed ins dury will zear and ability. Ine claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidago, and othspirit examined any proposals which they may think proper to make. I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you late serious difficulties between the United States and Great Britain respecting the right Stales and Great Britan respecting the right of search, now so happly terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. Whilst the demard for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of afains, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate these dark abodes. The been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States for acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable ne-goniation. If this were necomplished, the last relic of the African slave-trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the torritory which we have acquired since the origin of the government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain and Mex-ico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinese with her own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do no now antici-tate, endering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and over-ruling law of self preservation. The Island of Cuba, from its geographi-cal positon, commands the mount of the Massissippi, and the immense and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereing States of the Union. With that Island under the dominof search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded ba had not afforded At the commencement of your last sess-At the commencement of your last sess-ion, I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discuss-ions, the two governments would proceed to settle the Central American questions in a practical manner, alike honorable and satis-factory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the British government for this purpose, in a friendly and the state of the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the set of the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting and the setting the setting and the setting the setting and though repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to panish the authors of these outrages or to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawfal business, without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no ad-equate protection to either; and in this re-espect our treaty with that republic is almost a dead letter. This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last, by the promulgation of a decree y levying a contribution pro raid upon all the republic between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans of foreigners --m. Mr. Forsyth, regarding this decree in the elight of a "forced loan," formally protested a gainst its application to his countribution, but to suffer it to be foreibly exacted. Act-ring upon this advice, an American citizen refused to pay the contribution, and his property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the government proceeded still further, and is-sed a decree banishing him from the com-tion. he would feel it to be his duy to adout yet abandoned. In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the British government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially recipro-cated. Their proposal was, to withdraw these questions from clirect negotiation be-tween the two governments; but to accom-plish the same object, by the negotiation between the British government and each of the Central American republics whose ter-ritorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accor-dance with the general tenor of the interpre-tation placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pen-ding upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these ques-tions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dis-pute between the two countries. Or France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character. try. Our minister imm if this decree should b

NUMBER 49.

that the complication between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted

to satisfy these demands. Our late minister was fornished with am-

be powers and instructions for the adjust-ment of all pending questions with the cen-tral government of Mexico, and he perform-ed his duty with zeal and ability. The

of the freaty of vibadance filldargo, and oth-ers from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed and even unoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances, have been addressed without effect to that government. Meantime, in various parts of the republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprison.

been numerous of the murder, i ment, and plunder of our citizens, i ent parties claiming and exercising jurisdiction; but the central govern though reported differ

insidetion; but the central goo have made hough repeatedly urged thereto, have made to effort either to pusish the authors of these to effort either to pusish the autrence. No

if this decree should be carried into execu-tion he would feel it to be his duty to adopt