## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

of our history. One year ago, the sectional internation which the british government would propose the example of Mr Jefferson previous to the strife between the North and the South on the internation of the internation of the carry out their suggestion; and I am in-purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that dangerous subject of slavery, had again become way or the other, should have kindled such a ons contributor to the useful enterprises of the and more economically than if attempted by clined to believe, that no plan which can be of Mr Polk in view of the acquisition of terriso intense as to threaten the peace and perpet- flame of excitement throughout the country. early settlers. It has paid the expenses of insufficient means." nity of the confederacy. The application for This reflection may prove to be a lesson of their governments and legislative assemblies fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought Practically considered, the question is simply them from a heavy charge. Under these cir- nor and other civil officers in Utah are now in the best spirit, examined any proposals which the whole subject once more before Congress, whether the people of that Territory should first cumstances, nothing can be better calculated to performing their appropriate functions without they may think proper to make would remove the ex-itement from the States, themselves, or accomplish the very same object turely exciting angry political contests among prevails throughout the Territory. and confine it to the Territory where it legiti- by remaining out of the Union and framing an- themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. A portion of the troops sent to Utah are ton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, have sit from the one to the other sea may not be mately belonged. Much has been done, I am other constitution in accordance with their will ? It is surely no hardship for embryo governors, now encamped in Cedar Valley, forty-four miles been finally adjusted.

The Supreme Court of the United States had fact is, that the object would have been much those of a single congressional district. They Indian hostilities. shall remain.

the proceedings of the last session were alone have been willing to yield my assent to almost ritory, at all homogeneous, and to unite them along the route ciple has been recogninized. in some form or object. I, therefore, cordially requiesced in rule, and all will look forward to it and government and its other, by an almost manimous vote of both what has been called the English Compromise, themselves accordingly. houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right and approved the "Act for the admission of But justice to the people of the several States land office in that Territory. to come into the Union either as a free or a the State of Kansas into the Union " upon the requires that this rule should be established by I have occasion also to congratulate you on interests are immediately involved. The set- custom-honse or other charges by the Mexican slave State, according to the will of a majority terms therein prescribed.

has been removed.

of your legislative proceedings outside of Kan- entering the Union ; and also the alternate of the President thus elect- directed to co-operate cordially with the British cate their present condition. A final settlesas, their influence has nowhere been so sections of land for twelve miles on each side ed by the Senate, becomes President of the and French ministers, in all peaceful measures ment of these questions is greatly to be desired. The public experditures during the fiscal happy as within that Territory itself. Left to of two railroads, proposed to be constructed United States. On all questions of legislation, to secure by treaty those just concessions to as this would wipe out the last remaining sub-year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to eightymanage and control its own affairs in its own from the northern to the southern boundary, the senators from the smallest States of the foreign commerce, which the nations of the ject of dispute between the two countries. way, without the pressure of external influence, and from the eastern to the western boundary. Union have an equal vote with these from the world had a right to demand. It was impossi- Our relations with the great empires of sand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and the revolutionary Topeka organization and all of the State. Congress, deeming these claims largest. The same may be said in regard to ble for me to proceed further than this, on my France and Russia, as well as with all other seventy-six cents (\$81,585,667, 76.) of which resistance to the territorial government estab- unreasonable, provided, by act of May 4, 1858, the ratification of treaties, and of Executive own authority, without usurping the war-mak- governments on the continent of Europe, ex- nine million six hundred and eighty-four thoulished by Congress, have been finally abandoned. to which I have just referred, for the admission appointments. All this has worked admirably ing power, which, under the Constitution, be- cept that of Spain, continue to be of the most sand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and As a natural consequence, that fine Territory of the State on an equal footing with the origi- in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with longs exclusively to Congress. grants to make it their happy home.

laws enacted by their legislature, it would at and held that the people of Kausas do not de- ted States ?

ditional population of industrious and enter- tution under the conditions set forth in said the passage of a general act, which shall pro- Barrier forts, to avenge an alleged insult to causes which I need not enumerate. prising citizens, who have been deterred from proposition." In that event, the act author- vide that upon the application of a territorial our flag. strife and organized rebellion.

elected by themselves the trust of framing a and to devote their energies generally to re- cient reinforcements to Utah are established ready to receive any proposals which they may effect the purpose, render it expedient, before constitution, without requiring them to subject claim the wilderness and to lay the foundations not only by the event, but in the opinion of feel disposed to offer, having this object in making another attempt to renew the negotiatheir constituents to the trouble, expense, and of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. those who, from their position and opportuni- view, and to consider them in an amicable tion, that I should lay the whole subject beand House of Representatives: When we compare the condition of the coun-been in opposition to many precedents in our of a few thousand, they should prematurely judgment, General Johnston, the commander ed, that the occasional abuse of the flag of any it may become indispensable to success, that I try at the present day with what it was one history, commencing in the very best age of enter the Union, they are oppressed by the bur- of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of nation, is an evil far less to be deprecated, than should be intrusted with the means of making year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have the republic, of the admission of Territories as den of State taxation, and the means necessary War from Fort Bridger, under date of Octo-would be the establishment of any regulations an advance to the Spanish government immemuch reason for gratitude to that Almighty States into the Union, without a previous vote for the improvement of the Territory and the ber 18, 4857, expresses the opinion that "un-Providence, which has never failed to inter- of the people approving their constitution. advancement of the seas. This government has yet received awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. pose for our relief, at the most critical periods It is to be lamented that a question so insig- diverted to very different purposes. of the country, a protracted war on their (the no communication specifying the manner in I am encouraged to make this suggestion, by of our history. One year ago, the sectional nificant when viewed in its practical effects on The federal government has ever been a Mormons) part is inevitable." This he consid- which the British government would propose the example of Mr Jefferson previous to the

devised, will be free from grave embarrass- tory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject ments. Still, I shall form no decided opinion to Congress, and commend it to their careful admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. out of the common treasury, and thus relieved I am happy to inform yoa, that the gover- on the subject, until I shall have carefully and consideration.

It was the desire of every patriot that such come into the Union and then change any pro- retard our material progress, than to divert resistance. The authority of the Constitution I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you ted States, by their existing treaty with New measures of legislation might be adopted, as vision in their constitution not agreeable to them from their useful employments, by prema- and the laws has been fully restored, and peace that the complications between Great Britain Grenada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of and the United States, arising out of the Clay- the Isthmus, " with the view that the free tran-

happy to say, towards the accomplishment of In either case, the result would be precisely the senators, and members of Congress, to wait southwest of Salt Lake City; and the remain- At the commencement of your last session, I while this treaty exists." this object, during the last session of Congress. same. The only difference in some point of until the number of inhabitants shall equal der have been ordered to Oregon to suppress had reason to hope that, emancipating themsel- In regard to the Tehauntence route, which

previously decided, that all American citizens sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas surely ought not to be permitted to rush into have an equal right to take into the Territories more speedily effected, had it been admitted as the Union, with a population less than one through the Indian Territory, has had a powwhatever is held as property under the laws of a State during the last session of Congress. half of several of the large counties in the in- erful effect in restraining the hostile fee ings a- alike honorable and satisfactory to both ; and the United States the "right of transit over any of the States, and to hold such property My recommendation, however, for the imme- terior of some of the States. This was the gainst the United States, which existed among this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my it for their persons and merchandise, and stiputhere under the guardianship of the federal con- diate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the condition of Kansas when it made application the Indians in that region, and in securing emi- last annual message, I stated that overtures lates that neither government shall "interpose stitution, so long as the territorial condition approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to be admitted under the Far West against their depreda- had been made by the British government for any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to to adopt a different measure for the settlement Besides, it requires some time to render the tions. This will also be the means of establish- t' is purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cor- the United States the "right to transport This is now a well-established position, and of the question. For my own part, I should mass of a population collected in a new Ter- ing military posts and promoting settlements dially reciprocated. Their proposal was, to across the isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of withdraw these questions from direct negotia- the United States not intended for distribution windraw these questions from the control of the last session were alone lave been wind to gene out, and to unter the united for distribution wanting to give it practical effect. The prin- any constitutional measure to accomptish this on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the I recommend that the benefits of our land tion between the two governments ; but to ac- along the line of the communication ; also, the

Congress. Each State is entitled to two sena- the result of our negociations with China. tlement was to be made in accordance with the government. of its people. The just equality of all the Under the ordinance which accompanied the tors and at least one representative in Congress. You were informed by my last annual mes-States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful Lecompton constitution, the people of Kansas Should the people of the States fail to elect a sage, that our minister had been instructed to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United and Mexico, in addition to the considerations source of dangerous dissension among them had claimed double the quantity of public lands Vice-President, the power devolves upon the occupy a neutral position in the hostilities con- States, with certain modifications. As nego- applicable to the Nicaragua route, scem to refor the support of common schools, which had Senate to select this officer from the two high- ducted by Great Britain and France against tiations are still pending upon this basis, it quire legislation for the purpose of carrying Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency ever been previously granted to any State upon est candidates on the list. In case of the death Canton. He was however, at the same time would not be proper for me now to communi- them into effect.

friendly character.

now appears to be tranquil and prosperons, nal States, but " upon the fundamental condi- the character of a government instituted by Besides, after a careful examination of the With Spain our relations remain in an an- plied to to the payment of the public debt, and and is attracing increasing thousands of immi- tion precedent" that a majority of the people sovereign States. I presume no American nature and extent of our grievances, I did not satisfactory condition. In my message of De- the redemption of treasury notes with the inthereof, at an election to be held for that pur- citizen would desire the slightest change in the believe they were of such a pressing and aggra- cember last, I informed you that our envoy terest thereon, leaving in the treasury on The past unfortunate experience of Kansas pose, should, in place of the very large grants arrangement. Still is it not unjust and une- vated character as would have justified Con- extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the has enforced the lesson so often already taught, of public lands which they had demanded under qual to the existing States, to invest some gress in declaring war against the Chinese em- Madrid had asked for his recall ; and it was present fiscal year, six million three hundred that resistance to lawful authority, under our the ordinance, accept such grants as had been forty or fifty thousand people collected in a pire, without first making another earnest at- my purpose to send out a new minister to that and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and form of government, cannot fail in the end to made to Minnesota and other new States. Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, tempt to adjust them by peaceful negociation. court, with special in tractions on all questions sixteen dollars and ten cents, (\$6,398,316 10.) prove disastrous to its authors. Had the peo- Under this act, should a majority reject the and place them on an equal footing with Vir- I was the more inclined to the opinion, because pending between the two governments, and The receipts into the treasury, during the ple of the Territory yielded obedience to the proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed ginia and New York in the Senate of the Uni- of the severe chastisement which hadi then but with a determination to have them speedily first quarter of the present fiscal year, commenrecently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our and amicably adjusted, if that were possible. cing the 1st July, 1858, including one-half of the present moment have contained a large ad- sire admission into the Union with said consti- For these reasons, I earnestly recommend squadros, in the capture and destruction of the This purpose has been hitherto defeated by the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with the premium upon it, anthorized by the act of 14th

The mission to Spain has been intrusted to June, 1858, were twenty-five million two hunentering its borders by the existence of civil izes the people of the Territory to elect dele- legislature, declaring their belief that the Ter- The event has proved the wisdom of our neu- a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will dred and thirty thousand eight hundred and gates to form a constitution and State govern- ritory contains a number of inhabitants which, trality. Our minister has executed his instrue- proceed to Madrid without delay, and make seventy-nine dollars and forty-six cents. (\$25,-It was the resistance to rightful authority, ment for themselves, "whenever, and not be if in a State, would entitle them to elect a tions with emineut skill and ability In con- another and final attempt to obtain justice from 230,879 46,) and the estimated the remaining three quarters to the 30th June. tionary government under the Topeka consti- legally taken, that the population of said Ter- President to cause a census of the inhabitants has peacetully, but effectually co-operated with Spanish officials under the direct control of 1859, from ordinary sources, are thirty-eight tution, which caused the people of Kansas to ritory equals or exceeds the ratio of represent to be taken, and if found sufficient, then by the the English and French plenipotentiaries ; and the captain general of Cuba, have insulted our million five hundred thousand dollars. (\$38.commit the grave error of refusing to vote for tation required for a member of the Hcuse of terms of this act to authorize them to proceed each of the four powers has concluded a sepa- national flag, and, in repeated instances, have 500,000,) making, with the ballance before delegates to the convention to frame a consti- Representatives of the United " in their own way" to frame a State consti- rate treaty with Chica, of a highly satisfactory from time to time inflicted injuries on the per- stated, an aggregate of seventy million one huntution, under a law not denied to be fair and States" The delegates thus assembled " shall tution preparatory to admission into the Union, character. The treaty concluded by our own sons and property of our citizens. These have dred and twenty-nice thousand one hundred just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has first determine by a vote whether it is the wish I also recommend that an appropriation may plenipotentiary will immediately be submitted given birth to numerous claims against the and ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents, (\$70,-Spanish government, the merits of which have 129,195 56. I am happy to announce that, through the been ably discussed for a series of years, by our In addition to this sum, the Postmaster torial government, they disregarded the princi- shall proceed to form a constitution, and take The present condition of the Territory of energetic yet conciliatory efforts of our consul successive diplomatic representatives. Not- General will require from the treasury, for the ple, absolutely essential to the working of our all necessary steps for the establishment of a Utah, when contrasted with what it was one general in Japan, a new tr aty has been con- withstanding this, we have not arrived at a service of the Post Office Department, three form of government, that a majority of those State government in conformity with the federal year ago, is a subject for congratulation. It cluded with that empire, which may be expect-practical result in any single instance, unless million eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand who vote-not the majority who may remain constitution." After this constitution shall was then in a state of open rebellion, and, cost ed materially to anguent our trade and inter- we may except the case of the Black Warrior seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars. (\$3,at home, from whatever cause -- must decide the have been formed, Congress, carrying out the what it might, the character of the govern- course in that quarter, and remove from our under the late administration ; and that pre- 838,728,) as explained in the report of the result of an election For this reason, seeking principles of popular sovereignty and nonintar-to take advantage of their own error, they de-vention, have left " the mode and manner of its pressed, and the Mormons compelled to yield fore been imposed upon the exercise of their re-have justified an immediate resort to war. All the estimated deficit on the 30th Jane, 1860, to nied the authority of the convention thus elec- approval or ratification by the people of the obedience to the constitution and the laws. In ligion The treaty shall be submitted to the our attempts to obtain redress have been baf- seven million nine hundred and fourteen thenfled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recur- sand five hundred and seventy-six doilars and The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded and they "shall then be admitted into the you in my last annual message, I appointed a It is my earnest desire that every misunder- ring changes in the Spanish ministry, have eighty-nine cents, (7,914,576 89) To proto adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its Union as a State under such constitution thus new governor instead of Brigham Young, and standing with the government of Great Brit- been employed as reasons for delay. We have vide for the payment of this estimated deficiengeneral features, and providing for the submis- fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, other federal officers to take the place of those ain should be amicably adjusted. been compelled to wait, again and again, un- cy, which will be increased by such appropriawho, consulting their personal safety, had found It has been the misfortune of both countries, til the new minister shall have had time to in- tions as may be made by Congress, not estimated for in the report of the Treasury Depart-

In reference to the Panama route, the Uni-

interrupted or embarrassed in any future time

ves from further unavailing discussions, the two has been recently opened under the most favor-Central American republics whose territorial and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of

one million five hundred and eighty-five theuninety-nine cents (\$9,684,537 99) were ap-

the persevering attempts to establish a revolu- fore, it is ascertained by a census, duly and member of Congress, it shall be the daty of the junction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he that government. been the prolific source of all the evils which of the people of the proposed State to be ad- be made, to enable the President to take a to the Senate. have followed. In their hostility to the terri- mitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, census of the people of Kansas.

proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," order to accomplish this of ject, as I informed Senate for approval without delay. ted to frame a constitution

sion of the slavery question to a vote of the as said constitution may prescribe." people, which in my opinion, they were bound An election was held throughout Kansas, in it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. | almost ever since the period of the revolution, vestigate the justice of our demands. to do, under the Kansas and Nebraska act. pursuance of the provisions of the act, on the To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, to have been annoyed by a succession of irrita-This was the all-important question which had second day of August last, and it resulted in as a posse consticuts, in the execution of the ting and dangerous questions, threatening their right to vote, and preferred that slavery should to form another constitution, preparatory to demonstrated. tionary Topeka organization.

before the first Monday of January last, when to the House of Representatives. ernor and other State officers, for a member of framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, the Territory, to "hold themselves in readiness harm.

ry or any other question, and three thousand four hundred and twenty. Du- the fords of rivers, &c.

ithout the slightest impediment

dered applicable to all Territorics which sist the troops until the first of June.

ting a new State into the Union, circumstances. In the midst of the mountains, These measures received the unqualified and preservation. ng a new State into the Union, circumstances. In the midst of the mountains, I may be the number of its inhabi-Il may be the number of its inhabi-power ought not, in my opinion, before the nonnal miles from home, they before the nonnal miles from home for the two homes and offices of the govern-

sas question.

They granted appropriations sufficient to cover government, and evincing a just regard for the must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the The receipts of the Post Office Department nter the Union. adopted, whether we the deficiency thus necessarily created, and al- law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen existing colonial government over the Island can be made to approach or equal its expendie people of the Terri- so provided for raising two regiments of volun- the amicable relations between the two coun- shall remain in its present condition. of the existing States | teers 'for the purpose of quelling disturbances tries. Whilst the possession of the Island would be gress. In applying any remedy, care should ture, only by means of the legislation of Con ensions which have in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of The British government, at the same time, of vast importance to the United States, its be taken that the people shall not be deprived broughout the coun- supply and emigrant trains, and the suppres- proposed to the United States that some mode value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. of the advantages, which they are fairly entied, had this rule sion of Indian hostilities on the frontiers.' Hap- should be adopted, by mutual arrangement be- Such was the relative situation of the parties, tled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. r period of the gov- pily, there was no occasion to call these regi- tween the two countries, of a character which when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana The principal remedies recommended to the ments into service. If there had been, I should may be found effective without being offensive, to the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, consideration of Congress by the Postmaster mation of a new have felt serious embarrassment in selecting for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected of the national honor of and interests of France General, are to restore the former rate of poserent States and them, so great was the number of our brave on good grounds of carrying false colors. They no person throughout the world, has imputed tage upon single letters to five cents ; to subto it, for the land- and patriotic citizens and ons to serve their have also invited the United States to take blame to him, for accepting a pecuniary equiv- stitute for the franking privilege the delivery their condition country in this distant and apparently danger- the initiative, and propose measures for this alent for this cession to those now entitled to it, of post office stamps is to open and oads, to establish bligions worship oads, to establish may it ever be ! ligious worship, The wisdom and economy of sending suffi- formed the British government that we are large appropriation which may be required to tation of the mail, to couline itself to the pay-

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ment, as well as to provide for the gradual re-

alone convulsed the Territory ; and yet the op- the rejection by a large majority, of the pro- laws in case of need, I ordered a detachment of friendly relations. This has partially prevent- nial condition, is a constant source of injury ing treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasponents of the lawful government, persisting in position submitted to the people by Congress. the army to accompany them to Utah. The ed the full development of those feelings of mu- and annoyance to the American people. It is arry recommends such a revision of the present their first error, refrained from exercising their This being the case, they are now authorized necessity for adopting these measures is now that friendship between the people of the two the only spot in the civilized world where the tariff as will raise the required amount. After countries, so natural in themselves and so con- African slave-trade is tolerated ; and we are what I have already said. I need scarcely add continue, rather than surrender their revolu- admission into the Union, but not until their On the 15th September, 1857, Governor ducive to their common interest. Any serious bound by treaty with Great Eritain, to main- that I concur in the opinion expressed in his number, as assertained by a census, sha'l equal Young issued his proclamation, in the style of interruption of the commerce between the U. tain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at report-that the public debt should not be in-A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail or exceed the ratio required to elect a member an independent sovereign, annenneing his pur- States and Great Britain, would be equally in- much expense both of life and treasure, soicly creased by an additional loan, and would therepose to resist by force of arms the entry of the jurious to both. In fact, no two nations have for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to fore strongly arge upon Congress the daty of an election was held under the constitution. It is not probable, in the present state of the necessary ever existed on the face of the earth, which that island. The late serious difficulties be making, at their present session, the necessary A majority of the people then voted for a gov- case, that a third constitution can be lawfully of Utah. By this he required all the forces in could do each other so much good or so much tween the United States and Great Britain provision for meeting these lightlities.

respecting the right of search, now so happily The public debt on the 1st July, 1858, the Congress, and members of the State legislature. before its population shall have reached the to march at a moment's notice to repel any and Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had commencement of the present fiscal year, was This election was warmly contested by the two designated number. Nor is it to be presumed all such invasion, and establish martial law to inform you, that the long-pending contro- not afforded a market for slaves. As long as \$25,155,977 66

political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote that, after their sad experience in resisting the from its date throughout the Territory These versy between the two governments, in relation this market shall remain open, there can be no During the first quarter of the present year. was polled than at any previous election. A territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a proved to be no idle threats. Fort Bridger to the question of visitation and search, has hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. the sum of \$10,000,000 has been negotiated of large majority of the members of the legisla- constitution in express violation of the provis- and Supply were vacated and burnt down by been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba the loan authorized by the ect of 14th June, ture elect belonged to that party which had ions of an act of Congress. During the session the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shel- of Great Britain, foreibly to visit American wars will be waged among the perty and bar- 1858-making the present outstanding public previously refused to vote. The anti-slavery of 1856, much of the time of Congress was oc- ter after their long and fatiguing march. Or- vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could barous chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of seiz- debt, exclusive of treasury notes, \$35,155,977 party were thus placed in the ascendant, and in the political power the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas the whole of the last session was devoted to 754.800-making the amount of actual indebt-

ave submitted the question to a vote of ble to require the people of Kansas to wait, fore them and on their flanks, to keep them sels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent predecessors, that the United States have, on will be added \$10,000,000 during the present whether they would or would not before making a third attempt, until the num- from sleeping by night surprises, and to block- seas. These acts were the more injurious and several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba fiscal year-this being the remaining half of the tion to amend their constitution ber of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety- ade the roads by feiling trees, and destroying annoying, as these waters are traversed by a from Spain by honorable regotiation. If this loan of \$20,000,000 not yet negotiated

large portion of the commerce and navigation were accomplished, the last relict of the Afri- The Postmaster General is placed in a most essary means for giving ring this brief period the harmony of the States These orders were promptly and effectually of the United States, and their free and unre- can slave trade would instantly disappear. embarrassing position by the existing laws. of the majority. Thus as well as the great business interests of the oboyed. On the 4th October, 1857, the Mor-stricted use is essential to the security of the We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in He is obliged to carry these into effect. He have been immedi- country, demand that the people of the Union mons captured and burned on Green River, coastwise trade between d fferent States of the any other marner. This is due to our nat onal has no other alternative. He finds, however, shall not for a third time be convulsed by an- three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy Union. Such vexatious interruptions could not character. All the territory which we have that this cannot be done without heavy deitted to other agitation on the Kansas question. By five wagons loaded with provisions and tents fail to excite the feelings of the country, and to acquired since the origin of the government, mands upon the treasury over and above what th all waiting for a short time, and acting in obedi- for the army, and drove away several hundred require the interposition of the government. has been by fair purchase from France, Spain, is received for postage; and these have been ence to law, Kansas will glide into the Union animals This diminished the supply of provi- Remonstrances were addressed to the British and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act progressively increasing from year to year ansions so materially, that General Johnston was government against these violations of the of the independent State of Texas, in blending til they amounted for the last fiscal year ending This excellent provision, which Congress obliged to reduce the ration, and even with this rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at her destinies with our own. This course we on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four milapplied to Kansas, cught to be extended precaution, there was only sufficient left to sub- the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should lions and a half of dollars ; whilst it is estimawith directions "to protect all vessels of the occur, which we do not now anticipate, render- ted that for the present fiscal year they will congress possess the undoubted pow-Congress posses the un

before the population shall a- passed the severe and inclement winter without sion took place, and the British government pi, and the immense and annually-increasing ment in the transpostation of free matter." tio required by the act for the a murmur. They looked forward with confi- promptly avowed its recognition of the princi- trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley . The cause of these large deficits is mainly as. Had this been previously dence for relief from their country in due sea- ples of international law upon this subject, as of that noble river, now embracing half the attributable to the increased expense of transy would have escaped all son, and in this they were not disappointed. laid down by the government of the United sovereign States of the United States o tunes to which it has been The Secretary of War employed all his en- States, in the note of the Secretary of State to Island under the dominion of a distant foreign this service was but a fraction above four milergies to forward them the necessary supplies the British minister at Washington, of April power, this trade of vital importance to these lions and a quarter. Since that year it has be unjust to give this and to muster and send such a military force 10, 1858, which secure the vessels of the Uni- States, is exposed to the danger of being de- annually increased until in 1858 it has reached plication, and exclude a to Utah as would render resistance on the part ted States upon the high seas from visitation or stroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been more than eight millions and a quarter ; and on the past practice of of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate search in time of pence, under any pircumstan- subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in for the service of 1859, it is estimated that it cady formed its consti- the war without the effusion of blood. In his ces whatever. The claim has been abandoned time of peace. Our relations with spain, which will amount to more than ten millions of dolture and other officers, efforts he was efficiently sustained by Congress in a manner reflecting honor on the British ought to be of the most friendly character, lars.

into the Union under the Lecompton constitu- the question of its admission under the Lecomp- troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, an issue, by the repeated acts of British cruis- etrate these dark abodes. ion, the legislature might, at its very first ses- ton constitution. Surely it is not unreasona- to lu n the grass and the whole country bc- ers, in boarding and searching our private ves-