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EXTRA.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

TRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

STAR

LAST ANNUAL MESSAGE

FELLOW CITERASS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE or Egreneitstatives :- it roughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperious in all its material intergeneral health has been excellent, in harvest- have teen abundant, and plenty en barvests have been abundant, and plenty smiss throughout the land. Our connerce and manufactores have been prosecuted with there yield infrastry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In about, no nation in the tide of time has ever presented a spectacle of the of time has ever presented a spectacle of untibuilties of property secured by the constitution, will survey is declared your by the difference index of property secured by the constitution, will survey is declared you by the indicate the secure probabilities of property secured by the constitution, will survey is declared you by the indicate the indicate the secure is defined by the indicate the secure probabilities of the top of the constitution.

Why is it, then, that disc intent now so ex-busively provide, and the Union of the States, which is the source of all these blossings, is which is the source of all these blossings, is estand with destruction? The long con-mat and intemperate interference of the threat-med with destruction? The long-con-tinued and intemperate interference of the Southern States has at length produced its natural elacts. The difference of the times that the current-ress of this dechico has been the the current-ness of this dechico has been the the current-ress of this dechico has been the current-ress of this dechico has been the the current-ness of this dechico has been the current-ness of this dechico has been the current-ress of this dechico has been the current-ress of this dechico has been the current-ness of the country. These who have appealed out the country. These who have appealed in the country is the papealer and the papealer and the papealer and the papealer into at the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the papeal inducts sharvery from the territorial legislature to ex-tender sole different. States to defeat the execu-tion of the Fugitive Slave law. All or any of these even is might have been endured by the sonth without danger to the l'uton, (as other have been, in the hope that trace and reflection in their state constitution. In like manner, it can only be exercised by the people of a Teradjudged that this power did not exist in a ter-ritorial legislature. Yet such has been the factions temper of the times that the correct-

constitution." "Nor is the Government of the United States, created by the Constitution, less a Gov-crannent in the strict since of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the governments created by the constitutions of the States are, within their several spheres. It is, like them, originized into legislative, executive, and ju-diciary departments. It operates, like them, it has at command a physical force for execu-its at e powers committed to it. ene moment, is the case through at the State of South Carolina, so far as the laws of the States, created by the constitutions, less a Gov-created by the constitutions of the States are, within their several spheres. It is, like them, diciary departments. It operates, like them, it has at command a physical force for execu-ting the powers committed to it.

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Instrument itself, but from the sovereign char-sector of the several States by which it was ratified. But is it beyond the power of a State, it is an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign right to secure the remainder? In the language of Mr. Madison, who has been called thefather of the Constitution. "It was formed by the States—that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sov-er by constitution."
But may I be permitted sciently to invoke my contryment to panse and deliferate, be-fore they determine to destroy this the grand-the contry "to take care that the language of Mr. Madison, who has been formed by the States—that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sov-er by constitution."
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But was the formed care of the the the of the care in a forder hand the pressure of the given of the grand the state constitution."
But was the formed the State
But was the formed the State d) on the net of the carlin. In every foreign re-gion of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pro-connect in a foreign land it causes the hearts of our countryment to swell with honers pride. Surely when we reach the brink of the yawn-ing abyss. - shall recoil with honer from the last fittal plunge. By such a dread catas re-phe the hopes of the friends of freedom a long night of despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost; but would be for self government. It is nover the surely with Nicaragua on the 28th August, 1860, reliamishing the Mesunito pro-tuetorate. Essiles, by the formar, the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the republic of Honduras. It way be observed that the such as teartual alternative. This ought to be the last desprate remedy of a despairing peo-ple, after every which can justify a resort to such a teartual alternative. This confinition and been exhausted. We should re if et that under this free government there is an indices and character in the such the street was resort to such a teartual alternative. This cought to be the ast desprate remedy of a despairing peo-ple, after every which can justify a resort to such a teartual alternative. This cought to be the ast desprate remedy of a despairing peo-ple, after every due constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should re if et that under this free government there is an inclustion of the prime provided at Licendon on the 15th of 0.tober, 1856, between the two governments. The shavery question, like everything human. We havery question, like everything human.

 The service of image near to but how, within the rate of a strict rate or anise of the strict rate or anise or anise of the strict rate or anise of the stric article providing for its own amendment -Under this article amendments have been pro-Under this article amendments have been pro-posed by two-thirds of both Honess of Congress and have been "ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States," and consequently become parts of the Constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting the establishment of religion, or clausing the theorem of smeeth or of the abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of petition. To this we are also indebted for the Bill of Rights which secures the people or the bin of highly which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of States rights at that period as to have ren-dered it extremely doubtful whether the Con-citation and have large and any doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments amendaments. Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process after the election of President Jefferson by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was renderand silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder α post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." Moreover, "without the consent of Congress, no State shall lay any imposts or duties on any imports or exports, except what may be also-lutely necessary for executing its inspection laws:" and, if they exceed this amond, the laws:" and, if they exceed this amond, the <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Apart from the execution of the laws, so far tween the governments of the States and that a this may be practicable, the Executive has of the United States. This appears from con-

have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American producti dy the forcine search of American merchant vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba, in the spring of 1858. The Ame-rican people hailed with general acciaim the orders of the Scentary of the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detertion by the yearch of seas from search or detention by the vessels ofwar of any other nation." These orders might have produced an imme-diate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain and to the law of nations as expounded by her own most eminent jurists, by her own most eminent jurist. The only question of any importance which still remains open is the disputed title between the two governments to the island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington Territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any other allusion to the subject. The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, in mixing thermostic to the present for the subject. The recent visit of the prople of wates, in private character, to the people of this country, has proved to be a most auspictous event. In its consequences, it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings which I trust may ever actuate the government and people of both countries in their political and social in-tercourse with each other.

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In 1815 pectorial handbills, and in-

How casy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted to make the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing the supreme law against the conflicting enact. Should be fail in the slave state have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their to be let alone, and permitted to manage their to be let alone, and permitted to manage their to be let alone, and permitted to manage their to be let alone, and permitted to manage their to be let alone, and they alone, are repeable before God and the world for the performance in the travery existing among them. For this, the performance in the slave of the North are not more responsible, and have no more responsible, and have no more responsible, and have no more responsible. The method was a for the present at ministration; the present at the method was and to the present at ministration; though of the present at the method was a since the commence.

 It ought to be remembered, however, that for these arts, neither Congress nor any President can justly be held responsible. Having been to book of such a Union must be severed—in violation of the Federal Constitution, they are therefore null and void. All the purse under its control. Congress has not yet arrived, and ny pravet to God is that its max not yet arrived in throughout all generations.
 Bat let us take warning in time, and remove to be constitutional. The single exception is that of a State court in Wisconsin; and this has not only been reversed by the the noise of changer. It cannot be denied that, for five and twonty years, the agitation at the Nath against slavery in the South, has been incenant. In 1855 pictorial handbills, and in-

such universal reprodution that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The validi-ity throughout the South, of a character to ex-the the predions of the slaves; and, in the lan-cuger vieneral Jackson, "to stimulate them to instruction, and produce all the horrors of service are." This agitation has ever since been continued by the public press, by the pro-requiring that fugitive slaves. Without this pra-verde up" to their masters. Without this pra-vien it is a well-known historical fact that the Constitution itself could never have been adopt-e a this never-ending subject ; and appeals in of Congress has been occupied in violent speech-siss this never-ending subject , and appeals in punched and other forms, endorsed by distin-cublent names, have been sent forth from this worthal point, and spread kroadcast over the Union. How casy would it be for the American peo-ple to settle the slavery question forever, and

commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States. It is not necessary to enumer-tate the other high powers which have been con-ferred upon the Federal Government. In order to carry the enumerated powers into effect, Con-gress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports, and in common with the States to lay and collect all other taxes. Bot the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers was for the trained to the property of the United

But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States in South Carolina. This has been purchased for a lair equivalent, "by the consent of the legislature of the State," "for the creation of forts, magazines, arechals," &c., and over these the authority "to exercise exclusive legislation" has been expressly declared that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bil's of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; States from this property by force; but if in pass any bill of attainder *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts."—

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