President Since the utter Buchanan and h North-represen Union-there has sire to hear what subject. We ha considerable ext. Message in full t have sent it (or Message to all w

not previously ob It will be seen nowhere alludes ! Elections! The the Presidency si betrays an utter c ular decisions, suc ist ever exhibite crowned head in t so contemptuousl of sovereign pow Buchanan does. to be the SERVAN in all his Messag

nir of a MASTER.

It is true, as he tive peace now Her people are pe gent; they have ment at all ; but t to self-governmen exist until Buch attempt some NEW Kansas. The visouri compromise the Territory, an ballot boxes, time Border Ruffianstowns, and the pi mers, by U. S. Tr tection of the auth catalogues of outr the Territorial an ments-THESE wer the troubles in Ka -the real settlers. to enforce Slaver they acted nobly, a ing. most of it." All I of Buchanan & Ce or distort the FACT History will pres light.

It is impossible dent in all his sup tant truths and his blistering falseho such confidence in our readers, that be unnecessary. gallows, accusing ing the Judge, an circumstance, is his declarations trying to defend h this Giant Crime

The President's other words, that tect Slavery in the egainst the acts Lagrislature-is t FOR SLAVERY mised. It is direc Deuglas' doctrine Legislature Can ab shaii see whether plete the degeneras by yielding this la he will stand up li it to the death.

Notwithstanding at the North bef everywhere took Kansas should be a States have beenpopulation, it will chanan now stands that issue, and repopulation and a c to admission. Th signed to keep B from the sisternoo as possible, and in trive some new plo

But the Presider to apply the sam which-with a De and U. S. Senator: admission. Her than that of Kans Pro-Slavery Democ ident and his par will try to keep I our, and get Demo

The splendid vic Young and his tri all their power by vance and ladulge magnified; and se termination of the about the right of

Mr. Buchanan large sum to pure he says we much he some rate, for "self is evidently anxiot with Spain as ton e tion of an immense besotted Catholic course a palpabie ment, but Buchan as an Anti-Slavery the greatest joke o ding millions of > the price of an e Debt for the sake Slavery, is a rich -

The President a slice of Mexico, (fo doubtless!) and wi to get a few more : Texas-fashion. - fillibusterin

Mexico—the diplomatic repres country, who have years been creating they possibly can was a reason for the

## LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

## EXTRA.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Repre

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence, which has rever failed to interpose for our relief, at the most critical periods of our history. One year ago the sectional strife between the North and the South on the dangerous subject of slavery, had again become so inous subject of slavery, had again become so in tense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Territory where it legiti-mately belonged. Much has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of

this object, during the last session of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided that all American citizens have an equal right to take late. previously decreased that and american citaters have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the Federal constitution, so long as the territorial condition

shall remain. This is now a well-established position, and This is now a well-established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The prin-ciple has been recognised, is some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of Con-gress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union either as a free or slave State. The just equity of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissention among them has been removed. Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency

of your legislative proceedings outside of Kan-sas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within the Territory itself. Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all reststance to the territorial government estab-lished by Congress have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increase thousands to immi-

grants to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to form of government, cannot tail in the end to prove disasterous to its authors. Had the peo-ple of the Territory yielded obdience to the laws enacted by their Legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a large ad-ditional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from itering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority

and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka constitution, which caused the people of Kansus to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a con-stitution, under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the proline source of all the evils which been the profite source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the territorial government they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of government they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of government to the working of our form of the majority who may remain at home, trem whetever cases must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they ed the authority of the convention thus

elected to frame a constitution.

The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submis-sion of the slavery question to a vote of the son of the savery and they were bound do, and the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all important question which had alone convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, refrained from exercising their right to vote, and prefered that slavery should con-tinue, rather than surrender their revolution-

ary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the constitution.— A majority of the people then voted for a Gov-ernor and other State officers, for a member of Congress, and members of the State Legisla-ture. The election was warmly contested by ture. The election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The which had previously refused to vote. The anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the polit cal power of the State

was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution the Legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted in submitted the question to a vote of the people whether they would ar would not have a convention to amend their constitution either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately

and finally settled. Under these vircumstances, I submitted to Congress the constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury or any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, inve restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event, the sla-very question would ere this have been finally settled, according to the legally expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sover-eignty would thus have been vindicated in a

constitutional manner. With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no othercourse. It is true that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convenion, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, act-ing in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the convention, and de-clare the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have heen a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the territory operfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject

only to the constitution of the United States. only to the constitution of the United States.

It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foun dation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a constitution. without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history. commencing in the very best age of the repub-lic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the

people approving their constitution. It to be lamented that a question so insignin-cant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or

the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This re-flection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Prac-tically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union and then change any provision in their constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another constitution in accordance with their will? In either case, the result would be pre-

will? In either case, the result would be pre-cisely the same. The only difference in point offact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas-more speedly effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress. My recommendations, however for the im-mediate admission of Kansas failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the set-tlement of the operation. For my own part I tlement of the question. For my own part I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I, therefore, cordially acqui-

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of common schools, which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering toe Union; and also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary, and from the castern to the western boundary of the State. Congress deeming these claims unreasonable, provided by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I heve just referred, for the admission of the States, but "upon the fundamental condition" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grante of public lands which they had demanded under the ordinadee, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesaccept such grants as had been made to Minnes-ota and other new States.

Under this act, should a majority, reject the

proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not de-sire admission into the Union with said constisire admission into the Union with said consti-tution under the conditions set forth in said proposition." In that event, the act authori-ses the people of the Territory to elect dele-gates to form a constitution and State govern-ment for themselves, "whenever, and not before, ment for themselves, "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equal or exceeds the ratio of appresentation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States." The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in conformity with the federal constitution. After this constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and nontervention, have left "the mode and manner of its tion, have left "the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed States" to be "prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe."

An election was held throughout Kanoas, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition quantitation.

suance of the previsions of this Act, on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as accurationed by a century, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to the case, that a third constitution can be tarfully framed and presented to Congress by Kanyas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their said experiences in resisting the territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constitution in express violation of an act of Congress. During the resistion of 1829, much of the time of Congress was accupied on the question of admitting Kanyas under the Topeka constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last excession was devoted to the question of its admitsion under the Lecompto, constitution. Sorely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kanyas to wait before making a third attempt, until the number of their indabitants shall

attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety three thousand four hundred and twenty.

During this brief period the harmony of the

at least one Representative in Congress. Should

at least one Representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. It case of the death of the President, the Vice President thus elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States; On all questions of legislation, the Senators from the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with these from the largest. The same may be The march of the army through Salt Lake City, through the Indian territory, has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants of the Far West against their depredations. This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the route.

I recommend that the benefits of our land laws and pre-empton system be extended to the pouple of Stah, by the establishment of a land office in that Territory.

I have occasion also to congrutulate you on the result of our negotifations with China. with those from the largest. The same may be with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties and of Executive appointments. All this has worked ad-mirably in practice, whilst it conforms in princi-ple with the character of a government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the slightest change in the ar-

zen would desire the sightest change in the ar-rangement. Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Senate of the United States.

For these reasons I carnestly recommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide that upon the application of a territorial legislature, declaring that the territosy contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Con-gress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and, if found sufficient, then, by the terms of plish this object. I, therefore, cordually acquired in what has been called the English compromise, and approved the "act for the admission of Kansas into the Union," upon the terms therein prescribed.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Union of Kansas and the control of the Companied that the control of the Companied that the Companied the Companied that the Companies of the Companies of

Young, and other federal officers to take the place of those who, consulting their own per-sonal safety, had found it necessary to with-draw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them as a posse com-tatus, in the execution of the laws in case of need, I ordered a detachment of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessity for adorting these measures is now demonstrate.

adopting these measures is now demonstrated.

On the 15th September, 1857, Gov. Young issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent svereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own Territory of Ut h. By this he required all the forces in the Territory, to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion," and established martial law from its date throughout the Territory. These proved to be no idle threats—Forts Bridger and Sup-ply were vacated and burnt down by the Mor mons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after the roops and fatiguing marth. Orders were issued by Daniel H. Welle, styling himself "Leatenant General, Nauvon Legion," to stamped the animals of United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, so burn the great and the whole counter had the grass and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to blockade the road by telling trees, and dertroying the fords of rivers,

&c., &c., &c.
These orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th of October, 1857, the Mor-mons captured and barned on Green River three of our supply trains, consisting of seven ty-five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and carried away several hondred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that General Johnson was obliged to reduce the rations, and eve-with this precaution there was only sufferen-left to subsist the troops until the 1st of Jane encampment at Poer Break a miner there to

ing privations. In the midst of the mountain in a dreary, unsettled, and inhospitable region m a dreary, unsettied, and innespitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the severe and inclement winter without a nurmur. They looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed.

The Secretary of War employed all his energies to forward them the recessive methods are

son, and in this they were not disappointed.

The Secretary of War employed all his energies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force to Utah as would reader resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he was silled only survined by Congress. They granted appropriations sufficient to cover the deliciency thus necessarily created, and also provided for raising two regiments of volunteers, "for the purpose of qualling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers." Happily, there was no occasion to call these regiments into service. If there had been, I should have fell serious embarrasoment in selecting them, so great was the number of our brave and patriotic citizens analous to serve their country in this distant and apparently dangerous expedition. Thus it has ever been, and thus may it ever be!

The wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcement to Utah, are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who, from their position and opportunities, are

search of the content of the manufacture of the content of the con

tilities-The march of the army through Salt Lake City,

result of our negatisticus with China. You were informed by the last unnual mes-

matter on the control of the best matter is a control of the control of the best matter in the property of the control of the best matter in the control of the control of the best matter in the control of th

Our relations with the great employed process, as well as with all other governments on the continue to Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. Io my message of December last I informed you that our envey extraordinary and minister; penystentiary to Madrid had a ked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a deter-

A portion of the troops sent to Ut h are now enranged in Codar Valley, forty four miles south-west of Salt Lake City; and the remainder have been ordered to Gregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

Last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments sage of December last, in favor of an appeopriatilities. I repeat the recommendation unde in my measure of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be pail to the Spain's givernment for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Armistal case." President Polk first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my manachate predessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of the 27th of Oct ber 1726, and whilst demanding justice we ought to the justice. An appropriation promptly made for this purpose, could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiatons with Spain.

ween the two governments, and with a determination to have them specify and anicably adjusts; if there were possible. This purpose has been hitherto defected by causes which I need not enumerate.

The mession to Spain has been entrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Marked without delay, and make another and a final attempt to obtain justice from that government.

The mession to Spain has been entrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Marked without delay, and make another and a final attempt to obtain justice from that government.