## THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

in a firm but conciliatory spirit. This will the more probably be granted if the Executive shall have authority to use other means in the event of a refusal. This is accordingly recommended.

#### THE KANSAS QUESTION.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming conditon of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment. Kansas was left without a Governor by the resignation of Gov

Geary. On the 19th February previous the territorial le gislature had passed a law providing for the elec-tion of delegates on the third Monday of June to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution This preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just ; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not re-gistered themselves and voted under its provisions. At the time of the electon for delegates, an extensive organization existed in the Territory, whose arowed object was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the so called To

peka constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election. The act of the territorial legislature had omit-

ted to provide for submitting to the people the con-stitution which might be framed by that convention; and in the excited state of public feeling tion; and in the excited state of puote teering throughout Kansas an apprehension extensive-ly prevailed that a design existed to force up-on them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good effizens in support of the territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfect-ly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas. "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

Did Congressmean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery or dil they intend by leaving it to the people, that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never a serious doubt, and, therefore, in ress I had hever a serious doubt, and, increased, in my instructions to Governor Walker of the 28th March last, I merely said that when "a constitu-tion shall be submitted to the People of the Terri-tory they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voling for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion, it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the peo ple 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 should furnish Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery ; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from their condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion. to make known their will by the votes of a majo ity, on the direct question whether this important mestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained. The election of delegates to a convention must

necessarily take place in seperate districts. From

tions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions" are tions of a political character. Besides there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which ates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. The convention, after an angry and excited de bate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the peo-ple, though at the last forty-three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the con-

tution A large majority of the convention were in favor establishing slavery in Kansas. They accorlingly inserted an article in the constitution for his purpose, similar in form to those which had been adopted by other territorial conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the quesion has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution with or without slavery." It declares that be-fore the constitution adopted by the convention "shall be sent to Congress for admitsion into the Inion as a State, an election shall be held to deide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the territory, above the age of 21, are antitled to vote " They are to vote by ballot, and the ballots cast at said election 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 contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the trary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the president of this convention, and it is expressly deelared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with :" and in that e-vent it is made his duty to have the constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the nited States for the admission of the State into the Union. At this election every citizen will have an opportunity 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 cection will be held under legitimate authority. and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been resented, this will be their own voluntary act, nd they along will be responsible for the conse-nences. Whether, Kansas shall be a free or a dave State must eventually, under some authori-ty, be decided by an election; and the question an never be more clearly or distinctly presented the people than it is at the present moment. could this opportunity be rejected, she may be volved for years in domestic discord, and possiy in civil war, before she can again make up issue now so fortunately tendered, and again ach the point she hus already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of he public attention. It is high time this should e directed to far more important objects. When nce admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own imits will specify pass away, and she will then or the first time be left, as she ought to have been ong since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If hereconstitution on the subject of slavery or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Unler these circumstances, it may well be question-

ed whether the peace and quict of the whole coun-

ry are not of greater importance than the mere inporary triumph of either of the political pares in Kansas. Should the constitution without elavery depted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property 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 easonable. These slaves were brought into the erritory under the constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country-and this upon the plain principle that when a confede-racy of sovereign States acquires 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 seconized as property by the common Constitu-ion. To have summarily confiscated the property 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 Union which lave abolished slavery.

to Utah by the commanding general to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him limited to the family. The relation between mas-ter and slave and a few others are "domestic in-stitutions," and are entirely distinct from institu-ter and slave and a recenter of the percent of the government, and that the troops

There is reason to believe that Gov. Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine, mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has therefore for several years in order to maintain his independence, 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 had 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 those tribes. while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet. he will conceal, wand then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the power of the government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly esti-mate the efforts which may be inspired by such phrensied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in 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 trifle with it would be to encourage it and to 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 enemics. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I carnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression 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 it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovreignty of the constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

A NEW TERRITORY.

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a Territorial Government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recomendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without any 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 Califor-

from the causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by the issue of a limited amount of treasury notes, is approved, and I accordngly recommend the passage of such a law. As stated in the report of the Secretary, the tariff of March 3,1857, has been inoperation for

so short a period of time, and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revision. INCREASE OF ARMY AND NATY.

The President recommends an increase in to be about \$2,300,000.]

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

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

Our system for the disposal of the public public, has been improved as experience poingrowth and settlement of our western States and Territories. It has worked well in practice. Already thirteen States and seven Territories have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand millions of a-cres remain unsold. What a boundless prospect this presents to our country of future

rosperity and power ! We have heretofore disposed of 363,822,464 acres of the public lands.

Whilst the public lands as a source of revenue are of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independant race of hopest and industrious citizens, 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 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. . . Actual settlers under existing laws are pro-

tected against other purchasers at the public sales, in their right of pre-emption, to the extent of a quarter-section, or 160 acres of land. The remainder may then be disposed of at public or entered at private sale in unlimited mantities.

Speculation has, of late years, prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The cousequence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extinction of the Indian title and the extension of the public surveys ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration.

If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they have done heretolore, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the government should be subject to pre-emption by actual set-

and have otherwise been treated by the au-thorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner, which requires redress. A demand for these purposes will be made would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet | ly wishes to be the Apollo of the Administrathem by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance ; and in performing this duty, 1 debate, and therefore content ourselves with pledge my co-operation to the extent of my the following account from a New York paper :

constitutional competency. It ought to be observed at the same time, that true public economy does not consist in . withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects intrusted to ns by the constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country it is our the Army and Navy, viz: the raising of tour | duty to confine our appropriations to objects additional regiments, and the construction of of this character, unless in cases where justice ten war steamers, the whole cost of the vessels to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully

The report of the Secretary of the Interior | and economically applied. [The President dislikes the passage of ap-

and says he will approve no bill which he has not thoroughly examined.]

I cannot conclude without commending to your favorable consideration the interests of the people of this district. Without a reprelands, originating with the fathers of the re- sentative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our ted the way, and gradually adapted to the just regard. To this I know, from my long acquaintance with them, they are eminently JAMES BUCHANAN. entitled.

Washington, December 8, 1857.



#### CLEARFIELD, PA, DEC. 10, 1857.

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of Mr. Buchanau is a long afair, and occupies much of our paper. The President recommends a government loan, quints a little at low wages, is down on State anks, attributes our financial embarrassments to an "extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits," recommends the passage of a bankrupt law applicable to anking institutions, and the issue of ireasury orders, which is, in our humble opinion, only a new name under which to issue shin-plasters. and may, perhaps, in some respects be con- people.

sidered a hard currency. But let's have 'em,

#### BIGLER AND DOUGLAS.

On last Wednesday Senator Douglas defined his sposition in the U.S. Senate on the Kansas question, in which he severely consured the Administration. Mr. Bigler, who evidenttion, undertook to rap the "little giant" over the knuckles. We have not room to give the

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who is understood to speak for the President, began by admitting the force of the argument, and of the considerations urged by the Senator from Illinois in favor of submitting the whole constitation to the vote of the people; but thought it a sufficient answer to them to state the fact that the feelings and opinions of the majority of the people were such that it was useless to expect that the Constitution would be adopted, or that a peaceful and fair election would be held. He ventured also to taunt Mr. Douglas with inconsistency.

The Little Giant turned upon him with the mien of a lion who has received an insult propriation bills at the heels of the session, from an inferior quarter, and speedily brought the Senator from Pennsylvania to a highly deferential attitude.

In the course of the debate Mr. Bigler alluded to a private conference of Democratic Senators a year or two ago at the House of Mr. Douglas, at which it was determined by them, that for certain considerations, the Kansas Constitution, when framed, should not be submitted to the popular vote. He insinuated, rather than charged, that the Senator from Illinois, infinenced by the aforesaid "certain considerations," had assented to the agreement that the Constitution should not be submitted to the people. Mr. Douglas haughtily and peremptorly

denied it. Mr. Bigler hesitated. At this moment, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, who, like the rest of the Republican Senators, had watched with silent interest, the progress of the fight, rose, and in his blandest and most insinuating manner, addressed the Pennsylvania Senator, remarking that he did not wish to interfere in the discussion, but as an attentive and disinterested auditor, he would ask the Senator to explain a phrase he had used, the meaning of which did not seem to be quite clear.

Mr. Bigler innocently professed his readi-

ness to afford any explanation in his power. "I wish to know," said Mr. Hale, "merely for the sake of information, of course, what was the exact nature of those considerations to which the Senator so delicately and mysterfously refers as influencing the Democratic Senators in the matter of submitting the Constitution of Kansas to the popular vote."

In spite of the grave mood into which they had been thrown by Mr. Douglas' speech, oven the Democratic Senators could not refrain from laughing at the embarrassment into which this question threw Mr. Bigler.

Mr. Bigler suid no one had said more on this subject than Mr. Hale, and of violence and keeping free State people from the polls. He (Bigler) was interested to get Kansas into the

Mr. Douglas, to prevent wrong impressions, isked Mr. Bigler whether he meant to be understood as saying he, in his own house or elsewhere, had expressed himself in favor of the Constitution without being submitted to the

Mr. Bigler-I made no such allegation.

this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that the majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it was divided may be upon This arises from the fact that in the other side. some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to hear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his enstituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of 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 direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agenetics, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions? 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 maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required 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. Every-where throughout the Union they publicly pleig-ed their faith and their honor, that they would cheerfuly submit the question of slavery to the decision of the bong fide people of Kansas, with-

out any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a suffi-cient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a convention, there-after 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 instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion. recognizing "the right of the people of all the -including Kansas and Nebraska-act Territories ing 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 different enactments. A large proportion 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 them selves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the convention.

This convention proceeded to frame a constitu-tion for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November But little difficulty occurred in the convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State Constitutions are so similar-and, I may add, so excellent-that the difference between then is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the government, no constitution framed by the convenvention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example sot by ast Congress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed 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 Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unoualified terms

In the Kansas Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not bound 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

### UTAH AFFAIRS.

A territorial government was established for Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th Sept. 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provisions therethe advice and consent of the Senate, of a dent of Indian affairs, a secretary, three judges governor, on the 20th September, 1859, and has held the office ever since.

Whilst Governor Young has been both govsame time the head of the church called the Latter-day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah, almost exclusively, belong to this church, and believing with a fanatical spirit that he is governor of the Territory by Divine appointment, they obey his commands as if these were direct revelations from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his government shall come into collision with the government of the United States, the members of the Mormon church will yield implicit obedience to his will. 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 officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy 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 comitatus, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Governor Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Governor Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, to its language. It was not to legislate slavery and has already committed acts of hostility into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it there- against the United States. Unless he should

nia are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific. PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

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 the Territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion. The constitution has conferred upon Congress pow- to restrain them from committing aggressions er "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and

to call forth the militia to "repel invasions." These high sovereign 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 peace, has proved ineffectual. It is believed of, may be applicable." This act provided for | Constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this to be the better policy to colonize them in the appointment by the President, by and with point to construction, but expressly requires snitable localities, where they can receive the that "the United States shall protect each of governor, who was to be ex-officio superinten. [them [the States] against invasion." Now, if a military road over our own Territories he inof the supreme court, a marshal, and a district dispensably necessary to enable us to meet and attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the repel the invader, it follows as a necessary appointment of the officers necessary to extend | consequence, not only that we possess the powour land and our Indian system over the Ter. | er, but it is our imperative duty to construct ritory. Brigham Young was appointed first such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating ry set apart for them west of Arkansas, are ernor and superintendent of Indian affairs the enemy at the frontier. Without such a throughout this period, he has been at the road it is quite evident we cannot "protect"

California and our Pacific possessions "against transport men and munitions of war from the porated into the Union as one of the sov-Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend these remote and distant portions of the republic. .

For these reasons I recommend to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the | ment still continues to depend on the treasury, Pacific railroad, without finally committing as it has been compelled to do for several myself to any particular route.

#### NATIONAL FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury vill furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public finances and of the respec. tive branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the government. By that year there were 7,000 post offices; in this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasu- number 26,586. In this year 1,725 post offices ry during the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1857, was sixty-eight millions six hundred and | leaving a net increase of 1,621. The postmasthirty-one thousand five hundred and thirteen | ters of 368 offices are appointed by the Presidollars and sixty-seven cents, (\$68,631,513 67) which amount, with the balance of \$19,901 .-325 45, remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of \$88,522,839 12.

The public expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to \$70,822,-724 85, of which \$5.943,896 91 were applied ding interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fisof the present fiscal year.

quarter of the present fiscal year were \$23,-714,528 37, of which \$3,895,232 39 were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium. The probable overland mail route from the Mississippi river expenditures of the remaining three quarters, to 30th June, 1858, are \$51,248,530 04, including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of \$74,963,968 41, leaving an esti- important objects contemplated by Congress. mated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of \$426.875 67.

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was \$29,-060.386 90. The amount redeemed since the

ICTS. It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to reserve the public lands as much as may be for actual settlors, 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. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The extension of our limits has brought within our jurisdiction many additional and popuwhich are wild, untractable, and difficult to control. Predatory and warlike in their disposition and habits, it is impossible altogether and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and hostile. The present system of making them valuable presents to influence them to remain at radiments of education and be gradually induced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the experiment has been tried it has worked well in practice, and it will doubtless prove to be 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 \$25,000. The tribes of Gherokees, Choetaws Chickasaws, ank Creeks, settled in the territorapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self-government ; and we may indulge the agreeable anticipation creign States.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It will be seen from the report of the Pestmaster General that the Post Office Depart-

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 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,746; and 1857 they have been established and 704 discontinued, dent. The length of post roads in 1827 was 105,337 miles; in 1837, 141,242 miles; in

1847, 153,818 miles; and in the year 1857 there 242,601 miles of post road, including 22,530 miles of railroad, on which the mails are transported.

fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1857, to the redemption of the public debt, inclu- as adjusted by the Auditor, amounted to \$11,-597,670. To defray these expenditures there The receipts into the treasury for the first revenue of the year, including the annual alquarter of the present fiscal year, commencing lowances for the transportation of free mail 1st July, 1857, were \$20,929,819 81, and the matter, produced \$8,053,95; and the remainestimated receipts of the remaining three der was supplied by the appropriation from the quarters to the 30th June, 1858, are \$36,750,- treasury of \$2,250,000, granted by the act of 000, making with the balance before stated an Congress approved August 18, 1856, and by aggregate of \$75,389,934 08, for the service the appropriation of \$666,883 made by the act of March 3, 1857, leaving \$252,763 to be car-

ment in relation to the establishment of the to San Francisco, California. The route was their ranks. selected with my full concurrence, as the one. in my judgment, best calculated to attain the PUBLIC ECONOMY. AC.

The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect, should it cause both the government and the people to return to the

so that we may see how they will operate. There being a misunderstanding between England and the United States relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the President thinks the wisest course is to abrogate it by mutual consent. With the exception of Spain, our foreign relations are peaceful. Fillibuster expeditions are condemned, and in order to suploss tribes of Indians, a large proportion of press the Mormon rebellion in Utah, the for mation of four additional regiments of troops is recommended by the President. He contends that the Kansas Constitutional Convenon each other, as well as upon our frontier cit- tion was not bound by the Kansas-Nebraska izens and those emigrating to our distant States act to submit any other portion of the Constitution to a vote of the people, except that which relates to Slavery-that is, he is in favor of sustaining the action of the Lecompton Constitutional movement, which Douglas, the father of the Kansas-Nebraska act, condemns, as he does the position the President has taken. Our space, however, will not permit us to give it would seem Southwick followed her with the message an extended notice. We trust every one will give it a careful perusal.

County paper, of a recent date, makes men- threat. She escaped from the room to that tion of a Lady who had reached the age of 100 of her father, gave the alarm, and on search years, and claims her as the oldest person now being made Southwick was found lying in her living in Western Pennsylvania. We are not room, having attempted to commit suicide by willing to admit this, for a friend informs us cutting his own throat. At the latest accounts that we have now residing in Burnside town- both were alive but lying in a very critical invasions." We cannot by any other means that at no very distant day they will be incorwoman perhaps in the State-Mr. Ludwick recover, and was about being removed to the

> last, attained the great age of our hundred and seren. Both now enjoy good health, and are Borough in 1856, and is well known here. quite as active as persons of 60 to 70 years of

age. Mr. Snyder is a gun-smith, and has from home to Clearfield town and back to Cur- S. Senate the nomination of Gen. J. W. Dencannot be beaten, and claim for our county | removed in consequence of his having called a the oldest inhabitants in the State of Penn- special session of the Kansas Legislature, sylvania, till we learn to the contrary.

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bers is complete with the exception of the va- Senate. This effort to thwart the action of cancy made by the resignation of Mr. Banks. the Territorial legislature against the Lecomp-The contemplated admission of Minnesota im- ton constitutional movement, will however, mediately after the organization of Congress, we think, fail, as the Legislature was to have The expenditures of the department for the will make the Senate consist of 64 members, assembled on the 7th inst. and the House of 235, besides 7 delegates. In the former branch there will be a democrawas the credit of the department on the 1st tic majority of 14, and in the latter of 23. In ington, under date of Dec. 11, says :---- The cal year on the 1st July, 1857, \$17,710,114 27. July, 1856, the sum of \$789,599; the gross the Senate the Republicans are five stronger breach between Senator Douglas and the South than they were in the last Congress. In the is hourly widening. There is much violent House there has been far greater changes than | talk against him, even to the extent of threatin the Senate. The new members are 117, ening to hang him, or at least to tar and feathjust one half of the whole number. The Re- er him. These menaces are of course idle, publicans have lost sixteen members and the and will come to nothing, but they indicate Americans twenty-nine, while the Democrats the depth of the blow he has dealt the Slave "The actual expenditures during the first ried to the credit of the department in the ac- have gained forty-five. By these changes the Power." The same paper says it is "assured counts of the current year. I commerd to Americans have lost the balance of power, that he will triumph in his present policy and

# THE HARRISBURG DAILY TELEGRAPH COMES

States, and much vigor and energy character- and Comonfort formally installed. Campeaize its editorial and news departments. For chy was still besieged, and the inhabitants practice of a wise and judicious economy, terms, see advertisement in another column. were in great want of provisions.

Mr. Douglas-You left it to be inferred. I will not allow it to be inferred that I so declared in my own house. If I did not, acquit me of it.

Mr. Bigler-I repeat I have no recollection of the Senator participating in the discussion. Mr. Douglas-If I had nothing to do with it I don't know what my house had to do with it (Laughter.)

Mr. Bigler-What I said was truth, and that only. What I said is on record.

Awret TEAGEDY .- We learn of an attempt at murder and suicide, which took place on Tuesday the 1st Dec., at Underdello, Livingston Co., Michigan, the parties being; recently residents of this place. It appears that Charles Southwick, formerly employed as a carriage trimmer here, conceived an attachment for a Miss Laura Evans, also a recent resident in this place. The lady did not reciprocate the feeling, and removed not long since, with her father to Michigan. Thither some had intent. He there renewed to her solicitations, and was rejected. By some means he gained access to her bed-room on "THE OLDEST INHARITANTS."-A Crawford the night above stated and with a razor cut her Snyder and his wife. Mr. Snyder, in August | county jail .- Meadville Journal.

Miss Evans is a daughter of Samuel Evans, eleven years, and Mrs. Snyder one hundred and who kept the Mansion House in Clearfield

-----REMOVAL OF SEC. STANTON .- On last Wedwithin ten years made a gun, and has walked | nesday, President Buchanan sent into the U. wensville, a distance of 20 miles, in one day, ver, as the successor of Mr. Stanton, the pressince his one hundreth year. We believe this ent acting Governor of Kansas, who has been which is viewed as a violation of the instructions given him and Gov. Walker. Mr. Den-THE PRESENT CONGRESS .--- The list of mem- ver's nomination has been confirmed by the

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A dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune from Washand the Democrats have obtained a fair work- bring Old Buck to his marrow-bones. If so, ing majority, so long as unanimity reigns in we entreat him not to turn the President out of the party. Let magnanimity be reciprocated."

Late advices from Mexico represent that the to us in an enlarged form and otherwise much position of the Government had improved, the improved. It is one of the best papers in the forces of the opposition having been routed,

