THE ERIE OBSERVER. PRESIDENTS MESSAGE. BENJ. F. SLOAN, EDITOR

SLOAN & MOORE, PUBLISHERS. a second and the second second SATURDAYDECEMBER 6, 1956.

Me issue our paper in advance of our usual publication day in order to lay the Presidents Mossage before our readers at the earliest possible moment. In the present state of our Domestic and Foreign relations, it will be read with interest We reserve comment until our next.

Prohibition of the Slave Trade.

We do not know that we can administer more fitting rebuke to the mad spirit which seems to possess the True American, and at the same time reply to its strictures upon our olaim that the slave trade is virtually prohibited by constitutional enactment, than by copying the language of the Philadelphian Ledger upon the question. That paper is one of the ablest in the country, and the Editor is evidently as well posted-if not better-than he of the True Ameri: can. It will be seen that the Ledger is firmly of the opinion that there is a constitutional impediment in the way of the revival of this odious traffic; and for this impediment we are to thank not New England, that voted for Fremont in a body, but the Slave States of the South But we need not commont-the quotation below speaks for itself:

"The course of a me of the New Engine States in voting in the National Convention of 1787 against the prohibition of the Slave trade affords a curious commentary on the selfishnes of men and nations. In the first, draft of the federal Constitution reported by the Committee of Detail, it was provided that the Slave trade should not be prohib ted This clause, how yo was not palatable to a larg portion of the mabers, and some of the most heated discussion that occurred during the Convention, took place in the debate that followed. At one time indeed the differences of opinion, on this and severa other 'subjects, threatened to be irreconcileable Finally, however, a committee was appointed t arrange, if possible, certain compromises betwee the North and South; and the provision respec ing the Slave trade was one of the matters'ref rred to this committee The clause, in consequence, took its present shape - By this clause, the South was permitted to carry on the Slavestrade till 1808. but with the understanding, that, after that, the traffin was to be abandoned.

Two facts are noticeable in reference to th constitutional compromise. The first is, that but for the action of a part of the New England States, the slave-trade would have been abolished in 1800; for, on a motion to extend the time to 1808, made by C. C. Pinckney of South Chrolina. Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire voted in the affirmative, against the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia The reason for these three New England States taking this ground was two-fold. The first was that their citizens were largely interested in supplying the South with captured Africans. The and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which second was that they wished the Government to

and of the House of Migran The Constitution requires that the President shall, fro ime to time, not only rithmaned to the constitution Congress such measured the he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves ex-

of the state of the Union. To do this fally involves ex-position of all matters in the actual conditions of the coun-try, destination of foreign, which eccentially concerns the general welfars. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the Precident does not speak merely the express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of the government, smallest by his position, and called upon by his efficient of the whole, and of every part of the United States. Of the goodition of the demostic interests of the Union, its agriculture, mines, manufacture, immigation and com-merce, it is necessary only to any that the internal prosper-ity of the conditions, and in stickets a well as public

ity of the constry, in commands an intrody advancess on in wealth and periods and in private as well as public well-being, attor the wisdom of our institutions, and the predominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism, which, notwithstanding consolonal irregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, has distinguished

and characterised the people of America. In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of select ing, for another constitu onal term, the President and Vice

President of the United States. The determination of the persons, who are contingently, to preside over the administrative of the guvernment, is, under our system, committed to the States and the people. We appeal to them, by their rore pru-nounced in the forms of law, to call whomseerer they will to the high post of Chief Magistrata. And thus it is that as the sendture represent the respec-tive States of the Union, and the members of the House

Representatives the soveral constituencies of each Sta so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. Their election of him is the explicit mid-solemn act of the sole sovereign authority of the Union It is impossible to misspershand the great princip such, by their recent political action, the people of a United States have sanctioned and aanonneed.

They have secreted the constitutional equality of the States of the Union as States: affrmed the constitutional agaality of each and all of the utrens of the United States as sithing, whatever

signes, wherever their birt , or their residence, - they are in intrastoed the invisionality of the constitutions rights of the different sections of the Union; and the the Union and to he constitution, as objects of intereuperior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy. esiguani of the rights of all, as the spirit and marney

of the ghorty, pester and greatness of the Republic In dong this, shey have, at the same time, emphatically emilenned the idea of organizing in these United States more groups folding parties; of mershalling in heather new towards each other the different parts of the country forth or South, Rast or West.

North of South, mars we west. Schemes of this nature, fraght with incalculable mis-chief, and which the considerais sense-of the people has rejected, could have had constants to mo part of the e.bie in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped transiert in their influence. Perfect i. Marty of association for political objects, and, the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ord hary unditions of government in our country. Our institution tranged in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and interprety of the people, do not forbid citizens either in-listicities or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the Commutation and the existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protooted by the laws and survey of the given ment they assail, associations have been formed, in some of the States, of individuals, who, prerend ing to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or fature inchests Status of the Union, are really inflamed with a desire to charge the domestic institutions of existing States.

To accomplish their objects, they dedicate the . the adapted task of depreciating the government organi ration which stands in their way, and of calumpints with indiscriminate investive, not only the sitisens of icular States, with whose laws they find fault, out all ore of their fellow citizens throughout the country, who marticipate with them in their assault, u.on stitution, framed and adopted by our fathers for the privileges it has seenred, and the bi conforred, the steady support and gansets reverses of their shidres. They seek an elject which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly sware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promot is beyond their lawful asthority; that to them it is a for eign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful in which they are citizens, the only path to its accommute nout is through burning cities, and ravaged fields and sughtered pepulations, and all that is must terrible in vreign, complicated with eivil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the foreible disruption of a there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place

Tr generally ; whether tring north or ourth of it. Semaing it as a bridgetive compromity, and he of the North, performancy visioning the re-maint. prumit, and has the pat

these stortes, personance y warden and being virtue Therespen this enactheast dened to have bighting virtue in any sense, whather as responds the Borth agains Boath and so in effect it was treated on the openator of the ad mineton of the State of California, and the organization o he Territories of New Mexica, Utah and Washingto Such was the state of this question, when the time ar-rived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry an effection, it had now at length come to be cloarly soo that Congress does not possess constitutional power is impose restrictions of this character upon any present of future State of the Union Is a long series of decisions on the fullest argument, and after the wood dediburate con eiderstion, the Supreme Court of the United states has fit nally determited this point. In every firm ander white ting public or the question should arrive, whother as affecting public of private rights-in questions of the public domain, of re

gion, of anvigation, and of sergitade. The several States of the Union Me, by force of the Con gress canout change a inte of dearestie relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to de this is a more aulity; it takes away no right, it confers none. If it remains on the statate-book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monume

of error, and a boacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it will be only to remove imperfect statesman. tion from the statutes, without affesting, erber in the sense of permission or of prohibition, the setion of the States, or of their citizons. Still, when the nummer restriction of this nature, sizes

ly a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last congress, in a clause of the act organising the Territories of Kauras and Nebraska, that repeal was made the our fa wide spread and dangerous spitation. It was alleged that the original conctment being a m

part of perpetual moral obligation, its repeal constitution of the second of faith An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed,

of the public functionarias whose daty it is to promote the wint, is undoubtedly blading on the conscience and citizen of the Republic. But in what series it each good citizen of the Republic. an it he assorted that the enactment in question was in nie ditk perpensity and entitled to the respect of a sol out compact? Between whom was the compact? Movies inii cempari? ant contrading powers of the government, no separate etions of the Cu on, treating as such, ontered into

timiations on the subject. it was a mere slause of an or of Congrues, and the any other controverled ma . a tipat .!. sentiments of the mbers of Congress outern it has extension, and who had realously striven to station other and incompatible regulations upon the enb col And 1, as it appears, the supposed compact had no origatory 1

have balais as to the South, for all such compacts gaus e matuni and of reciprocal obligations. It has not unfrequently happened that las

indue or timesion of the value of the law they give, or i he view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it pe-setual in terms: but they cannot thus bind the conservethe indgment, and the will of those who may succeed than qual auth similar responsibilities, and clothed with qual authority. More cureful investigation may prove qual authorney.

he law to be unsound in principle. Experience may to be superfeet in detail and supractible in execut on and then both reason and right combine and merey ustify, but to require its repeal. The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the depu-

nonts of the government, legislative, encoutive, and just amondment by its very terms; and Cubgraad r the States may, in their discretion, propuse awendment it, solemn compact though it in truth is between overeign States of the Univer. In the present instance, a southest enactment, which had ceased to have legal pose r authority of any kind, was repealed. The p penied, that Congress had no moral right to enact such re-penied, was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fast that the argument came from those who openly refuse ed chedreuce to existing laws of the int.d, having the some d quality as compromite acts-Bay mpaiar derigantion an nore. who successive descented and condemned the

est positive and obligatory injunctions of the Constitution teelf, and sought, by every means within their reach eprive a puttion of their fullow citisons of the equa whent of those rights and privilege it by the fugdamental compact o This argument sgainst the reprai of the abstate i to a question, was neempanied by noother of e ngam

ter, and gunally with the former destitute of it I truth It was imputed that the measu righted in the conception of extending the limits. lare jahur herond those previously assigned to it, and that uch was its mainral as well as intonded effect; and these assoless assumptions were, made, in the northern Sintehe ground of unceasing assault upon constitutional right. The repeat in terms of a statute, which was already absorber, and also Bull for unconstitutionality, could have as induced to obstruct or to promote the propagation of out dicting views of political or social institutions. When the act organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebranks med, the inherent effect spon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement, was to a finit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each ith ins convictions of public policy and private interest

Insteria me and bried sai the present complete of the considering the diana to whit recourse for the stainment e ployment of a dirt of the mil ton of China and the China and the China and the State and of the g the dety of de a matter of the most earnest solicitude. On this tion of imperative necessity is has been done with متعلقون بزيي أتال

the is greatly enhanced by the considan and energy of the preration, that, through the windom and us executive of Kansas, and the prorigilance of the military officers on duty them, trapqui ity has been sentered without and drop of blood Havin ared without one drop of

vigilance of the military affeors on duty these, tranquility has been instarted without one drop of, blood flying how abed, in its seconglishment by the forves of the bran shed, in its seconglishment by the forves of the them.
The restoration of comparative tranquility in that Territory farmines the means of observing calmiy, and appreciating at their jest volay, the events which have secons arred there, and the discussions of which have secons which have secons the test controvery concerning its future domestic institutions was insertiable; that no human prudence, or form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented this.
It is idle to suppose that the mattion, Those provisions with the principle of an apitation, which was inherent in the mature of things. Congress legislated upon the subject is not to reason to the inprevent which underline our giverament. It could not have legislated otherwise without doing visions, the imprevent which and the principle of our justice, to another most commonant with the principle of our provisions of the subject is subject to an apitation, which was inherent in the mature of things. Congress legislated upon the subject is not to range the imprevent the subject is not the mature of the part of an apitation, which was inherent in the mature of things. Congress legislated otherwise without doing visions to the another great principle of our justicular, the imprevent provision of the principle of our justicular, the imprevent of the right of equality of the several States.
We perceive, also, the meational interests and party passions, have been the great impediment to the anitar of the chief cause of the succession of the organismit of the another provision of the principle of organismit of the another provision of the test principle is adopted, and the chief cause of the succession for the organismite of the succession of the another of the principle is adopted, and the chief cause of the succession for the organism

the assumption that, because in the organization of the ferritarian of Mohanka and Kanata, Congress slubsing of Territories of Mobessitzand Kanste, Curgrent alustaled from imposing restraints upon them to which oprian other Territories had twen subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Territory, is suspinitisally contra-dicted by the factifiest name have scourred in the former. The disorders ware not the consequences, in Kainas of the freedom of self-govirnment concoded to that Terri-tory by Congress, but of unjust interforence on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such inter-ference, whierere it has arhibited itself, by actu of insur-rectionary character, or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all the means which the Constitution and the laws place in the hands of the executive. of the executive.

In these parts of the United States where, by reason the influence state of the public mind, false rumers and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has b en assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kanas but also to see to the irregularity of local elections. needs little argument to show that the President has such pover. All government in the United States re such as the popular election. The freedom of elections is ltable to be impaired by the intrasion of un-lawful votes, or the exc usion of lawful ones, by improp-er influences, by ridicace, or by fraud. But the people er infinences, by violence, or by fraud. But the peop of the United States are themselves the all sufficie guardians of their own rights, and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due senson, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have censed to be apable of self-government. The President of the United States has not the

one in elections, to see to their freedom. man their votes, or to pass upon their legality in the Territories any more than in the Sustee. If he had anch power, the government might be republican in form, but it would be a measurehy in fact; and if he had ander power, the taken to exercise it in the case of Kanses, he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation and of violation of the desrest rights of the people of the United States.

Unwise busines, equally with irregularities as elections are, is periods of great excitement, the occasional inci-dents of even the freest and best political institutions.-Bet all experience demonstrates that the points in institution. — Bet all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self constitution exists in the completest form, the attempt to remedy unwise legicla-tion by relow to be revenues, is totally out of place: inas-mach as existing legit institutions afford more prompt

I confidently trust that now, when the perceral condu tion of Kinne and a store the legislative terreby the Tarritory or Uongrass, will see that no act shall main on its statute book violate of the provisions of the Constitution, or su versive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoy ment without obstruction or suridgment of all th

constitutional right, privileges, and immunities of citi-sens of the United States, as contemplated by the organ-ic law of the Territory. Fall information in relation to recent events in this Faritory will be found in the documents communicates herewith from the Departments of State and War.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treas ary for particular information concerning the - nancial condition of the government, and the various branches of the public service connected with the Treasury De partment.

During the last flacal year, the receipts from customs were, for the first time, more than sixty-four million dollars, and from a there to found in their discretion, subject to such limitation one hundred and forty-one dollars; which, with the balance on ratend one doll thousand three hundred and sizety dollars. On the 4th of March, 1858, the am hars; all which might be paid within a year debt. and ten millions paid by treaty to Maxico, has been but abor county hands will soon have been executed, while the artes as soit to exp The amount of red at the public prosperity, as well as the dictat f the country. ary of the arias 28.099 dy progress in the ad to ine

an a total aggregate the em-dred and twenty-eight the mand oue hundred and eight acres. On the 30th of Bestember int, surveys had been petter made of strates million eight hundred and, soventy-three feel or thousand sit hundred and singly-sing actin a hare pro-

Report in regard to the cation and progressive expansion of the an of the separtment; to the pennion enlanization of Indian tribes, and the se aynem; to the colonization of Indian trum, and at it is a commandation in relation to various improvements in يحد أه ذه he District of Columbia, are especially commended

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the government.-Its expenditures for the last floor year, were ten million

for burdened and seven thousand eight hundred and pigty-eight delines; and its gross receipts seven million six hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and one delians exhing an groups of argunditure over product of two million servin hundred and eighty-seven Workshild and forty-six Gollard. The deficiency of this department is thus avera hundred and forty-four thoseand dollars greater than for the year ending June 20, 1863. Of this deficiency, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars is deficiency, three bundred and thirty thousand dollars is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1834.— The mail facilities in every part of the country have been very much increased in that price, and the large addition of railread service, amounting to seven thou-sand mine hundred and eight miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation. The incommiderable augmentation of the income of the Poet Office Demantment under the reduced rates of post-

ost Office Department under the reduced rates of post-ge, and its increasing expenditores, must, for the preage, and its in ent to some extent upon the tressury

for support. The recommendations of the Postmatter (seneral, in relation to the abolition of the franking pri-vilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steam-ship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement f the Postmaster General respecting the sums now pai r the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroa ompany, and commend to their early and favorabl unsideration the suggestions of that officer in relation new contracts for mail transportation upon that quite ad also upon the Tehnantepel and Nicaragua routes. The United States continue in the enjoyment of smics.

The United Sames continue in the shorment of anica-ble relations with all foreign powers. When my last annual message was transmitted to Cou-gress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of Boldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb the good understanding between the United Sizes and threat minim. Of the measurement and terminations of the Areat Britain. Of the progress and termination of the ormer question you were informed at the time; and th

ther is now in the way of natisfactory adjust The object of the convention between the United State and Great Britan of the 19th of April, 1850, was to se-cure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the

ommon use of any transit way or interoceanic comunication, across the Isthmus of Panama, which nigh opened within the limits of Central America. The envion subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to inion or control over territories, in or near two of received by subsequently americal by orbit bitain, or ominion or control over territories, in or hear two o he routes, those of Nicragua and Honduras, were deem d by the l'nited States, not merely incompatible with main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its int has been removed by an additional treaty. ar minister at London has concluded, and which will submitted to the Senate for its considation. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement of concurred in by all the parties to be affected by 1 the objects contemplated by the original convention will

been fully attained. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the 5th of June, 1854, which went into effective one ration in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation betwee the two countries, by securing to the United States th

right of lishery on the coast of the British North Ameri can provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this reaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pu uit connected to no inconsiderable degree with our in ional prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable of fect upon other interests in the provision it made for re-siprocal freedom of trade between the l'nited State

d the British provinces in America The experies of comestic articles to those province aring the fast year amounted to more than twenty-tw during the

aillions of dollars, exceeding those of the previous yea y mearly seven millions of dollars; and the import efrom, during the same period, amounted to mor an increase of six million up The improved condition of this branch of our con

serve is mainly attributable to the above a

y. avision was made, in the first article of that treaty or a commention to designate the mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the finited States and the British Provinces, was not to ex-This commission has been employed a part of tw biect for which it was instituted, in consequence of us difference of opinion between the comm ot only as to the precise point where the rivers term nate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a ri These difficulties, however, may be overcome by

er. These dimensions, nowever, may be overcome sent to the unpirage provided for by the treaty. The eff rts perseveringly prosecuted since the

menement of my administration, to relieve our trade the Balsic from the exaction of sound dues by ave not yet been attended with success. have also sought to obtain a like relief t

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lite of Mexico, with it it û ap dast the Re visio perial desire to maintain a post understandin a are mast numerous, and although earn tiontion, they have not as yot received the o it is our m on of that sountry, however, has been such as to mose on the part of the United States. I shall con published accounts. A San Francisco I shall conane my officia to pro-dress which is indiaper

f the two republics. tion of alleins in Missingen in the early ye writery and both opened one of the principal drives to beth macanizeding Berth and Sweth America, or sonnt of property was transported, and to which a ted in grout numbers, in passing between the Ail constic of the Daling Menter igned numbers, in part the protection of bets required ris of the United States. The protection of bets required existing power in that state should be regarded as a re-versing power in that state should be regarded as a reves from two contending parties poverament ; bet/ with the imper s not possible to decide which w and it was not your e poer Buito

ons of the must series notare are pooling between the tatus and the hearth of New Greensta. The government opublic underlook, a your diame, to impose tomaye duties a reasels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this set, as being contary is existing irresty elipsiation with Company, and whe accordingly reliacu g admitted that our visuals were entit age daty in the free parts of Panazon ar Placer

wall. But the gauges has been recently reviewd on the part o New Grounds. by the machineth of a bir to public treates is visiting her ports to the beenness daty of forty could per long the law has not been put in brock, yot the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, his any time, he acted on by the government of that reputible.

that reputitio. The Congress of Key Gressis has also enserted a fur, during the last year, which lovies a tax of more than three deligns on every pound or mail matter transportited across the fethaus. The sum thus reputing to be paid on the scale of the United States would be the set of the Siera serve the millions of delive manually the define to the hole man payably by continue in the Palanase Defined Company. If the major objective is this examples were also excludency of its amount it goes is such the manually on the United Shafes. The impediates of the here the total shafes.

with Sen Grandes and Soften in orthogether the sentence of the sentence of the leftence of the leftence of the local authorities on the leftence of the local authorities on the leftence of the sentence of t from the government st of the republic. I as 1 am not yet advi e determination of that government. If a measure so struct ry in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipule a and the contract rights of the Panama, Railroad Company omposed mostly of American citizens, should be per-ill be the duty of the United States to resist its executi

exceedingly that counsies exists t et of still graver import in our reli Granda. On the 18th day of A sion exists to invite your attenti th day of April last, a riotous and Panama committed a violent an mblage of the inholdings of Panama committed a violent and response attack on the primings of the railfield company, and a paragraphic said other partness in or mine the same, involving the ath of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many here, and the destruction of a harge amount of property belong-ing to the saferoed company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the re-

ings in question should of the United St aily for the property pilinged or de a, in so far as re-

arity of persons and property passing over it, require teration. Recent incidents tend to show that the lo serious consideration. Reserve Underwith trad to show cal sotherities annow the relief apon to maintain the of Panana, and there is just ground for apprehension tion of the inhakimal are ascillating farther outra adequate measures he the security and protection o property saving been inkne, either by the State of Pr the general performance of New Grands.

• generation of river dramada.
• generation of the United State outlay of expression millions of the United State outlay of expressions, and it has become the main routs between and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of ou a varia mount of property an anomatication.

ne public advantages involved, it is in f the United States to be indifferent. are deemed the damps -even in this quarter so imminant as to man - - - -so part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspin-il, in order to protect the persons and property of the sitizens of a United States in these perts, and to insure to them mice panama grows the latimum. And it would, in my indigenent, be unwise the set of the Republic of New Genedat, or otherwise, so the sure of the Republic of New Genedat, or otherwise, so the sure arrangement shall have been made for the protection -inter of inter-structure to all other mari I have descend the danger of the recurrence of spe losence in this quester so imminent as to make it m ion a part of our neval force in the harbors of Panam

security of a fixed of inter-stimute communication so important at this tips, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America. Meanwhile magneticing have beep instituted by means of a spe-cial commission, to obtain from New Greenads full indemnity for injuries mathematic by our stimutes on the lethness, and using score injuries mathematication in the second of the United States. for the general interests of the United States, inssing to you my last annual message, the occasion a appropriate ones to express my congratulations in v ce, greatness and folicity which the United States no . To maint you to the state of the yar at, and all the great hes of the which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but

ts of that on the general welfare

by, we think !

and property, but gave him a piece of advice, took

The Hon. J. Glancy Jones has been

rary society of Austin College, Texas, as a token

of high regard for his public services in defence

of our National Union.

duced by one of their pro

abaiery of Dr. Atali (a

a drink of beer, and they parted good friends.

e on time approlatide : A sugmar sur it law has been con San Expension by Attorney Genera agains the Nielraguin Steatuship ciaiming for the use of the State for

Fram Men York Dally New California news-. The Election-Glass umph of Buchapan -Frement news

The election in the Golden State a verwhelming triumph for Buchausa and Per enton being literally ruled out of San Francisco, Nevada, and Sacramenta lics, his vote will scarcely be worth them was evidently too well known in Using be even thought of for the Presidency statement beinw of partial returns from of the Counties, is the most we can give

We have scattering returns from nearly portion of the State this side of Sha-ta and lonterey. They show conclusively to u but Buchauan ba- carried the State h could majority, and that the (age acket and State Democratic ticket has bee ed Below is the vote throughout the far as bound from on Presidential election Counties Buchanan Fillmore. A. . uis da 170 aunj.

421 286 Calavers 196 178 103 Constra Costa 64 1871 El Derado 1497 121 Marin 20 148 Mendocina 34 Nevaua 3272 1255 500 maj Sacraps uto 2600 2564 172 Santa Clara 931 770San Jonunin Sopoter 90 870 640 258 961 889 206 55 Bon Mator Status-Lins £19 27 429 419 **Tu** հետու 705

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uba **T**26 San Francisco 500 maj (estimated Total 14.651 10,731 In Sau Francisco and some other place. wan- known as the People's ticket, they

figilance party ticket, united with these eans on the local officers, and in he city arried the election by 700 to 800 major This assisted the Fremout electoral lieret siderably It was supposed, previous p ection, that he would carry the my by] er 1,509 m jorsty; but even live, when active personal and political friends are the numerous, and with all the aid his det

partners in Marip-sa and other scheme, h ook & t'd, could give him he utterly f res evic any considerable support, Bucha ing carries the county by 500 to 600 mm We have seen a private letter from su ciaco which states Buchanan's mape, Fillmore will be more than 10,000, and rote of Buchanan and Fulmore may re-

over Fremout Fremont, in fact, appears to be rus ground, over the mountains; there a county yet heard from in which he jority. The Legislature is largely D and it is intrinated that Gwin and Br be returned to the Schone They i-of cheveral concerned line

various d partments of crude as pa vield from the mine is most cheatring amount received by the Illinois long reading probably, accluding to ... of passengers, spects, arabis, Ar S. M. we. No hit a croit ment exist. ascongulast Houb rt, audiserious a 5

have an unrestricted power to regulate commerce a concession which the South was unwilling to make, unless for a guid pro guo. The extension of the slave-trake was that consideration This Diankag admitted in the detaus shar falls He had opposed granting to Congress exclusive authority over commerce contending that it wa the true interest of the South to make no such concession; but he withdrew his opposition now giving as a principal reason, what he called the liberal conduct of the Eastern States in extend ing the slave-trade to 1808.

"The second fact noticeable, is the clause, it now stands in the Coustitution, though, in words, only permissive as to the power of Congress over the foreign slave-trade, is really prohibitory of that trade after 1808 The abolition of the traffic was, in fact, one of the compromises of the Constitution; as much so as the fugitive slave law, or the abandonment by the States of the power to regulate commerce. Says Curtis in his admirable work on the Federal Constitu tion, 'while the Representatives of a few of the Southern States refused to consent to an amediate prohibition, they did consent to engraft on the Constitution what way in effect a declaration that the trade should be prohibited at a fixed period of time.' Accordingly, when the time came, Congress entered promptly on the duty imposed on it, and enacted the pains and penalties accousing to reader the prohibition effort

"The prohibition of the slave trade having" been won by the compromises of the Constitution-one of the principal considerations of the original contract-it follows that the traffic could not be restored without an amendmend to the constitution, for which the votes of three fourths of the States are requisite."

SENSIBLE .- Several of the Fremont papers in this section of the State, having expressed a pref. erence for Gen. DICK, our present small potato member of Congress, for the Republican candidate for Governor next Fall, that very worthy gentleman is out in a letter declaring that he has no aspirations for the nomination, because he does not consider himself qualified to fill so responsible a trust This is a sensible conclusion : so sensible, indeed, that we doubt whether there are twenty men in the district that will not agree with him,

IT WON'T WORK .- The South Carolinian published at Columbia, South Carolina, oppose the recommendation lately made by Governor Adams, of that State, to renew the slave trade. A personal friend of the Governor also takes ground against the proposition, through the columps of the Charleston Courier, contending that hamanity and the interests of the South alike farbid the further increase of negroes, who have multiplied from 875,000-the satire importation into the Union up to 1808, the time when the trade caused by law-to 4,000,000, which he thinks quite snough to civilize and christianise. Thus it will be seen that the attempt of the southern allies of Gresley, Summer & Co., to get up a furror over the revival of the Slave trade, wen't work-the project being repudiated by South Carolina herself!

few days since, about thirty colore arrived at Washington City from Virgin-They were emancipated by Charles B. Howof Orahge county, Virginia, each pro rided \$195 in money, and placed under ten who approximate for them confortable homes in the for West. laft for their new homes after an hour's so-

permanent camp of armed men like the rival monarchie-of Europe and Asia. Well knowing that such, and such only are the means and the consequences of their and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people awar to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral athority and to undermine the fabric of the Union by ap peals to passion and sectional prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and by educating there to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder t

shoulder as friends. It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interferen foreign and domestic, that the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate condomnation of the domestic institutions of the southern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally e hostility towards their fello tates, and thus finally to fall into temporary with the avowed and active enemies of the Constitutes Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, they dustop to consider practically how the objects they would tain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the ovil were as great as they doom it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their vi lence and unconstitutional action. A question, which one of the must difficult of all the problems of social inst tutions, political economy and statesmanship, they trea with unreasoning intemperance of thought and Batremes beget extremes. Violent attack from and its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry definite at the South. Thus in the progress of events we had reached that consummation, which the voic of the people has now so pointedly rebaked, of the attemp

sevenest, to usurp the con United States. I confidently believe that the great body of these inconsiderately took this fatal step, are sincorely attached to the Constitution and the Union. They, would, upon deliberation, shrisk with unaffected berror from any con scions act of disunion or sivil war. But they have enter ed into a path, which leads newhere, unless it be to civi war and disuaica, and which has no ether pessible outlet They have proceeded thus far in that dire

hirty-one States. In the long series of sots of indirect ater was the strenuous agitation, by eitisons of the Northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the seathern States.

Connectpation in the southern states. The second step in this path of orill sec-asts of the po-ple of the Northern States, and is several instances their governments, simed to facilitate the second of pe-sons held to service in the Southern States, and to for vent their extradition when reclaimed according to is Vent their extrustion when reclaimed according to law and in virtue of express provisions of the Constitution.— To promote this object, legislative enactments and other means were adopted to take away or defeat rights, which the Constitution solemaly guarantied. In order to builty' the then axisting acts of Congress esseering the extrudi-tion of fugitives from service, laws were enacted in many States forkiding their effects under the associate inscitute. tion of legitives from service, laws were enacted in man Bintes, forbiding their officers, under the severest penaltic participate in the execution of any act of Congress what ever. In this way that system of harmonious co-operation between the authorities of the United States and of the serveral States, for the maintenance of their common insti-tations, which azisted in the early years of the Republic

s destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction same to be fr l Congress found itself compelled, for the suppor a, and the vindice thorise the appointment of new officers charged with the accountion of is acts, as if they and the officers of th States were the m'nisters respectively, of foreign govern meats in a state of metaal hostility, rather than failed Motit is a state of mercan scenary, reason that into magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of eas well-constituted Union. Thus here, also, aggredien was followed by reaction, and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did but corre to raise up now barriers for its defines and scentty.

The third stage of this unhappy seet was in connexion with the erganization of ordinents, and the adminute of new Same When it was prepend to admit the Same aration of territory from that of Manua les of territorial mari, formed a perties of the ter and to particular visces of applic paller The Is But, at the same period, the que imposing responses. That qu ion was, for the time, di

In this cone far-sighted suggesty, to code Lon and that second ana to the U was accepted by the United State engaged that "Inhabitants of the be incorporated in the Union of , and Ministed as seen as per an and in the me ted in the free sales stoland and prote liberty, property, and the religion with the to say, while is remained in a t unted to the free ha ink rejoyment of their its e pass late

is considered in rather than approved b Union. It should so the states but maker of years ; and the people of the pri-equivered in the re-master and of the pri-p the State of Tenner and it was proport But this, pro takes by the To

field, open alike to ali, whether the statute tion were repealed or not. That repea id not open a free competition of the diverse obiniums and ons a field, which without ould have been closed against them; it found that field of repeal did was to relieve the statute book of an objection his enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and injurious i

Inited States, if emigration be left free to set in this re-spect for itself, without legal prohibitions on either side, lave-labor will spontaneously go everywhere, in prefe to to free labor

Is it the fact, that the pee meetin institutions of the Southern States posses relative y so much of vigor, that, wheresoover an avanue is freely pen to ull the World, they will penetrate to the exclusion f those of the Northern States? Is it the fast, that the enjoy, compared with the latter, such i portor vitality, independent of climate, soil, and i ber accidented circumstances, as to be able to predu he supposed result, in spite of the assumed m satural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more

new laws at restriction, and condemned the repeat of old in officet avera that their particular views of govern heir uwn, and will go nowhere unless fureri And if Congress do but pause for a moment is tey of overcien; if it venture to try the experiment men to judge for themselves what institution if it be not strained up to perpete will best suit them; if it be not strained up to plexislative existion on this point; if Congress pro et in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charge ith aiming to extend slave labor pries of the United States. of course, these imputations of the intentions of Con

issominated in massion, are atteriy destitute of any justiication in the nature of things, and contrary to all the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty and elf government. While therefore, in general, the people e States have never at any time, arrogated for the feder povernment the power to interfere directly with the do meetic condition of persons in the southern States, but o rary have disavowed all such intentions. from conspications and avoid of through the conthe govern

hamselves to be drawn into one evanescent political incu spinition after another, apportaining to the some set o pinites, and which subsided as rapidly as they areas when t came to be seen, as it uniformiy did, that they were ino on and the an

sativies of the Palon. Thus, when the sets of some of the e nullify the existing extendition law minhical line, had been repealed, the country Then fallowed the ory of siarm from ery sprang in reality from the spirit of revolutionary al-tack on the domestic institution a the domestic institutions of the South, and, after od existence of a few meaths, has been rebubed he voice of a patricite people. Of this last agitation, one lamentable fature

immediate expense of the pese spis of the Territory, of Kanna ten of the peo and happuten or the property to the formach of opposing That was made the battle field, not so much of opposing that the confliction of the confliction actions or interests within itself, as of the actions of instructions where the termine of the Contact and States. The second states and the second states a of intervention, deliberately arranged by cer organization of the Territory. And when propagandist colonization of the Territory. And when propagandist colonization of Kanasa has thus been undertaints in one section of the Union, for the systematic promotion of its peculiar views of palicy, there ensued, as a meter of common a comparation with account with the second

Social as of the Union. In consequence of these and other incidents, many action r than th tes of regular got a well as on the casters by way of Mis ties, sot without com one in each of the gree

led with extreme via

ants of the territory is prect a p rais comming or comprises to sum ragaged in acts of rapipe, ander (solition disturbances, jarve been (

ary, I have in addition to invite the attention of Congress in the distribution of troops, and noviding a more rapid increase of the for details of these and, other ton relating to the draw, 1 refer to the report of the reary of War.

ion of the -nevy is not me The condition of the main of t est gration on of the period of the ez ef pay, jø Arymon artican

the tale of the

the subject: and the manner in which her proposition as received, wairanting her to believe that a satisfacto ent with them could soon be concluded, sh for temporary ment which might result to her Eur ean negotistions by an immediate adjustment of the justion with the United States. This request has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected

fter the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our mer-chants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to fature adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement, between Denmark and the mariof Europe, on the subject, will be soon con d and that the pending negotiation with the United itates may then be manner. Spain no new difficulties had arisen, nor has

auch progress been made is the adjustment of pending

Negotistions entered into for the purpose of ar commercial intercourse with the Island of Caba some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy ettlement of local disputes growing out of that in ourse, have not yet be n attended with any results. soon after the the commencement of the late war in arone this sovernment submitted to the nations, two principles for the security neutral commerce : one, that the neutral flag should enemies goods, except articles contraband of was hat seutral property on board merchan lligerents shoul e exempt from conden on, with the exception of contraband articles. These

herally claimed by neutrals, though not by belligerents. One of the parties to s-as well as several neutral powers, comptly acceded to these propesitions; and the two her principal belligerents, Great Britain and France aving consented to observe them for the present occu ind, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for staining a general recognition of them both in Europe

But Great Britain and France, in common with mor he States of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did faffirmatively act goon the overtures of the United

While the question was in this position maritime rights, and put forth the subject of inration containing the two principles which this go ment had submitted, searly two years before, to the ideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions : "Privateering is and re mains abolished," and "Blockades, in order to be bird effective, that is to say, maintained by erce, sufficient really, to prevent access to the coast e enemy ;" and to the declaration thus composed a, two of which had already been pro les, this government has been invited edd by all the powers represented at Paris, ex be no objection. It is merely the defin constitute the effectual

ed place, a definition for which this go has always contended, claiming indemnity for load been injurious to our commerce. As to the remainin article of the declaration of the conference of Part that privateering is and remains abolished,"-I certain the attempt to change to the stimpt appre-me law in regard to privateering. The law in regard to imply appre-tions intended to imply appreoaable rule of ma

a property upon the occan, although the citizens of a belligerent state, show om capture ; and had that proposition e exempted from capture ; and had that propositio rould have received my ready as

m. The Secretary of War and of the Interior Are proposed is inadequate to that pr pete. "If it true that if adopted, private property upo the second method be withdrawn from one mode of plan der, bet in expect, meanwhile, to another mode which issued by used with increased effectiveness. Th montal removal of the Seminole Indiane from Florida. A delegation of Seminele Chiefs from

greative superity of great nevel powers weeld hereby augmented, while the defensive ability of oth effect, it would be the relinquis to of little value to one class of states, but of seventi iste to the accomplicitment o unouncil in its operation. We

ment of privateering can b a object for which, as is prebes far it has no

His old of a second sec

tests are pros hau and Pacifi - on the ground that rithin the limits of the date of th of the Company's charater by the 2 Government, and are theref re escheate State of California. The Age says: "We know nothing and they were the ic. It devolved on the next generation to consolid he revolution, to deliver the country entirely from aurements of the law in one case, bu d to our

knowledge that the State has not the ow of *mylit* to the property, and of the lained by the Company through the st of their charter, it seems that there is little either of justice or decency in th ing that would complete their disaste ing a million of dollars' worth of their The law, however, is sometime strange shapes

The conduct of the Chinese in California alculated to excite any strong admin for yellow race. Whether their conto private life with sentiments of profound gra ed Providence which, during the period of my a be elevated by contact with us in qu

fuey are completely clanish and me two of the societies of Chinese in Cali to the dignity of a hettie FRANKLIN PIERCE. Had .. not been for the abject

these combatants this affor might he some sualogy to a tournam ut, but th The New York Tribune, acknowledges chivalry contented them-elves with that its latest advices from Kansas wear a brighter combat, and so the killed and woundspect than any it had previously received for a small proportion to the number of the months. Of course; before election the Tribune auts

The prospects of the Stete are out could make political capital by " bleeding Kanthe golden riches of the country with sas," hence it "let'er bleed;" but now there is far from exhaust d, while agriculture a nothing to make by suppressing the truth, hence pursuits are being extended. The car Kanaas bleeds no more. The people will get so i of California, and the Pacific C. their eyes open to the humbug that was player ally, appear to be extremely favorable upon them by the Iribane and its party by and culture; and long before the placers out, and the quarts verns exhausted, of the ranges and the valleys of the and Joaquin will be filled with grain ANOTHER OF THE BETS .- At Chicago a most

chards and vineyards. The country is still unsettled and highwaymen and robbers infest some of ingular bet was made upon the Presidential election by a German, who bet his house, lot, and triets. This is to be expected in such wife and baby, that Fremont would be elected. where the roving miner carri - h-After hearing the result, he took his deads, wife about his person, and the State to and child, and made a tender of all in good faith. asylum and refuge of so many desperate ters. Oue gang has Leen brok u up But his friend, having one wife and five children refused to increase his stock in that way, and, ring-leader hung. It must be a gradual which will make California as safe for the therefore declined to take the poor man's family eler as the States of the East, but outgoing forward, a permanent population the place of the roving prospecters of all ago, and ere long California will be an tost orderly as well as richest States. lected an honorary member of the Union Lite. federacy.

lu reference to she election we have letter of which the following is an exp Now bring out the big gun Control to the Union; the wolly horse is not the ran. This county was the ho bed of beads, and Buch. and Brock. have have concluded an important arrangement for the in this city and county by from five to dred. Local Ticket all split up 19 our recent troubles here, but we shall have men to rule over our ei y affair- norwithat the West of the Missimppi will be sent to Florida | We have heard enough from the S de with presents and promises of liberal grants of isfied that our majority over bolt still ten thousand sure. The would have the ring We will beat him fifteen thousand The race is with Falmore county, as you will see by the papers terrible bomb in the camp. Ticy to they would carry this county by iv-We did not feel perfectly sure of the

> send you tring the Pacific Lei av then letter about 4 was going to be beat by old Buch at less thousand. In a great many precipite ouly two, three or five votes.

Pittsburgh, soils member of the Legislam Alleghen y, died recently at Fort Madisa from an infary caused by the burning 808.

About two hundred men, me nee and Minsterippi, under com Samal Benton, Frq., left Nemphis

We think it is hardly know even to the most inteligent of our readers, how deep some of the sciences are looking down into the mysteries of creation! We know there were wonderful discoveries in these times, and wonderful uses made in the State we know we were all right. of them, but did not know the Chemists were always written I hope and Wust you ! spartating in their gradiles and even surpass us as goods n wa from the Atiante ng the most wonderful productions of organic its. During our visit to Lowell we were introone of organic inent citizens to the There of Cherry Por

turns as they come in look as if the would and Chathereit File, where we were shown many final spin his process and his pro-tion measure presses of his my is mann-ating the subtle ensence of flowers from tar I must close. Will write you by add

factation the subtle subtanes of flowers from tar and other vegotable substanes. His concace of ple, firmtherry, Quinco, Pear, Genella, W, Max not only equal but they exceed of fight, those vegetables thissielyes.

