tive an equal right to take into the Terhave of may of the States, and to hold such superty there under the guardianship of the Miles shall remain.

The is now a well-established position, and to give it practical effect. The prinbeen recognized, in some form or of Congress, that a Territory has a its people. The just equality of all

This such has been the beneficial tendenpy as within that Territory itself. Left! West fine territory now appears to be tranquil sands of immigrants to make it their hapby bome.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas form of government, cannot fail in the end to arrove disastrous to its authors. Had the peowienacted by their legislature, it would at present moment have contained a large adizens, who have been deterred from gits borgers by the existence of civil

to constit the grave error of refusing to for delegates to the convention to frame a tation, under a law not denied to be fair and fast in its provisions. This refusal to vote here the prolific source of all the evils have followed. In their hystility to servitorial government, they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the that, after their sad experience in resisting the I am happy to inform you, that the government, that territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a ernor and other civil officers of Utah, are ity of those who vote-not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever ust decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of occupied on the question of admitting Kansas their own error, they denied the authority of under the Topeka constitution. Again, near the equivention thus elected to frame a cousti-

The oppyention, notwithstanding, proceedhe general features, and providing for the sub-making a third attempt, until the sub-making of the slavery question to a vote of the their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. During was the all-important question which had well as the great business interests of the countheir right to yote, and preferred that slavery onlinge. rather than surrender their resistionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the first Monday of January last, when have applied to Kansas, ought to be extended route. Legislatare. This election was walling tasked by the two political parties in Kansas, previous election. A large majority of the rose. The anti-slayery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Con-

Congress the constitution thus framed, with government, all the efficiency already elected necessary to put Immediately upon the formation of a new ter-Scers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompassed by a strong recommendation in favor of eign countries rush into it, for the landride purties adopted. In the puse of improving their condition. Their first course of my long public life I never performed duty to themselves is to open and cultivate

With my deep convictions of duty, I could diverted to very different purposes. have persued no other course. It is true, that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, eral parent to the Territories, and a generous both before and during the session of the con- contributor to the eseful enterprises of the earvention, in favor of submitting the remaining ly settlers. It has paid the expenses of their any busses anthority had the power to prejudge ces, nothing can be better calculated to retard the proceedings of the convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed to be a number. To have done this would have been a yrounder of the Kanasa and Nebrarka act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly trae to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own-way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." It is surely no hardship for embryo governors, senators, and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal the constitution of the United States. The surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the interior of our real-fitting, to deprive the people of the large counties in the interior of of some of the States. This was the condition of power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegate elected by thomselves the trust of framing a constitution, without requiring them to subject their constitution to be named to ender the many of a proper to subject their constituents to the treatment of the second election. Best and delay of a second election is now Territory, at all homogeneous, and to make them on anything his previous of the republic, of the administration of the second election of the second election. This was the condition of knasse when it made application to be naissite to the name and all its second election of the second election. This was the condition of knasse when it made application to be naissite to the name and it was the second elected in a new Territory, at all homogeneous, and to make the second elected in a new Territory, at all homogeneous, and to make the second elected in a new Territory, at all homogeneous, and to make the second elected in a new Territory, at all homogeneous, and to make the second elected in a new Territory, at all homogeneous, and to make the second elected in a new Territory, at all homogeneous, and to make the second elected in a new Territory, at all the second elected in a new Territory, at all the second elected in a new Territory, at all the second elected in a new Territory, at all the second elected in a new Territory, at all the second elected in a new Territory, at all the second elected in a new Territory, at all the second elected in a new Territory, at all the second elected in a new Territory, at all the second elected in a new Territory, at all the second elected in a new Territory at all the second elected in a new Territory at all the second elected in a new Territory at all the second elected in a new Territory at all the second elected in a new Territory at al without previous vote bi the people ap-

settlement of the question. Belliny own part, my aftent to almost any constitutional phonos complish this oldest. It therefore, acquiesced in what has been onlied complish this oldect. I the glish Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kattens into the tasts to be taken, and if found sufficient, then

which had ever been previously granted to any , take a consus of the people of Kausas. State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sec toos of land for twelve miles on sire that the Mormons should yield obedi-boundary of the State. Congress, deeming these whatever is held as property under with the original States, but "apon the funda- Culloch, to Utah. They bore with them a mental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in the place of the very large grants of public lands which they of that month warning them of their true had demanded under the ordinance, accept such condition, and how hopeless it was on their sedings of the last session were alone grants as had been made to Minnesot; & other part to persist in rebellion against the Uninew States. Under this act, should a majorido not desire admission into the Union with to come into the Union either as a free said Constitution under the conditions set forth all share State, according to the will of a ma. 'in said proposition." In that event, the act suits people. The just equality of all thorizes the people of the Territory to elect surfment of the rigorously dealt with according delegates to form a constitution and State government to their deserts. The instructions to these before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and agents, as well as a copy of the proclamation. of your legislative proceedings outside of ritory equals or exceeds the ratio of representate and their reports, are herewith submitted. way, without the pressure of external in. first determine by a vote whether it is the wish in the previous October, as to the nocessity between the revolutionary Topeka organization of the people of the proposed State to be ad-ion and all resistance to the territorial governmented into the Union at that time, and, if so, this they state, that they "are firmly imshall proceed to form a constitution, and take about a shall proceed to form a constitution, and take about about a shall proceed to form a constitution, and take a shall proceed to form a constitution, and take State government in conformity with the fedprosperous, and is attracting increasing eral constitution." After this constitution shall principles of popular sovereignt; and non-in-

legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe." An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the tentions of the government. second day of August last and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposiwas the resistance to rightful authority being the case, they are now authorized to form another constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, bet not until their number, as ascertained by a consult the grave error of references. to the House of Representatives.

they "shall then be admitted into the Union as

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. For is it to be presumed cification of the Territory. constitution in expense violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was ly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton constitution. Surely it is not unreasonable pt a constitution unexceptionable in to require the people of Kansas to wait, before four miles southwest of Salt Lake features, and providing for the sub- making a third attempt, until the number of thousand four hundred and twenty. During which, in my opinion, they were bound thousand four hundred and twenty. During the Kansas and Nebreska act. this brief period of harmony, the States, as azitation on the Kansas ones

are. This election was warmly con- however small may be the number of its inhabitants vet this power ought not, in my opinion, to and a greater rote was polled than at any be exercise before the population shall amount

proceedings of the convention, and de their material progress, than to divert them

power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of of some of the States. This was the condition of

proving falls constitution.

It is to be indicated that a question so insignificant was in the people of the several states by Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vise President, the power dayof way or far other, should heps kindled such a fame of endoughout the country.—

The relation was made in the country.—

of the death of the President, the Vice Days of the death of the President, the Vice Days of the death of the President, the Vice Days of the death of the President, the Vice Days of the death of the President, the Vice Days of the death of the President, the Vice Days of the death of the President, the Vice Days of the death of the President, the Vice Days of the death of the President, the Vice Days of the death of the President, the Vice Days of the death of the President, the Vice Days of the death of the President, the Vice Days of the death of the President that the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the vice Days of the death of the President that the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power days of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power days of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice President the sent of the States fail to elect a Vice P or in other about pays kindled such a second of the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the pays pays to be a leason of the death of the President, the Vice President cannot seed, the question is a proper of the Tarritory of the United States. Ow all questions of legislations of the United States. Ow all questions of the United States. Ow all questions of legislations, the greaters from the smallest States of the United States. Ow all questions of legislations, the greaters from the smallest States of the United States. Ow all questions of legislations, the greaters from the smallest States of the United States. Ow all questions of legislations to the United States. Ow all questions of legislations of the United States. Ow all questions of legislations are under the united states and the United States. The same may be said in regard to the ratifications of states, and of Executive appointments, All this has weaked in the same pays of cases of the legislation of the continuous pays of the same pays and the same pays of the same pays o

lected in a Territory with the attribute of spreadjuty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Security Virginia and New York in the Senate .

the President to cause a census of the inhabi-Caion" upon the terms thereis prescribed. | by the terms of this act to authorize them to lands for the support of common schools, tion may be made to enable the President to

In the mean time, it was my anxious deeach side of the Railroads, proposed to be conout rendering it necessary to resort to military force. To aid in accomplishing this object, I decued it advisable in April last, the admission of the State on an equal footing the United States, Messrs. Powell and Mcproclamation addressed by myself to the ted States, and offering all those who should ty reject the proposition offered them, "it shall submit to the laws a full pardon for their by insufficient means." be deemed and held that the people of Kansas | past seditions and treasons. At the same time, I assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that therizes the people of the Territory to elect they must expect no further lexity, but legally taken, that the population of said Ter- and their reports, are herewith submitted. Represectatives of the Congress of the United July last, that they have fully confirmed States. The delegates thus assembled, "shall the opinion expressed by General Johnston shall proceed to form a constitution, and take pressed with the belief that the processes all necessary steps for the establishment of a of the army here and the large additional force that had been ordered to this Terrihave been formed, Congress, carrying out the tory, were the chief inducements that caused the Mormons to abundon the idea tervention, have left "the mode and manner of of resisting the authority of the United The past unfortunate experience of Kansas its approval or ratification by the people of the States. A less decisive palicy would problem that resistance to lawful authority, under our proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," and ably have resulted in a long, bloody, and

a State under such constitution hus fairly and cxponsive war." These gentleman conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and remissed weful services in executing the bu

> It also affords me great sati state, that Governor Cumming has performed his duty in an able and cone manner, and with the happing office. cannot, in this connexion, refinin from mentioning the valuable services of Col. Thomas L. Kane, who, from motives of pure benevolence, and without any official character or pecuniary compensation, visited Utah during the last inclement winter, for the purpose of contributing to the pa-

> I am happy to inform you, that the govnow performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.

> A nortion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar Valley, fortyand the remainder bave been ordered Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

> The march of the army to Salt Lake

The present condition of the Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecophpio constitution, and exclude a retrospective application, and exclude a constitution and the laws. In order to seminate the very first season, have submitted the government, has already formed its complish this object, as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new large of the earth, which they weak of wood not have a coarceution to the aspectation of the very first season, have submitted they weak of wood not have a coarceution to a dead quase—or agy other questions, and have adopted all considering the beautiful to the refunding of daties unjustly exacted from American vessels at different custom the face of the earth, which they weak of the principles appear to the twenty-must have been brought to a dead quase—or much good or so manifestly accordance in the principles appear to the twenty-must have desired to inform you, that the long-pond-or agy other questions, and have adopted all their smoont, and this was finally first exacted in the principles appear to extend on the face of the earth, which the principles appear to death of the undered and twenty-must have been insufficient to death of the undered and the many that the long-pond-or agree of the existing its issued to every portion of the carth, which they were stifled and newly-regist to death of the undered and twenty-must have death that the principles appear to the death of the undered and the they were stifled in the face of the earth, which they were the existing its issued to extend the undered and twenty-must have been brought to a death of the undered and the extend on the principles appear to the twenty-must have a principles appear to the twenty-must have a principles appear to the twenty-must have a principles appear to the present fixed in the principles appear to the existing of the existing its issued to the treatment of the undered and twenty-must have a principle company them to Utah. The necessity for

the mountains, in a drawy, queettled, and inhospitable region, more than a thousand. The British government at the mone miles from hone, they passed the severe and inches the United States that condition, in a create or heavy and time, proposed to the United States that condition, in a create or heavy and many time, proposed to the United States that condition, in a create or heavy and inches the condition, in a create or heavy and inches the condition, in a create or heavy and inches the condition in a create or heavy and inches the condition in a create or heavy and inches the condition in a create or heavy and inches the condition in a create or heavy and inches the condition in a create or heavy and inches the condition in a create or heavy and inches the condition in a create or heavy and and inches the condition in a create or heavy and and inches the condition in a create or heavy and and inches the condition in a create or heavy and and inches the condition in a create or heavy and and inches the condition in a create or heavy and and inches the condition in a create or heavy and and inches the condition in a create or heavy and one free questions and incidence twinter without a murmer. They looked feward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed. The Scorntary of War confidence for without a more season, and in this they were not disappointed. The Scorntary of War confidence for a without being administry of versule compacted or ground or confidence for a without being administry of versule compacted or ground in the country of War confidence for the Scorntary of War confidence for the Scorntary of War confidence for the Scorntary of the scorntary of War confidence for the scorntary in the country in the country in the country in the country of the Scorntary of War confidence for which may be found effective with of the scorntary of War confidence for the Scorntary of War confi

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ed not only by the event, but in the opin- which they may think proper to make .opportunities, are the most capable of form- that the complications between Great Briing a correct judgment. General Johnston | tain and the United States, arising out of The time Court of the United States claims unreasonable, provided, by the act of object, I deemed it advisable in April last, ling a correct judgment. General Johnston | thin and the United States, arising out of the commander of the forces, in addressing the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, 1850, have been finally adjusted. under date of October 18, 1858, expreses At the commencement of your last ses the opinion that "unless a large force is sion I had reason to hope that, enumcipating inhabitants of Utah, dated on the sixth day sent here, from the nature of the country, themselves from further unavailing discusa protracted was on their [the Mormons,] sion, the two governments would proceed condition, and how hopeless it was on their part is inevitable." This he considered to settle the Central American questions in and more economically than if attempted satisfactory to both; and this hope I have

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you

Chins. tion, belongs exclusively to Congress.

the nature and extent of our greivances, I this would wipe out the last remaining subdid not believe they were of such a pressing ject of dispute between the two countries. and aggravated character, as would have justified Congress in declaring war against France and Russis, as well as with all oththe Chinese empire, without first making or governments on the continent of Europe, another earnest attempt to adjust them by except that of Spain, continue to be of the peaceful negotiation. I was the more in-clined to this opinion, because of the severe With State our relations ment which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our of Becember last, I informed you that our the Barrier forts, to avenge an alleged in- tentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall;

instructions with eminent skill and ability. two governments, and with a determination In conjunction with the Russian plenipoto have them speedily and auticably adjusttentiary, he has peacefully, but effectually, ed; if that were possible. This purpose co-operated with the English and French has been hitherto defeated by causes which plenipotentiaries; and each of the four I need not enumerate. powers has concluded a separate treaty The mission to Spain has been intrusted with China, of a highly satisf etory char- to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, acter. The treaty concluded by our own who will proceed to Madrid without delay, plenipotentiary will immediately be sub- and make another and a final attempt to mitted to the Schate.

I am happy to announce that, through City, through the Indian Territory, has ercise of their religion. The treaty shall discussed for a series of years, by our sucis one the all-important question which had went as the great duminess interests of the countries of the lawful government persisting not for a third time be convaled by snother hostile feelings against the United States without delay.

| Countries of the lawful government persisting not for a third time be convaled by snother hostile feelings against the United States without delay.

for a short time, and acting in obedience to region, and in securing emigrants to the law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the Union without the understanding with the government of less we may except the case of the Black law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the understanding with the government of less we may except the case of the Black law, the alliest impediment.

For a short time, and acting in obedience to region, and in securing emigrants to the understanding with the government of less we may except the case of the Black law. The law and the short time of the law and the short time of the law and the short time. the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress

Thus promoting settlements along the fortune of both countries, almost ever since acter as would have justified an immediate fortune of both countries, almost ever since an election was held under the constitution.—

and rendered applicable to all territories which laws and pre-emption system be extended annoyed by a succession of irritating and their conditions.

The majority of the people then voted for a memory and other State officers, for a memory of the State officers, for a memory of the State officers and manufactures of the State of admitting a new State into the Union, of a land office in that Territory.

I recommend that the benefits of our land and revolution, the people of union of an annoyed by a succession of irritating and their conditions of an annoyed by a succession of irritating and their conditions. The frequent and off-recurring changes and manufactures of the State of admitting a new State into the Union, of a land office in that Territory. to the ratio required by the act for the admis- was one year ago, is a subject for congrat- ple of the two countries, so natural in them- until the new minister shall have had time members of the legislature elect belonged to sion of Kansas. Had this been previously the ulation. It was then in a state of open selves and so conducive to their common integrated to sion of Kansas. Had this been previously the ulation. It was then in a state of open selves and so conducive to their common interpretation of the rebellion, and, cost what it might, the charterest. Any serious interruption of the voice. The auti-stayery party were thus placed existence to which it has been expected to state and misortunes to which it has been expected to state and select the common interpretation of the government required, that this commerce between the United States and posed by the Kanass question.

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of cou mons compelled to yield obedience to the to both. In fact, no two nations have gr-

The claim on the part of Grant Brit
Tule the Annax States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the family settled.

The claim on the part of Grant Brit
Tule there exists and the sum of one hundred of the sum of the sum of one hundred of the sum of one hundred of the sum of the sum of one hundred of the sum of Under these circumstances, I submitted to rule been established at an earlier period of the late reversion that foreign vessels on the execution of the late reversion that foreign vessels on the execution of the late reversion. Fitters, could have prevented the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of the late reversion. Forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1.5] and the execution of be sustained under the law of nations, and when we had reason to expect that this sum company them to Utan. And necessity for it had been overraled by her own most employed which interest, we have received in the company them to Utan. And necessity for it had been overraled by her own most employed with interest, we have received in the company them to Utan. the similarion of Kanans as a State. In the course of my long public life I never performed any efficial act which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heart-left satisfaction. The tariff of latter of the course of my long public life I never performed that we construct roads, to establish schools, has afforded me more heart-left satisfaction. The tariff of latter of the course of my long public life I never performed that amount, (foxty-two thousand and severeign, announcing in go our merchant vessels in the Gulf of latter of within a brief period, have restored peace to retin have restored peace to the same and barmony to the Union. In that the same and barmony to the Union, they are oppressed will of a majority of the voters, and possessed will of a majority of the voters, and possessed will of a majority of the voters, and possessed will of a majority of the voters, and possessed will of a majority of the voters, and possessed will of a majority of the voters, and possessed will of a majority of the voters, and possessed will of a majority of the voters, and possessed will of a majority of the voters, and possessed will of a majority of the voters, and possessed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation in the cambination in the cambination of the commerce and navigation is not founded on any reason of a flourishing and prospect commonwealth.—

The periodical revulsions which have existing and prospect on the Union. In that the commerce and navigation is not founded on any reason of six doltars and nine-mise cents. \$774.005,148.

The periodical favor.

Our alleged cause for procrastination in the commerce and navigation is not founded on any reason of six doltars and nine-mise cents. \$74.005,148.

The periodical favor.

Our alleged cause for procrastination in the commerce and navigation is not founded on any reason of six doltars and nine-mise cents. \$74.005,148.

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Our alleged cause for procrastination in the commerce and navigation is not founded on any reason of six doltars and nine-mise cents. \$74.005,148.

The periodical favor.

Our alleged cause for procrastination in the flow the first the Union, they are oppressed by the burn definition of the commerce and navigation is not founded on any reason of six doltars and nine-mise cents. \$74.005,148.

The periodical favor.

Our alleged cause for procrastination in the flow the summation of the commerce and navigation is not founded on any reason of expenditure. The commercial favor.

The periodical favor.

Our alleged cause for procrastination in th the captain-general of Cuba is invested with grant directions. These its date throughout the Territory. These its date throughout the Territory. These proved to be no idle threats. Forts Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fairting march. Orders were issued by lightly of sovereignty, and a naval force in Daniel H. Wells, styling himself "Licuter tenant General, Nauvoo Legion," to stample and the same time ordered to the Culture of the same time of the same time ordered to the Culture of the same time ordered to the Culture of the same time of the same time ordered to the Culture of the same of the culture of the captain of the captain of the captain of the captain of the cap vention, in favor of submitting the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of the constitution, as well as that constitution as the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and including the remaining the remaining by settlers. It has paid the expenses of their long and the remaining the remaining the remaining the remaining the remai before the animals of the United States on the high on their march, to so fare to their trains, to burn the grass the whole country before them and on their famits, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to blockade the road by felling trees, and destroying the fords of rivers; idea, does not be the destroying the fords of rivers; idea, does not be proposed to recognition and set of the United States on the North States, in the note of Green River, three of our supply trains, commisting of neverth-few wagons and tests for the supply of provisions to subject to condition their to subsist the recognition this subject, as in the other of the Scoretary of State to the British sport and the Spanish government will be supply of provisions and tests for the supply of provisions are the supply of provisions and tests for the supply of provisions and tests for the supply of provisions are the supply of provisions and tests for the supply of provisions are the supply of provis

will be acted one of the purpose of selsing subleague of polytics trade. In such a condition
printies made by law."

No statement would at

ing with Virginia and New Yorkin the Senate to cover the deficiency the Land property of the United States of Senate to cover the deficiency the Land property of the United States of Senate to the Land property of the L into service. If there had been, I should yet received no communication specifying have felt serious emburrassment in selecting the manner in which the British governthem, so great was the number of our ment would propose to carry out their sug-Under the ordinance which accompanied the person of their own way" to frame a State heave and patriotic citizens anxious to gestions; and I am inclined to believe, Lecompton Constitution, the people of Kanconstitution preparatory to admiration into the serve their country in this distant and apt that no plan which can be devised, will be
sas had claimed double the quantity of public. Union I also recommend that an appropriate parently dangerous expedition. Thus, it free from grave embarrangements. Still I parently dangerous expedition. Thus it free from grave embarramments. Still, I has ever been, and thus may it ever be! shall form no decided opinion on the sub-The wisdon and economy of sending suf- ject, until I shall have carefully and in acient reinforcements to I tahure establish- the best spirit examined any proposals ion of those who, from their position and I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you

> necessary, to terminate the war, "speedily a practical manner, alike honorable and not yet abandoned. In my has annual message, I stated that overtures had been on the result of our negotiations with made by the British government for this Thins.
>
> You were informed by my hot annual dialy reciprocated. Their proposal was to message, that our minister had been in- withdraw these questions from direct negostructed to occupy a neutral position in the tiation between the two governments ; but hostilities conducted by Great Britain and to accomplish the same object, by a nego-France against Canton. He was how-tiation between the British government ever, at the same time, directed to co-oper- and each of the Central American republics ate cordially with the British and French whose territorial interests are immediately ministers, in all penegul measures to secure involved. The settlement was to be made by treaty those just concessions to foreign in accordance with the general tenor of the commerce, which the nations of the world interpretation placed upon the Clayton had a right to demand. It was impossible and Bulwer treaty by the United States, for me to proceed further than this, on my with certain modifications. As negotiations own authority, without usurping the war- are pending upon this beais, it would not making power, which, under the constitu- be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of Besides, after a careful examination of these questions is greatly to be desired, as Our relations with the great empires of

> With Spain our relations remain in an unmitisfactory condition. In my message idea, in the capture and destruction of envoy extraordinary and minister pleniposalt to ourdeg.
>
> The event has proved the wisdom of our minister to that country, with special instrucand it was my purpose to send out a new neutrality. Our minister has executed his tions on all questions pending between the

> > obtain justice from that government.

Spanish officials, under the direct conthe energetic yet conciliatory efforts of our trol of the captain general of Caba, have consul general in Japan, a new treaty has insulted our national flag, and, in repeated been concluded with that empire, which may instances, have from time to time inflicted be expected materially to augment our trade injuries on the persons and property of our and intercourse in that quarter, and remove eitisens. These have given birth to aufrom our countrymen the disabilities which merous claims against the Spanish governhave heretofore been imposed upon the ex- ment, the merits of which have been ably

the period of the revolution, to have been ate resort to war. All our attempts to obvented the full developement of those feel- ployed as reasons for delay. We have ings of mutual friendship between the per- been compelled to wait, again and again, selves and so conducive to their common in- to investigate the justice of our demands. Even what have been denominated the furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted

The truth is that Cabe, in its existing sel

icage to alter the purpose of sering sucjour to alter the time. In such a condition
of against is tis possible that the light of cirlization and religion can ever penetrate those
dark abodis.

It has been made known to the world by my

The world a count rule government. This
would be a most rule government.

predecession, that the United States bave, on several octasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba several occasions, endeavored to acquire least for the first year, some many woman from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this least for the first year, some many woman were accomplished, the last relic of the African greatly impaired by having contracted a large were accomplished, the last relic of the African greatly impaired by having contracted a large where accomplished, the last relic of the African greatly impaired by having contracted a large where accomplished, the last relic of the African greatly impaired by having contracted a large was a second of the African greatly impaired by having contracted a large was a second of the African greatly impaired by having contracted a large was a large wa other manner. This is due to our national penditures. It would be ruinous to cominue character. All the territory which we have ae- to borrow. been by fair purchase from France, Spain, and forded by a revenue tariff, would at the pres-Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the ent moment, to some extent, tucrose the condestinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of selfpreservation. The Island of Cubs, from its geographical

Island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been are the best, if not the only means of subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing colonial government over the Island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the Island would be revenue against faise and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adoptions. Besides, specific duties well'd afford to the American manufacturer the indidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a slidof vast importance to the United States, its

blame to him, for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

Neither would there be danger that a higher alent for this cession.

Neither would there he danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congres. former negotiations upon this subject, and the could be levied in the form of specific duties.

In ge appropriation which may be required to it would be easy to ascertain the average valmaking another attempt to renew the negotia- and, instead of subjecting it to an ad rulcress tion, that I should lay the whole subject before duty at a certain rate per centum, to substimay become indispensable to success, that I By such an arrangement the consumer should be intrusted with the means of making would not be injured. It is true, he might an advance to the Spanish government imms- have to pay a little more duty on a given arti-nately after the signing of the treaty, without cle in one year; but if so, he would pay a fitawaiting the ratification of it by the Senate.— the less in another, and in a series to year I am encouraged to make this suggestion, by these would counterbalance each other the example of Mr. Jefferson, previous to the amount to the same thing, so far as his interpurchase of Louisiana from France, and by est is concerned. This inconvenience would

I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last, in favor of an appropriation " to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." President Pork first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my of the 27th October, 1705; and whilst demand-the treasury notes authorized by the act of ing justice we ought to do justice. An appro- December 21, 1857, were seventy miliou not fail to exert a favorable influence on our hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-nine

American affairs. It will be given in

by one of those periodical revulsions, which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufact tures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were accested, and thousands of inborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress page and reduced to want. Universal distress page four thousand five hundred and thirty-neven valled among the commercial, manufacturing, dollars and ninety-nine cents (89.684,687-99) and mechanical classes. This revulsion was were applied to the payment of the public felt the more severely in the United States, befelt the more severely in the United States, he-cause similar causes had prediced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing and reverses at the same moment. Our manufac-turers everywhere suffered severely, not be-cause of the recent reduction in the tariff of cause of the recent reduction in the tariff of severely. The manufacture into the treasure, during the duties on imports, but because there was no

much destitution was the inevitable consequence, among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad

same rainous consequences would have follow-ury notes and the interest therein. The estied in the United States, whether the duties inent jurists. This question was recently ed a proposal offering to refund one-third of spon foreign imports had remained as they

tion of our currency, with a corresponding to finites in other countries where manufactures described the service of the Post Piller days disserted results to our domestic name that will require from the post of the Post Piller days disserted results to our domestic name that willing sight headed and deliars, \$3,030,780,780,780 weeks

the act of June 14th, 25,74 hances \$20,000 000, "to be applied so the payments of appro-

ordinary expenses of the government would be a most ruinous policy. war our eredit must be our chief remures, at least for the first year, and this would be would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any to increase our revenue so as to expeal our ex-Besides, it may be proper to obquired since the origin of the government, has serve, that the incidental protection, thus afindependent State of Texas, in blending her fidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely, no person will object.
In regard to the mode of assessing and col-

lecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff. have long entertained and often expressed the opinion, that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties. In cases position, commands the mouth of the Missisto which these can be properly applied. They sippi, and the immense and annually-increasing trade, foreign and constwise, from the value of that noble river, now embracing half naually sold by weight or by measure, and the sovereign States of the Union. With that which, from their nature, are the articles of laland under the dominion of a distant foreign iron of different classes, raw sugar, and for-

Whilst the possession of the Island would be revenue tariff. The present system is a slidof vast importance to the value of the parties, duties rise in amount when he least requires Buch was the relative situation of the parties, duties rise in amount when he least requires ing scale to his disadrantage. Under it, when when the great Napoleon transferred Louisisms their sid. On the contrary, when prices fall, when the great Napoleon transferred nouseons their aid. On the contrary, which products the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, and he is strugg'ing against adversity, the duries are diminished in the same proportion,

effect the purpose, render it expedient, before ue of any imported article for a series of years; Congress. This is especially necessary, as it tute in its place an equivalent specific duty. that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of the trifling, when contrasted with the addition-territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their care-the revenue, in which every consumer is discontinuous to the revenue, in which every consumer is discontinuous to the revenue, in which every consumer is discontinuous to the revenue, in which every consumer is discontinuous to the revenue, in which every consumer is discontinuous to the revenue, in which every consumer is discontinuous to the revenue, in which every consumer is discontinuous to the revenue of the re

rectly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own observation, to which Congreen, in their better judgment, will give each weight as they may justly deserve.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury

will explain in detail the operations of that mmediate predecessor in December, 1853. 1 . dearment of the government. The receipts entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due into the treasury from all sources during the riation promptly made fon this purpose, could two hundred and seventy-three thousand eight cents. (\$70,273 869 59.) which amount, with [For want of space, we are compelled the balance of seventeen million seven hunto omit to-day that portion of the Mes. dred and ten thousand one hundred and foursage which relates to Central and South teen dellars and twenty-seven cents (\$17.710.

American affairs. It will be given in 114 27) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an age coate our next issue.— Editor.]

Sor the service of the year, hade an agg egate for the year of eighty-seven million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand business of the country had just been crushed, inine hundred and eighty-three dollars and

righty-six cents. (\$87.983,983 86.)

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to eighty one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents. (\$81.585.637 76,) of

The receipts into the treasury, during the demand at any price for their productions.—
The people were obliged to restrict themselves, in their purchases, to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business, the irou manufacturers in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consecution.

The receipts into the treasury, during the first quarter of the present fix at year, commencing the 1st July, 1858, including energiate the form of twenty millions of deliars, with the premium upon it, an horized by the soly suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consecution. hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-six cents, (\$25.230.879 46,) and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are thirty-eight million five hundred thousand

mated expenditures, during the remaining three quarters to 30th June, 1459, are fifty-

the General will require from the ter