

EBENSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1858

VEW SERIES.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

When we compare the condition of the somiry at the present day with what it was be year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Alnighty Providence which has never failed to sterpose for our relief, at the most critical eriods of our history. One year ago the etional strife between the North and South on the dangerous subject of slavery, had arsin become so interise as to threaten the perpetativ of the confederacy. The applica-

tion for the admission of Kansas as a State to the Union, festered this unhappy agitasen, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of ery patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the exmoment from the States, and confine it to the ferritory where it legitimately belonged .--Much has been done, I am happy to say, toands the accomplishment of this object, duits the last receipt of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States ad previously decided, that all American

the admission of Territories as States into the union, without a previous vote of the people. The just equality of the forces in the Territory, to "hold them the forces in the Territory, to "hold them the forces in the territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the territory of Utah. By this he required all the territory of Utah. By this he required all the territory of Utah. By thi

possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. this have been finally settled, according to tatives.

opinion, both before and during the session will attempt to adopt a constitution in express of Kansas. of the convention, in favor of submitting the violation of the provisions of an act of Con-The present condition of the Territory of These gentlemen conducted themselves to American people. Most fortunately, howeyremaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people -- the time of Congress was occupied on the year sgo, is a subject for congratulation. It service in executing the humane intentions of er, no collision took place, and the British But, acting in an official character, neither question of the admission of Kansas under was then in a state of open rebellion, and, the government myself or any human authority had the pow-er to rejudge the proceedings of the conven-whole of the last session was devoted to the whole of the last sessi er the laws of any of the States, and to hold the property there under the guardianship the feeral constitution, so long as the tertions, to deprive the people of the power, if deprive the people of the power, if duestion on the Kansas tes, in the execution of the laws in case of they thought proper to exercise it, of confi- question. By waiting for a short time, and need, I ordered a detachment of the army to performing their appropriate functions with. The British government, at the same time, sition, and ding to delegates elected by themselves the acting in obedience to law, Kausas will glide accompany them to Utah. The necessity for of the last service were alone trust of framing a constitution, without re- into the Union without the slightest impedi- adopting these measures is now demonstrated. provided effect. The prin- quiring them to subject their constituents to ment. has been recognized, in some form or the trouble, expense and delay of a second This excellent provision which Congress Young issued his proclamation, in the style or by an almost unanimous vote of both election. It would have been in opposition have applied to Kansas, ought to be extended of an independant sovereign, announcing

course of my long public life I have never | ed in the rejection, by a large majority. of New York in the Senate of the United States? to be rigorously dealt with according to their annoying, as these waters are traversed by a performed any official act which, in the retro- the proposition submitted to the people by For these reasons, I earnestly recommend deserts. The instructions to these agents, as laege portion of the commerce and naviga-

the legally expressed will of a majority of the It is not probable, in the present state of inbabitants to be taken, and if found suffi-voters and popular sovereignty would thus the case, that a third constitution can be law-

have been vindicated in a constitution man- fully framed and presented to Congress by izie them to proceed "in their own way" to tional force that had been ordered to this Ter- naval force was at the same time ordered to Kausas, before its population shall have frame a State constitution preparatory to ad- ritory were the chief inducements that caused the Cuban waters, with directions "to pro-With my deep convictions of daty, I co'd reached the designated number. Nor is it nission into the Union. I also recommend the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting teet all vessels of the United States on the have pursued no other course. It is true, to be presumed that after their sad experi- that an appopriation may be made, to enable the authority of the United States A less high seas, free search or detention by the that, as an individual, I had expressed an ence in resisting the territorial laws, they the President to take a census of the people decisive policy would probably have resulted vessels of war of any other nation."

he States has thus been vindicated, and approving their constitution power of admitting a new State into the Un- selves in readiness to march at a moment's no through the Indian Territory, has had a pow- clining to assume so grave a responsibility, to manage and control its own affairs in its lesson of wisdom and of warning for our fu- escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which long and fatiguing march. Orders were isown way, without the pressure of external ture guidance. Practically considered, the it has been exposed by the Kansas question. sued by Daniel H. Wells, styling himself fuence, the revolutionary Topeka organi- question is simply whether the people of that Of course, it would be unjust to give this "Lieutenant General, Nauvoo Legion,"to are rement established by Congress, have and then change any provision in their con- a Stato which, acting under the past practice troops on their march, to set fire to their been finally abandoned. As a natural con- stitution not agreeable to themselves, or ac- of the government, has already formed its trains, to burn the grass and the whole count sequence, that time Territory now appears to complish the very same object by remaining constitution, elected its legislature and other try before them and on their flanks, to keep be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting out of the Union and framing another con- officers, and is now prepared to enter the them from sleeping by night surprises, to blockcade the road by felling trees, and descither case, the result would be precisely the The rule ought to be adopted, whether we troying the fords of rivers, &c, &c. These orders were promptly and effectually chas enforced the lesson so often already is, that the object would have been much ritories or upon the people of the existing obeyed. On the 4th o October, 1857, the the that resistance to lawful authority. sooner attained, and the pacification of Kan- : tates. Many of the serious discussions which Mormons captured and burned on Green and form of government, cannot fail in sas more speedily effected, hap it been much have prevailed in Congress and throughout River three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded with provisions Had the people of the Territory yielded obc- sas more speedily effected, had it been admit- this rule been established at an earlier period and tents for the army, and caried away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that Gen. stonstitution, under a law not denied to be sas into the Union," upon the terms therein and, they should prematurely enter the Un- ward with confidence for relief from their ion, they are oppressed by the burden of country in due season, and in this they were

spect, has afforded me more hearfelt satisfac- Congress. This being the case, they are now the passage of a general act, which shall pro- a copy of the proclamation, and their reports, tion of the United States, and their free and Its admission could have inflicted no authorized to form another constitution, pre- vide that upon the application of a territorial are herewith submitted, It will be seen by unrestricted use is essential to the security of paratory to admission into the Union, but not legislature, declaring theis belief that the their report of the 3d of July last, that they the coastwise trade between different States until their number, as ascertained by a cen- Territory contains a number of iuhabitants have fully confirmed the opinion expressed by of the Union. Such vexatious interruptions sus, shall equal or exceed the ratio required which, if in a State, would entitle them to General Johnston, in the previous October, could not fail to excite the feelings of the In that event, the slavery question would ere to elect a member to the House of Represen- elect a member of Congress, it shall be the as to the necessity of sending reinforcements country, and to require the interposition of duty of the President to cause a census of the to Utah. In this they state, that they "are the government. Remonstrances were ad-

gress. During the session of 1855, much of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one my entire satisfaction, and rendered useful American people. Most fortunately, howev-

tion and declare the constitution which it question of its admission under the Lecomp-had framed to be a nullity. To have done done to constitution. Surely it is not unreason-yield obedience to the constitution and the date with the happiest effect. I cannot, in this retary of State to the British Minister at this would have been a violation of the Kan-sas and Nebraska act, which left the people before making a third attempt, until the num I informed you in my last annual message, I of the Territory "perfectly free to form and ber of their inhabitants shall amount to nine- appointed a new governor instead of Brigham from motives of pure benevolence, and with- the high seas from visitation or search in time ad previously decided, that all American inter lave an equal right to take into the minute lave an equal right to take the minute lave and twenty. Man dia take and twenty. Man d

to Congress.

venge an alleged insult to our flag

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government promptly avowed its recognition

out resistance. The authority of the consti- proposed to the United States that some mode tution and the laws has been fully restored, should be adopted, by mutual arrangement On the 15th of September, 1857, Governor and peace prevails throughout the Territory. between the two countries, of a character A portion of the troops sent to Utah are which may be found effective without being now encamped in Ceder Valley, fourty-four offensive, for verifying the nationality of to many precedents in our history, commen-and rendered applicable to all Territories his purpose to resist by force of arms the en-ing in the very best age of the republic, of which may hereafter seek admission into the try of the United States troops into our own miles southwest of Salt Lake City; and the vessels suspected on good grounds of carry-

matful source of dangerous discussion aog them hus been removed.

ration and all their happy home.

nte, it would at the present moment have gress.

drard just in its provisions. This refusal vote has been the prolific source of all the the territorial government, they disregarthe principle, alsolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a nojority of those who vote-not the majority sho may remain at home, from whatever unse -must decide the result of an election. or this reason, socking to take advantage of ation

a organization

ms of may

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail ion with said Constitution under the condi- Besides, it requires some time to render the not only by the event, but in the opinion of derstanding with the Government of Great Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was the first Monday of January last, when the act authorizes the people of the tory, at all homeogenious, and to unite them ties, are the most capable of forming a cormy purpose so send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all A majority of the people then voted for a territory to elect delegates to form a consti- on anything like a fixed policy. Establish reet judgement. General Johnson, the com- countries, almost ever since the period of the questions pending between the two govern-Foternor and other State officers, for a mem- tutien and State government for themselves, the rule, and all will look forward to it and mander of the forces, in addressing the Sec- revolution, have been annoyed by a succesments, and with a determination to have them retary of War from Fort Bridger, under date sion of irritating and dangerous questions, of Congress, and members of the State "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained govern themselves accordingly, speedily and amicably adjusted, if possible. Legislature. This election was warmly con- by a census, duly and legally taken, that the But justice to the people of the several of October 18, 1857, expresses the opinions threatening their friendly relations. This This purpose has been hitherto defeated by said by the two political parties in Kansas. popula i n of said territory equals or exceeds States, requires that this rule should be es- that "unless a large force is sent here, from has partially prevented the full development and a greater vote was polled than at any the ratio of representatives required for a tablished by Congress. Each State is enti-The mission to Spain has been entrusted perturns election. A large majority of the member of the House of Representatives of thed to two senators and at least one represen- on their [the Mormons] part is inevitable." the people of the two countries, so natural in members of the legislature elect belonged to the Congress of the United States." The tative in Congress. Should the people of the This he considered necessary; to terminate themselves and so conducive to their common to a distinguished entities, who that party which had previously refused to delegates thus assembled "shall first deter- States fail to elect a Vice President, the power the war "speedily and more economically interest. Any serious interruption of the walk another and a final attempt to obtain commerce between the United States and make another and a final attempt to obtain "The anti-slavery party were thus pla- mine by a vote whether it is the wish of the devolves upon the Senate to select this officer than if attempted by insufficient means" "din the ascendant, and the political power people of the proposed State to be admitted from the two highest candidates on the list. In the mean time, it was my anxious de- Great Britian would be equally injurious to justice from that government. of the State was in their hands. Had Con- into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall In case of the death of the President, the sire that the Mormons should yield obedience both. In fact, no two nations have ever ex- Spanish officials, under the direct control admitted Kansas Into the Union under proceed to form a constitution, and take all Vice President thus elected by the Senate, to the constitution and the laws, without renthe Lecompton constitution, the legislature necessary steps for the establishment of a becomes President of the United States. -- dering it necessary to resort to military force. each other so much good or so much harm. ted our national flag, and, in repeated instanaight at its very first session, have submit- state government in conformity with the fed- On all questions of legislation, the senators To aid in accomplishing this object. I deemed Entertaining these sentiments, I am grat- ces, have from time to time inflicted injuries the question to a vote of the people, eral constitution." After this constitution from the smallest States of the Union have an it advisable, in April last, to dispatch two ified to inform you that the long-pending on the persons and properties of our citizens. Whether they would or would not have a con- shall have been formed, Congress, carrying equal vote with those from the largest. The distinguished citizens of the United States, controversy between the two governments, in These have given birth to numerous claims, Tention to amend their constitution either ou out the principles of popular sovereignty and same may be said in regard to the ratification Merssers Powell and McCulloch, to Utah. the slavery or any other question, and have non-intervention, have left the "mode and of treaties. and of Executive appointments. They bere with them a proclamation address- search, has been amicably adjusted. The of which have been ably discussed for a series adopted all necessary means for giving speedy manner of its approval or ratification by the All this has worked admirable in practice, ed by myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated claim on the part of Great Britain, foreibly to of years, by our successive diplomatic reprethe to the will of the majority. Thus the people of the proposed State, to be prescribed whilst it conforms in principle with the char-tely and fixed manner of its approval or ratification by the will of the majority. Thus the people of the proposed State, to be prescribed whilst it conforms in principle with the char-tely and fixed fixed manner of its approval or ratification by the will of the majority. Thus the people of the proposed State, to be prescribed of their true condition, and how hopeless it time of peace, could not be sustained under the sustai into the Union as a State, under such con- States. I presume no American citizen wo'd was on their part to persist in rebelion against the law of nations, and it had been overruled instance, unless we may except the case of stely and finally settled. Under there circumstances, I submitted to stitution thus fairly and legally made, with desire the slightest change in the arrange- the United States, and offering all those who by her own most eminent jurists. This ques- the Black Warrior under the late administra-Congress the constitution thus framed, with or without slavery, as said constitution may ment. Still is it not unjust and unequal to should submit to the laws a full parden for the existing States to invent some forty or their past seditions and treasons. At the repeated acts of British cruisers, in boarding character as would have justified an immedial the officers already necessary to put the State government into operation, accompa-nied by a strong recommendation in favor of the advisers are constitution truth into the provisions of this act, on the advisers are constitution truth into the attributes of sovereignty, and place the advisers are constitution in favor of the provisions of this act, on the advisers are constitution in favor of the provisions of this act, on the advisers are constitution in favor of the provisions of this act, on the advisers are constitution in favor of the provisions of this act, on the advisers are constitution in favor of the provisions of this act, on the advisers are constituted in a Territory of the provisions of this act, on the advisers of sovereignty, and place the advisers are constituted in a Territory of the provisions of this act, on the advisers of sovereignty. But look the more injurious and the adjacent seas. the admission of Kansas as a State. In the the second day of August last, and it result- them on an equal footing with Virginia and they must expect no further lenity, but look These acts were the more injurious and The frequent and oft-recurring changes in

crassing thousands of immigrants to make stitution in accordance with their will? In Union.

The past unfortunate experience of Kan- same. The only difference in point of fact consider its bearing on the people of the Terhe end to prove disastrous to its authors .- soonsr attained and the pacification of Kan- the country, would have been avoided, had inches to the laws enacted by their legisla- ted as a State during the last session of Con- of the government.

intained a large additional population of in- My recommendation, however, for the Territory, people from different States and Johnson was obliged to reduce the ration, attious and enterprising citizens, who have immediate admission of Kansas, failed to from foreign countries rush into it, for the and even with this precaution, there was only an deterred from entering its borders by meet the approbation of Congress. They laudable purpose of improving their condi- sufficient left to subsist the troops until the existence of civil strife and organized re- deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure tion. Their first duty to themselves is to first of June. for the settlement of the question. For my open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, Our little army behaved admirable in their It was the resistance to rightiul authority own part, I should have been willing to yield to establish schools, to erect places of relig- encampment at Fort Bridger, under these d the persevering attempts to establish a my assent to almost any constitutional meas- ions worship, and to devote their energies trying privation. In the midst of the mouncolutionary government under the Topeka ure to accomplish the object. I, therefore, generally to reclaim the wilderness, and to tains, in a dreary, unsettled, and inhospitinstitution, which caused the people of Kan- cordially acquiesced in what has been called lay the foundations of a flourishing and pros- able region, more than a thousand miles from the grave error of refusing to the English Compromise, and approved the perous commonwealth. If, in this incipient home, they passed the severe and inclement to for delegates to the convention to frame . Act for the admission of the State of Kan- condition, with a population of a few thous- winter without a mnrmur. They looked for-

> prescribed. Under the ordinance which accompanied State taxation, and the means necessary for not disappointed. public lands for the support of the common diverted to very different purposes

The convention, notwithstanding, pro- provided, by the Act of May 4, 1858, to retard their material progess, than to divert purpose of quelling disturbances in the Ter- highly satisfactory character. The treaty led to a lopt a constitution unexceptiona- which I have just referred, for the admission them from their useful employments, by prein its general features, and providing for of the State on equal footing with the origi- maturely exciting angry political contests a- and emigrant trains, and the suppression of immediately be submitted to the Senate, the submission of the slavery question to a nal States, but "upon the fundamental con- mong themselves, for the benefit of aspiring of indian hostilities on the frontiers." Happily, I am happy to annouce that, through the voto of the people, which, in my opinion. dition precedent," that a majority of the peo- leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo there was no eccasion to call these regiments energetic yet conciliatory affords of our conthey were bound to do, under the Kansas ple thereof, at an election to be held for that governors senators and members of Congress, into service. If there had benn, I should sul general in Japan, a new treaty has been and Nebraska act. This was the all-impor- purpose, should, in place of the very large to wait until the number of inhabitants shall have felt serious embarrassment in selecting concluded with that empire, which may be that question which had alone convulsed the grants of public lands which they had deman- equal those of a single congressional district. them, so great was the number of our brave expected materially to augment our trade and lember of our brave expected materiany to augment our trade and governments on the continent of Europe, exgovernment, persisting in their first error as had been made to Minnesota, and other into the Union with a population less than country in this distant and apparently danfrained from exercising their right to vote, new States. Under this act, should a mrjor- one half of several of the large counties in the gerous expedition. Thus it has ever been, heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of ad preferred that slavery should continue, ity reject the proposition offered them, "it interior of some of the States. This was the and thus may it ever be. ther than surrender their revolutionary To- shall be decided and held that the people of condition of Kansas when it made application) The wisdom and economy of sending suffice to the Senate for approval without delay

Immediately upon the formation of a new

colls which have followed. In their hostility the Lecompton Constitution, the people of the improvement of the Territory and the ad- The Secretary of War employed all his Kansas had elaimed double the quantity of vancement of their own interests, are thus energies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military

schools, which had ever previously granted The federal government has ever been a lib- forces to Utah as would render resistance on to any State upon entering into the Union ; eral parent to the Territories, and a generous the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus neutrality. Our minister has executed his and also the alternate sections of land for contributor to the useful enterprise of the car- terminate the war without the effusion of instructions with eminent skill and ability .-twelve miles on each side of two railroads | ly setlers. It has paid the expenses of their blood. In his efforts he was efficiently sas- In conjunction with the Russian plenipois reason, socking to take advantage of the own error, they denied the authority of to the southern boundary, and from the eas-the common treasury, and thus relieved thom the common treasury, and thus relieved thom the deficiency of common treasury, and thus relieved thom the deficiency of common treasury and thom the easto the southern boundary, and from the eas- the common treasury, and thus relieved them printions sufficient to cover the deficiency co-operate with the English and French plene convention thus elected to frame a con- tern to the western boundary of the S ate. - from a heavy charge. Under these circum- thus necessary created, and also provided for ipotentiaries; and each of the four powers certain modifications As negotiations are Congress, deeming these claims unreasonable stances nothing can be better calculated to raising two regiments of volunteers, "for the has concluded a new treaty with China, of a still pending upon this basis, it would not be

Kansas do not desire admission into the Un- to be admitted under the Topeka Constitution | ient reinforcements to Utah are established | It is my earnest desire that every misun-

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It is to be lamented that a question so in- ion, however small may be the number of its tice to repel any and all such invasion" and erful effect in restraining the hostile feelings the Secretary of State has informed the Britsignificant when viewed in its practical effects inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my established martial law from its date through. against the United States, which existed ish government that we are ready to receive While such has been the beneficial ten- on the people of Kansas, whether decided opinion, to be exercised before the population out the Territory. These proved to be no among the Indians in that region, and in sedency of your legislative proceedings outside one way or the other, should have kindled shall amount to the ratio required by the act idle threat. Forts Bridger and Supply were curing emigrants to the far West against offer, having this object in view. and to con-(Kansas, their influence has nowhere been such a flame of excitement throughout the for the admission of Kansas. Had this been vacated and burned down by the Mormons, their depredations. This will also be the sider them in an amicable spirit. A strong to happy as within that Territory itself. Left country. This reflection may prove to be a previously the rule, the country would have to deprive our troops of a shelter after their means of establishing military posts and pro- opinion is, however, expressed, that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an I recommend that the benefits of our land evil far less to be deprecated, than would be laws and pre-emption system be extended to the establishment of any regulations which ve-istance to the territorial Territory should first come into the Union rule a retrospective application, and exclude stampede the animals of the United States the seas. This government has yet received land office in that Territory.

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you no communication specifying the manner in on the result of our negotiation with China. which the British government would propose You were informed by my last annual to carry out their suggestion; and I am inmessage, that our minister had been instructed | clined to believe that no plan which can be to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities | devised will be free from grave embarassconducted by Great Britain and France a. ments. Still, I shall form no decided opingainst Canton. He was, however, at the ion on the subject, until I shall have caresame time, directed to cooperate cordially fully and in the best spirit examined any with the British and French ministers, in all proposals which they may think prop r to peaceful measures to secure by treaty those | make.

just concessions to foreign commerce, which | I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you the nations of the world had a right to de- that the complications between Great Britain mand. It was impossible for me to proceed and the United States, arising out of the further than this, on my own authority, with- Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, out usurping the war-making power, which, have been finally adjusted.

under the constitution, belongs exclusively At the commencement of your last session. I had reason to hope that, emancipating Besides, after a careful examination of the themselves from further unavailing discusnature and extent of our grievances, I do sions, the two governments wou'd proceed to not believe they were of such a pressing and settle the Central American questions in a aggravated character, as would have justified practical manner, alike honorable and satis-Congress in declaring war against the Chinese factory to both ; and this hope I have not yet empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotia- abandoned. In my last annual message I stated that overtures had been made by the tion. I was the more inclined to this opin-British government for this purpose in a ion, because of the severe chastisement which friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. had then but recently been inflicted upon Their proposal was, to withdraw these questhe Chinese by our squadron, in the capture tions from direct negotiation hetween the two and destruction of the Barrier Forts, to agovernments; but to accomplish the same object by a negotiation between the British The event has proved the wisdom of our government and each of the central American republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining object of dispute between the two countries.

> Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other friendly character.

With Spain our relations remain in an untheir religion. The treaty shall be submitted satisfactory condition In my message of December last, I informed you that our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to