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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence, which has never failed to interpose for our relief, at the most critical periods of our history. One year ago the sectional strife between the North and the South on the dangerous subject of slavery, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas, as a State into the Union, fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted, as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Territories where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object during the last session of Congress.

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

This is now a well established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognized in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union either as a free or a slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States of the Union has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous discussion among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influences, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the Territorial Government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of emigrants, to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under any form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the Territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their Legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a larger additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the preserving attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka Constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution, under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the Territorial Government, they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote—not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever cause—must decide the result of the election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the legitimacy of the Convention thus elected to frame a Constitution.

The Convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a Constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do under the Kansas and Nebraska act.—This was the all important question which had alone convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, refused to vote, exercising their right to vote, and preferred, as they should continue, rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail on the election day, Monday of January, when an election was held under the Constitution. A majority of the people voted for the Governor and other officers, for a member of Congress and members of the State Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The Anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the Legislature might, at the very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a Convention to amend their Constitution either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary measures for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled.

Under these circumstances I submitted to Congress the Constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State Government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act, which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. And although I may have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas, and harmony to the Union. In that event, the slavery question would on this have been finally settled, according to the legally expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would have thus been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true, that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the Convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the Constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself or any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the Convention, and declare the Constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a Constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the infancy of the first republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their Constitution.

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove a lesson of wisdom and warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union with them change any provision of their Constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another Constitution in accordance with their will? In either case the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They preferred a wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I therefore cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union" upon the terms therein prescribed.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton Constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of common schools which had ever been granted to any State upon its admitting entering the Union; and also the appropriations of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the Northern to the Southern boundary, and from the Eastern to the Western boundary of the State.

Congress deemed these claims unreasonable, provided by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just referred, for the admission of the State upon an equal footing with the original States, but "upon the fundamental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grant of public land which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesota and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire an admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition."

In that event, the act authorizes the people of the Territory to elect delegates to form a Constitution and State Government for themselves, "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the U. S." The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government in conformity with the Federal Constitution." After this Constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, have left "the mode and manner of it approval or rejection by the people of the proposed State to be prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such Constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said Constitution may prescribe."

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance with the provisions of this act, on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number shall be ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third Constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their experience in resisting the Territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.

Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Surely it is not unreasonable to expect that the people of Kansas will, before making a third attempt until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. During this brief period the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a fifth, instead of a third, in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision which Congress have applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possesses the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for admission of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of government, has already formed its constitution, elected its Legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider it as bearing upon the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaiming the wilderness and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they must immediately bear the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests, are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The federal government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their government, of legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material prosperity, than to divert them from their useful employments, by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for emigro Governors, Secretaries and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single Congressional district.

They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union, with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Besides it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Territory, at all homogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Exceptions are the rule, and all look forward to it as to govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two senators and at least one representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to elect this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice President elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation, the senators from the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest.

The foregoing remarks are had in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of Executive appointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement.—Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory, with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Senate of the United States?

For these reasons, I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide that upon the application of a territorial Legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken and if found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made, to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas.

UTAH.

The present condition of a Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congratulation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and, just what it might be, the character of this Government required that this rebellion should be suppressed, and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the Constitution and laws. In order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new Governor instead of Brigham Young, and other civil officers, to take the place of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, as a posse comitatus, in the execution of the laws, in case of need, I ordered a detachment of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessity for adopting these measures is now demonstrated.

On the 12th of September, 1857, Brigham Young issued his proclamation, in the city of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist, by force of arms, the entry of the United States troops into our Territory, and ordering "that if this be required all the forces in the Territory, to should themselves in readiness to march, at a moment's notice, to repel any and all such invasions," and established martial law throughout the Territory. Thereupon, those proved to be no idle threats. Fort Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Orders were issued by Daniel H. Wells, styling himself "Lieutenant General, Nauvoo Legion," to stampede the animals of the United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass in advance of our troops, to fire them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprise, and to blockade the road by felling trees, and destroying the fords of rivers, &c., &c., &c. These were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th of October, 1857, the Mormons captured and burned on Green river, three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the troops, and drove away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that Gen. Johnston was obliged to halve the rations, and even with this precaution, there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the first of June.

Our little army behaved admirably in their encampment at Fort Bridger, under these trying privations. In the midst of the mountains, in a dreary, unsettled and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the severe winter of 1857-8 without a murmur.—They looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed.

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

The wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of all who, from their position and important duties are the best qualified to form a correct judgment. General Johnston, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date of October 18, 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their (the Mormons) part is inevitable." This he considered necessary to terminate the war speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means."

In the meantime it was my anxious desire that the Mormons should abandon their rebellious attitude and the laws, without rendering it necessary to resort to military force. To aid in accomplishing this object, I deemed it advisable, in April last, to despatch two distinguished citizens of the United States, Messrs. Powell and Ransom, to Utah. They bore with them a proclamation addressed by me to the inhabitants of Utah, dated on the sixth day of April, containing warnings that all their grievances, and how hopeless it was for their people to persist in rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws a full pardon for their past aberrations and treasons. At the same time I assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that unless they should speedily deal with according to their deserts.

The instructions to these agents, as well as a copy of the proclamation, and their response are herewith submitted. It will be seen by their report of the third of July last, that they have fully confirmed the opinion expressed by General Johnston in the previous October, as to the necessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. At this time they state that they were clearly impressed with the belief that the presence of the army here and the large addition of force that had been ordered to this Territory, were the chief inducements that caused the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting the authority of the United States. As they declare, "the military force could probably have resulted in a long, bloody and expensive war."

These agents have conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and rendered useful services in executing the humane intentions of the government.

COL. KANE.

It also affords me great satisfaction to state that the Government has performed his duties in an able and conciliatory manner, and with the happiest effect. I cannot in this connexion, refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, who, from motive of pure benevolence, and without any official character, or any compensation, proceeded to Utah during the last inclement winter, for the purpose of contributing to the pacification of Territory.

I am happy to inform you that the Governor and other civil officers of Utah are now established in the Territory, without resistance or resistance. The authority of the Constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and the Territory is now quiet and tranquil.

A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar Valley, 44 miles south of the city of Utah. Their supplies and mails have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

The march of the army to Salt Lake City through the Indian Territory, has had the powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their depredations. I have felt it to be my duty to place my authority, without usurping the war-making power, which under the Constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress.

Besides, after a careful examination of the nature and extent of our grievances, I did not believe they were of such a character, and aggravated character, as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese Empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion, because of the course pursued by France and Great Britain, who, with which we were on friendly terms, have hitherto been the most powerful of the world had a right to demand. It was therefore, with the approbation of the Cabinet, on my own

This is due to our national character. All the Territory which we have acquired since the origin of the government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain and Mexico, or else by free and voluntary act of the independent States of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

The Island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that Island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to the Union, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing Colonial Government over the Island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the Island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is comparatively unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States. Spain, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect this purpose, render it expedient, before making any attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish Government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by the example of Mr. Jefferson previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of Territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Armistad case." President Polk first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795; and while demanding justice, we ought to do justice. An appropriation promptly made for this purpose, could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

MEXICO.

Our position and relation to the independent States south of us on the continent, and especially those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own geographical boundary from ocean to ocean, and we must necessarily feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable government. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly, with its internal affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves, to protect the integrity of its territory, against the hostile interference of any other power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well settled policy in regard to the North American continent, render this an indispensable duty.

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution, almost ever since it achieved its independence. One military leader after another has usurped the government in rapid succession; and the various constitutions from time to time adopted, have been set at nought almost as soon as they were proclaimed. The authorities and governments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Mexican citizens or foreign residents, against lawless violence. Heretofore, a seizure of the capital by a military chieftain, has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period, but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs. A civil war has been raging for some time throughout the republic, between the central government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to subvert the constitution last framed, by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that constitution.

The antagonistic parties each hold possession of different States of the republic, and the powers of the war are constantly changing. Meanwhile, the unarmed citizens have been employed by both parties to extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissension to a condition of almost hopeless misery and imbecility. It would be vain for this government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of our citizens, now amounting to more than ten millions dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands.

Our late minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the central government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and fidelity. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and others for gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed without effect to that government. Meanwhile, at various parts of the republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprisonment, and plunder of our citizens, by different parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction, but the central government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the authors of these outrages or to protect their innocent victims. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business, without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate protection to either, and in this respect our intercourse with that republic is almost a dead letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution pro rata upon all the capital which have or hereafter may contain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. Forsyth regarding this decree in the light of "forced loan," formally protested against its application to his government and requested them not to pay the contribution, but to suffer it to be forcibly exacted.

Acting upon this advice, no American citizen submitted to pay the contribution, and his property was seized by armed force, to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the government proceeded still further and issued a decree banishing him from the country. He immediately notified them that if this decree should be carried into execution he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. Forsyth promptly announced to the Government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them until the pleasure of his own Government should be ascertained.

This Government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of the 15th May, as legal in strictness, "forced loan," and as such prohibited by the 10th article of the treaty of 1826 between Great Britain and Mexico, to the benefits of which American citizens are entitled by the treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and unfriendly measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the Republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure on the part of our Minister to secure redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, not withstanding his persevering efforts. And from the temper manifested by the Mexican Government he had repeatedly assured us that no favorable change could be expected, until the United States should "give evidence of their willingness and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only speedy remedy for our grievances."

From this statement of facts, it would have been worse than idle to direct Mr. Forsyth to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that government; and it was, therefore, deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the Legation from the city of Mexico.

ABUNDANT CAUSE FOR A WAR WITH MEXICO AND THERE IT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostilities against the government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

SEIZURE OF MEXICAN TERRITORY.

On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevails and their authority be established over the republic, there is reason to hope that they will be sufficiently just, and unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the ability to grant. For this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled Territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed, and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case, the seizure of reprisals is recognized by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

RECOMMENDS A PROTECTORATE OVER THE NORTHERN PROVINCES.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the peculiar condition of affairs along our southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are no civil or white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora and our adjoining Territories. The local governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they have possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from crossing the border and committing depredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that boundless frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason the settlement of Texas is retarded, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern border, sufficient for their mutual protection and that of the United States mail passing to and from California. Well-founded apprehensions are now entertained, that the Indians, and wandering Mexicans equally lawless, may break up the important stage and postal communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions.

This passes very near to the Mexican boundary throughout the whole length of Arizona. I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn as soon as local governments shall be established in those Mexican States capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the border.

I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed in a friendly spirit by the Government and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally beneficial to the protection of their citizens on that remote and distant frontier, as for citizens of the United States.

A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ARIZONA.

And in this connection, permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona. The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a government, without laws and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I, therefore, repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a Territorial Government over Arizona.

THE ISTHMUS.

The political condition of the narrow isthmus of Central America through which transit routes pass between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transits, that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents, is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend through the seventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast, embracing the important State of California and the flourishing Territories of Oregon and Washington. All communications, therefore, have a deep and direct interest, that these communications shall be needed secure from interruption. If an arm of have sea connecting the two oceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be pretended that these States would have the right to arrest or retard its navigation, to the injury of other nations. The transit by any other this narrow isthmus, would not vest the same position. It is a highway in which they themselves have little interest, when compared with the vital interests of the rest of the world. Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted, by the civil wars, and revolutionary outbreaks which have so frequently occurred in this region. The stake is too important, to be left at the mercy of rival companies, claiming to hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua.

The commerce of other nations is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The government of the United States expects no more than this, and they will not be satisfied with less. They would not if they could, derive any advantage from the Nicaragua transit, not enjoyed by the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection for the common use of all nations, is their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall derive revenue, a fair compensation from the companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it should be open and free for closed by any arbitrary decree of that government. If disputes arise between it and those with whom they have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. This is our whole policy, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other nations.

All these difficulties might be avoided, if, consistently with the good faith of Nicaragua, the use of this transit could be thrown open to the general competition, upon the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaragua government, on passengers and freight.

In August, 1852, the Accessory Transit Company made its first intercoastic trip over the Nicaragua route, and continued to succeed operation, with great advantage to the public, until the 18th February, 1856, when it was forced, and its charter, the company, as well as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily revoked by the government of President Rivas. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the Company and the Government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to narrate the various proceedings which took place between the parties, up till the time when the transit was interrupted.—Suffice it to say that since February, 1856, it has remained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citizens of the United States. Since that time the competition has ceased between the rival routes of Panama and Nicaragua, and, in consequence thereof, the rapid, low, and reasonable amount has been exacted from our citizens for their passage to and from California.

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of November, 1857, by the Secretary of State and Minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and protection of the transit route would have been secured, not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and why, notwithstanding this treaty has failed to receive the ratification of the Nicaragua government, will appear by the papers herewith communicated from the State Department. The principal objection seems to have been to the provision authorizing the United States—or any force to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fail to perform her duty in this respect. Upon the boldness of this objection, its frequent changes of government, and its constant internal dissensions, this had become a most important stipulation in the essentially necessary not only for the security of the route, but for the safety of American citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the knowledge of the fact would of itself, most probably, prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the route, and render actual interference for its protection unnecessary.

The executive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no farther.—It cannot legitimately resort to force without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to employ the military of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our citizens on their passage. It is true, that on a sudden emergency of this character, the President would not any more than any other citizen, march to their relief; but in doing this, he would act upon his own responsibility.

Under these circumstances, I earnestly recommend to Congress, the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed, in the less violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens traveling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall be over passed away. Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act, for the protection of Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

In reference to the Panama route, the United States, by their existing treaty with New Granada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists."

In regard to the Tehuantepec route, which has been recently opened under the most favorable auspices, our treaty with Mexico of 30th December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States, the right of transit over it for their persons and merchandise. Article 11 of that treaty stipulates that "neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also, the effects of the United States Government and its citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of all transit duties, or charges by the Mexican Government."

These treaty stipulations with New Granada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them into effect.

The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, during the last two or three years, have received the frequent mention in this Government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character.—The transaction of Virgin Bay, in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the Government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay.

At the time, however, when our present Minister to Nicaragua was appointed in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply had even been received to the demands which had been made by this Government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before. Our minister was instructed, therefore to lose no time in expressing to those governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this infraction of the just rights of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day, it will only remain for this government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means, from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.—While it has shown and will on occasion show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these Republics, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect, on their part, of what is due to the Government and citizens of the United States.

NEW GRENADA.

Against New Grenada we have long standing causes of complaint, arising out of the unsolicited claims of our citizens upon that Republic; and to those have been more recently added the outrages committed upon our citizens at Panama, in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties was concluded by the Secretary of State and the Minister of New Granada, in September, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Congress, with a recommendation by the Government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for advice and consent, and should this be obtained, it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against New Grenada on the subject of claims.

Questions have arisen between the two governments, as to the right of New Grenada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United States in ports of the Isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens who may cross the Isthmus, either with a design to remain there or to pass from ocean to ocean by the transit route; and also a tax upon the mails of the United States transported over the Panama Railroad. The government of New Grenada has been informed, that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxes, as an act in violation of the treaty between the two countries, and as such would be resisted by the United States. At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice, and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. It is expedient that the treaty of 1857, should been ratified. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any act repeated under present circumstances.

BRAZIL.

With the empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchange. A large portion of the coffee which is consumed in Brazil, which more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States.—Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has been imposed, very recently, upon the importation of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform you that in September last this has been reduced from $1.32 to about forty-nine cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have let a diminished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the Government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent. on coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free from duty in the United States.—This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase about half of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our Minister, under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the intelligent government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just and equal policy.—In that event, there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two countries will be greatly increased, much to the advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the Government of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount, but some of these rest upon plain principles of justice, and their settlement ought not to be longer delayed. A renewed and earnest, and I trust a successful effort, will be made by our minister to procure their final adjustment.

PARAGUAY.

On the 2d of June last, Congress passed a joint resolution, authorizing the President "to adopt such measures and use such forces as, in his judgement, may be necessary and advisable," for the purpose of securing to the difference between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay, in connection with the attack upon the United States steamer Water-Witch, and with other measures referred to" in the resolution. And on the 12th of June following, they made an appropriation to defray the expenses and compensation of a commissioner to that Republic, should the President deem it proper to make such an appointment.

In compliance with these enactments, I have appointed a commissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full power and instructions to settle these difficulties in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope that he may prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan Government that it is due, both to honor and justice, that they should voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly deposited of their property.

Should our commissioner prove unsuccessful, after a sincere and earnest effort to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain, but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In view of this contingency, the Secretary of the Navy, under my direction, has fitted out and dispatched a naval force, to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative.

THE CRISIS AND THE IRON INTERESTS EXPLAINED.

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed, by one of those periodical revolutions, which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of paper money. Specie was driven out, and all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want.

Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical classes. This revulsion was felt the more severely in the United States, because similar causes had produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing and suffering at the same moment. Our manufacturers and mechanics, not suffered only, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases, to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business, the iron manufactures in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much distress was felt from similar causes among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present to examine the causes which combined to produce this result, I refer to the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which the subject is treated at length, and with great ability.

The principal revulsions which have existed in our past history, must continue to return at intervals, so long as our present unsound system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, be less severe in future, because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so manifestly involved, will ever permit disastrous similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual message that I shall not now pursue it further. Still I respectfully renew the recommendation in favor of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions. This is all the direct power over the subject which, I believe, the Federal Government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent the evil. The interest of self-preservation would induce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

But the effects of the revulsion are passing slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our unbounded resources, will, within the present or another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Much has again accumulated in our large cities. The rate of interest is there very low.—Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commerce and manufacturing enterprizes, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is important, however, to disguise any fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation of our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competition with our own, would produce disastrous results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil consequences.

In connection with this subject, it is proper to refer to our financial condition.—The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the Government. To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of $20,000,000 of Treasury notes, and, in anticipation of the revenue to accrue by the act of June 14th, 1858, a loan of $20,000,000, "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law."

No statesman would advise, that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy to increase our revenue and to equal our expenditures, it would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe, that the incidental protection, thus afforded by a revenue tariff, would at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a new impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely, no person will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and expressed the opinion, that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities of every name, which are sold by weight or by measure, and which, from their nature are of equal, or of nearly equal value. Such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages he would be fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires aid, and fall, on the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against pressure, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than was intended by Congress, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and instead of subjecting it to an ad valorem duty, at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty.

By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more for one year in article in one year; but if so, he would pay a little less in another; and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

I trust that some of these suggestions as the fruit of my own observations, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government. The receipts into the treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, including the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23, 1857, were $70,273,869 59, which amount, with the balance of $17,710,114 27 remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of $87,983,983 86.

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amount to $68,526,577 59, of which $9,084,537 99, were applied for the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes, with the interest thereon, leaving in the treasury, July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, $6,398,310 10.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st July, 1858, including the loan of $20,000,000, with the premium upon the loan offered by the act of 14th June, 1858, were $25,230,879 46, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are $38,500,000, making, as indicated before stated, an aggregate of $70,129,195 56.

The expenditures, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were $21,708,028 57, of which $1,010,142 37 were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of treasury notes and the interest thereon.

The estimated expenditures, during the remaining three quarters to 30th June, 1859, are $46,818,701 43, making an aggregate of $74,065,896 99, being an excess of expenditure, beyond the estimated receipts into the Treasury from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1859, of $3,936,701 43.—The ordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the re-issue of Treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the loan authorized by the act of the 14th June, 1858, to the extent of eleven million of dollars, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1859, of $7,062,297 57.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, are $62,000,000, which, with the above estimated balance of $7,073,298 57, making and aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year, of $69,073,298 57. The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are $73,139,147 46, which leaves a deficit of estimated means compared with the estimated expenditures for the next ensuing year, on the 1st of July, 1859, of $4,075,848 89.

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the treasury, for the service of the Post Office Department, $3,936,000 in addition to the income of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to $7,914,576 89. To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated for in the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding Treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making, in their present session, the necessary provisions for meeting these liabilities.

AMOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year was $25,155,977 66.

During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of $10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 5th June, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of Treasury notes, $35,155,977 66. There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of $19,754,800—making the amount of authorized issues, at that date $34,910,777 66. To this add the loan of $20,000,000 during the present fiscal year, which being the remaining half of the loan of $20,000,000 not yet negotiated. The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of our tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the Government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of the rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable; and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest economy and fidelity. Enlightened economy does not consist in the withholding appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress and prosperity of the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditures at the present time and what it was ten or twenty years ago are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions, then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or has the amount expended on any or all of them been larger than a strict regard to economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the fiscal year to the lowest amount consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy.

The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced, but unless a sudden and unforseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny, to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information, and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

In my last annual message I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of two small steamers, of light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation, by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority, is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary, for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the commerce and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries; as well as in guarding more effectually our own coasts. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty land system, the policy toward the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

DEFICIT IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other Departments. For many years it was the policy of the Government to render this a self-sustaining Department, and this object has been accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most unfavorable position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry them into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the Treasury to offer equal facilities to the people of the present age; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to $6,290,000.—These sums are exclusively of the annual appropriation of $700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed by the two houses of Congress and the other departments and offices of the Government in the transportation of free matter."

The amount of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that time it has been annually increased, until in 1856 it has reached almost seven eighth millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859, it is estimated it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach be to equal its expenditure only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages, which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum

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All of the above goods at PANIC PRICES, to suit the times at

B. F. DALTON & Co.'s

COLLAMORE BUILDINGS, MASSACHUSETTS ST.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

W. T. ELLIS,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS,

OILS, DYESTFFS,

WINDOW GLASS, BRUSHES,

FINE CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

The most admired articles of

PERFUMERY AND

SOAPS FOR THE

TOILET, PURE WINES

AND LIQUORS FOR

MEDICAL PURPOSES.

The finest brands of MISSOURI and VIRGINIA TOBACCO. The very best quality of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC CIGARS be can be obtained.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

GARDEN SEEDS,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Store first building south of American Hotel,

Lecompton, Aug. 11, 1857. n8-tf

H. & J. McCOLLUM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent-Cracker & Pic-Nic Machines,

PATENT DOUGH MIXERS, PATENT HAND BUTTER MACHINE, CRACKER BOXES,

Improved Oven Mouths, Doors, Dampers, &c.

GEAR CUTTING, SHAFTING, PULLIES AND HANGERS.

STEAM ENGINES,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF MACHINERY.

Lithograph and Copper-plate Presses, Coffee Coolers and Roasters.

SCREW AND POWER PRESSES.

NO. 40, ELDRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK. n54m3

R. H. FARNHAM,

General Land Agent, and Dealer in

Land Warrants and Exchange

Elmira Street, near United States Land Office

Lecompton, K. T.

A LARGE stock of LAND WARRANTS constantly on hand and for sale to Pre-Emptors on the most favorable terms, either for cash, or in the way of Town Lots.

All Land warrants sold at this office are purchased at well known Eastern Banking Houses, and will be fully guaranteed in all respects, and without limit as to time.

October 1 1857. n10y

DAVID PRAGER,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

and dealer in

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.,

MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

☞ *Particular attention paid to repairing Fine Watches.* n50y1

S. F. COLBY. J. S. BRADWELL.

BRADWELL & COLBY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Practicers in Admiralty,

AND

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Office—Lind's Block, First Entrance East of Randolph Street Bridge,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS for

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Washington Territories.

P. O. Box, No. 1671. n2-tf

OCTOBER 12TH, 1858.

BY EXPRESS!

LARGE IMPORTATION OF

Fall Clothing,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

HOSIERY, &c.,

RECEIVED BY

W. MORROW.

MY STOCK will be found to embrace every thing in the line of

Gents Furnishing Goods!

Common and Fine Overcoats, from $6 to $25.

COMMON AND FINE DRESS COATS, FROM $5 to $20.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

Mixed Cassimere Suits,

GLOVES & HOSIERY,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

The largest

AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

White and Colored Shirts & Hats,

EVER BROUGHT TO THE TERRITORY.

All of which I offer

TO CASH,

AND PROMPT BUYERS

AT AS

LOW PRICES

AS ANY

House in the West.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

n621f

CIRCULAR.

TO all who may wish to invest money in LAND or TOWN LOTS in the rich and rapidly growing TERRITORY of KANSAS, where the public lands are coming, into market at government prices, I would most respectfully say that I have established a

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

in the CITY of LAWRENCE, K. T., where I will give my personal attention to investing money in lands or town lots, to buying, entering and LOCATING LANDS, paying taxes, &c., for non-residents, on as favorable terms as they could do themselves if present.

From my extensive acquaintance with the different parts of the Territory, its soil and mineral resources, added to my long residence in Kansas and on the western border of Missouri, I flatter myself that I can give satisfaction to all who may entrust their business in my hands.

Collections Made in any Part of the Territory,

Or in WESTERN MISSOURI. I will continue to practice law in the various Courts of the Territory, and attend to contested Claims in the Land Office.

JAMES CHRISTIAN,

Barrister at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds for Missouri

Lawrence, K. T. n1-1y

GEO. A. HALDERMAN. WM. STANLEY.

HALDERMAN & STANLEY,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Leavenworth City, Kansas.

Will practise in the Supreme and Inferior Courts of the Territory. Collections made and promptly remitted. 27

E. S. LOWMAN. GEO. A. REYNOLDS

LOWMAN & REYNOLDS,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS TERRITORY.

City Lots, Shares in Towns and Claims Bought and Sold. Legal Papers Drawn and Collections Made.

ROBERT L. FRAZER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, FINE JEWELRY, REVOLVERS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

Watches and Jewelry thoroughly and promptly repaired. No. 14 Massachusetts street, Woodward's Block, Lawrence, Kansas. n24tf

---

JOHNSON HOUSE,

Nos. 31 and 33 Vermont Street,

Lawrence, Kansas,

HUSON & BLACKLIDGE, PROPRIETORS

☞ Stages leave this Hotel for all parts of the Territory. A good Livery and Sale Stable attached to this House. n24 1y

NOTICE.—*To persons holding Winters and Jeffs Certificates for attendance at the District Court of the United States in Kansas Territory:*

The undersigned, having business of a similar nature to transact, will attend to all such business that may be entrusted to him.

Scrip holders must be satisfied that unless something is done it will never be paid, and none one must be sufficiently interested before it will justify an effort; which I will make on reasonable terms, if handed in soon.

L. MARTHUR.

July 29,58. n1.

Roofing, Guttering, Spouting

AND all kinds of **JOB WORK**, done promptly and in the most perfect manner.

ALEN & GILMORE.

Lawrence, Sept. 9, 1858. n57

For Sale,

FRAME HOUSE, 18 by 28 feet, one story high, well finished, three rooms, with cellar 18 by 20 feet, together with the lot it stands, being Lot No. 9 in Block 12 in Lecompton, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply soon to

MITCHELL & WEER.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

IF you wish to secure a copy of that elegant Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the ART JOURNAL, with the other premiums, be sure and subscribe $3, before the 1st of Jan. 1859. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to CHAS. A. FARIS, Agent. See advertisement elsewhere headed—New Features.

LAW OFFICE

JOHN M. COE, ATTORNEY AT LAW Will practice in all the District Courts and in the Supreme Court of the Territory. He has had a long experience in pre-emption practice in another State, and will give special attention to all cases in the Land Office.

References—Any lawyer of standing in Wisconsin. The Professors of the Yale College Law School. Office in the Collamore buildings, Lawrence, Kansas.

☞ N. B.—Mr. C. is Notary Public. n2-tf

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by the secret practice of Quackery, and prompted upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon to frame a LIBERAL ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, etc.), and in cases of extreme poverty, to furnish MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, etc., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year!

The Directors, on a review of the past, reassured that their labors in this sphere of benevolence have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very importantand much despised cause.

An admirable report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *President.*
Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN

Saddle, Harness & Trunk

EMPORIUM!

Cincinnati House: Lawrence, K. T.

JAS. G. SANDS.

SADDLES,
HARNESS,
BRIDLES
TRUNKS,
SADDLE BAGS
CARPET BAGS,
WHIPS,
COLLARS,
LASHES,
WHIPS, &c., &c

Also—Buckskin, Whang Leather, Sheep-skins, Buffalo Robes, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

Moss, Wooden Stirrups, &c.

On the above goods we make a cash cost supply to trade not to be undersold by most to reliable terms.

n32tf JAS. G. SAND

L. C. K. GARVEY,

Attorney, Counsellor, & Solicitor,

Office in Garvey's Block, corner of Kansas Avenue and Fifth Street,

TOPEKA, KAN. TER.

L. C. K. GARVEY'S Topeka City Real Estate Office is located in Garvey's Block, corner of Kansas Avenue and Fifth Street, Topeka, Kansas Territory.

City Lots of every description for sale or exchange.

Houses and Lots to rent or sell.

Business Lots, improved and unimproved, for sale or rent.

Choice Tracts near the city, for gardens and residences.

Farms in every stage of improvement.

Tavern stands, Mills, &c., &c.

City Interests, &c.

Two Stores, well situated, for rent, Inquire of L. C. K. GARVEY.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

B. C. BROOKE, Proprietor,

Corner of 2nd and Elizabeth Sts. Lecompton.

HAVING refitted and completely renovated the above Hotel, it is now one of the most desirable stopping places in Lecompton.

There is commodious stabling and a plentiful supply of hay and grain attached to this Hotel.

STAGES leave this house daily for all parts of the Territory. n54

G. H. LAFLIN, G. H. LAFLIN, J. H. DAY.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,

Wholesale Dealers in

COARSE AND FIN PAPERS

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

Proprietors of Royal Mills Writing, Ledger, Flat Cap, & Folio Post Paper

ALSO,

JESSUP'S & LAFLIN'S CELEBRATED LEDGER PAPERS,

Warehouse, 25 South Water st., Chicago.

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!

JUST OUT,

The Cosmopolitan Art Journal FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engravings. Price 50 cents. Subscription copy, one receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address

C. L. DERBY, 548 Broadway, N.Y.
CHAS. A. FARIS,
Hon. Secretary, Lecompton.

Pawnee Land District.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APpointed, in accordance with the provisions of a law passed by the Territorial Legislature, Recorder for the Pawnee Land District. All instruments, of whatever kind, affecting the Titles of any Real Estate in this Land District, may be recorded in his office and he equally a lien on the Real Estate described therein as if filed in the county in which such Real Estate is situated. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

G. A. REYNOLDS

Lawrence, K. T., Feb. 1, 1858. n30tf.

LUDINGTON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Fancy Confectionaries, Imported Wines, &c., &c.,

Lawrence, K. T.

R. M. LUDINGTON,
A. T. WINCHELL.

☞ The best brands of CIGARS, both foreign and Domestic, constantly on hand. The finest quality of fine cut CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO, brought to the market. n54y1

HO HO!

FOR CHERRY CREEK AND PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES!

WE shall be happy to supply parties fitting out for the above gold diggings, OUTFITS, both for mining and camp life, at as low price as any establishment west of St. Louis.

ALLEN & GILMORE,

Corner Mass. and Winthrop sts.

Lawrence, Sept. 9, 1858. 57

1858. *KANSAS LAND AGENCY.* 1858

WILSON SHANNON, R. S. STEVENS.

SHANNON & STEVENS,

GENERAL LAND AGENTS,

AND

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Lecompton, K. T.

OFFICE ONE DOOR SOUTH OF U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Will devote particular attention to business both in the Land and Territorial Courts, and also in the Court of Claims in Washington, to the selecting, locating and entering of lands, filing claims, securing Patents, investing money, purchase and sale of City and Town property, locate Warrants, prosecute contested pre-emption claims, furnish Warrants to Pre-emptors for cash or on one or two years time, invest money in land and guarantee a profit of 25 per cent.; invest money on joint account, receiving a portion of the profit for investing; furnish Township Plats for any portion of Kansas; pay taxes, collections made, &c.

For Rent.

HOTEL in Vermillion, crossing of Stone Creek, with 12 rooms; an excellent place for a public house, by

MITCHELL & WEER.

For Sale.

640 ACRES good prairie land, in Jefferson County, on the Fort Riley road, 2 miles east of Hickory Point, at $10 per acre

MITCHELL & WEER.

For Sale.

ONE Share in Ogden, at $60, one share in Manhattan at $85, also, Lots No. 85, 108, 140, New York st. Lawrence, at $150, by

MITCHELL & WEER.

For Sale.

160 ACRES of land, 3 miles from Lecompton, near Lawrence road, 60 acres of timber, well watered at $1,500, by

MITCHELL & WEER.

For sale or rent.

ONE, two, three and five acre lots adjoining Lecompton, suitable for building purposes and gardening. Valuable terms, good title—by

MITCHELL & WEER.

For Sale.

320 ACRES of prairie bottom land, two miles from Lecompton and Tecumseh, in site to suit purchasers, at $6 per acre, by

MITCHELL & WEER.

SECTIONAL Maps of Kansas at $1. Maps of Douglas County at $1, by

MITCHELL & WEER.

For Sale.

WEST half Sec. 27, T. 7 S., R. 16 E., in Calhoun county, at $6 per acre, by

MITCHELL & WEER.

10 THOUSAND ACRES LAND WARRANT for sale by

MITCHELL & WEER.

For Sale.

TOWNSHIP Plats of any township in Kansas, true copies of the original, for sale at $2 by

MITCHELL & WEER.

For Sale.

160 acres of good land, three miles from Lecompton, on road to Lawrence 40 acres of timber, at $1,200—good title—by

MITCHELL & WEER.

THE PICKERING SALOON

IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE U.S. LAND OFFICE,

Lecompton, K. T.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

PURE WINES,
LIQUORS,
TOBACCOS,
CIGARS, ETC.

JUST received and for sale cheap, at PICKERING'S,

10,000 Choice Assorted Cigars,

BEST BRANDS OF

Tobacco—Pure Wines & Liquors,

CANDLES,
SARDINES,

AND

A CASE OF ALL KINDS.

Crackers, Cheese &c., &c.

n54.

H. W. PETRIKIN. E. W. WYNKOOP.

PETRIKIN & WYNKOOP,

General Land Agents,

AND DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS,

LECOMPTON, KANSAS TERRITORY.

Office one door South of the Executive Office, nearly opposite the Land Office.

Will attend to all business connected with the Land Office, entrusted to their care.

PRE EMPTORS TAKE NOTICE.

The necessary Proof Papers, etc., will be made out *Free of Charge*, for Pre-Emptors, who will find it to their advantage to call on us, we having been engaged for the past year in preparing the necessary Proof Papers, etc., required in Pre-Emption entries.

LAND WARRANTS of all sizes for sale, and in all cases we fully guarantee the Warrants to be also loaned on Time, at usual rates. 29y1

Young Ladies Seminary.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE SECOND ACADEMICAL YEAR will commence on Wednesday, 1st September. This Institution offers advantages equal to those of any Female College in the great West.

Daughters of clergymen actively engaged as missionaries or pastors, receive instruction in the Literary Department free of charge.

Board, including washing, $12 per month.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the principal.

J. H. LUTHER, A. M.

REFERENCES.

R. Sears, D. D., Providence, R. I., H. B. Hackett, D. D., Newton, Mass., W. Crowell, St. Louis, Thomas Curtis, D. D., Boston, Collins, B. M. Hill, D. D., New York, W. B. Johnson, D. D. South Carolina. n5md

---

JOHN BROWN,

Merchant Tailor.

Has just received a new stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

for men's wear.

He would most respectfully tender his services to the citizens of Lecompton and vicinity, and has the confidence of giving entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him. All jobs entrusted to him he promises to do in the best style, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere in Kansas.

Give him a call at his old stand on Haldeman street, south of the Journal.

Lecompton, April 18, 1858. n32md

YOUNG MEN, PARENTS AND FRIENDS OF EDUCATION

ARE requested to address the President of EASTMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, St. Louis, Missouri, for the annual Catalogue of this Institution, which is about the largest and most thorough School for the proper education of young men and women in the Union.

Students enter at any time.

Course completed in from 7 to 20 weeks.

The pamphlet contains valuable educational information.

The Circular, Important and valuable information for Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants and Professional men.

Address, H. G. EASTMAN,

Pres't Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo. n31e6

Money! Money!!

Land & Intelligence Office.

D. T. MITCHELL. L. WM. WEER.

MITCHELL & WEER,

LAND AGENTS & ATTYS,

(Opposite the Land Office,)

LECOMPTON, K. T.

WILL buy and sell Land and Town property, locate Warrants, prosecute contested pre-emption claims, furnish Warrants to Pre-emptors for cash or on one or two years time, invest money in land and guarantee a profit of 25 per cent.; invest money on joint account, receiving a portion of the profit for investing; furnish Township Plats for any portion of Kansas; pay taxes, collections made, &c.

For Rent.

ONE Store in Ogden, at $60, one share in Manhattan at $85, also, Lots No. 85, 108, 140, New York st. Lawrence, at $150, by

MITCHELL & WEER.

For Sale.

160 ACRES of land, 3 miles from Lecompton, near Lawrence road, 60 acres of timber, well watered at $1,500, by

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For sale or rent.

ONE, two, three and five acre lots adjoining Lecompton, suitable for building purposes and gardening. Valuable terms, good title—by

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For Sale.

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SECTIONAL Maps of Kansas at $1. Maps of Douglas County at $1, by

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For Sale.

160 acres of good land, three miles from Lecompton, on road to Lawrence 40 acres of timber, at $1,200—good title—by

MITCHELL & WEER.

DURHAM, HOOPER & Co's

St. Louis Business Directory.

Architects & Superintendents.

J. W. Arnoldy, 4 Co., cor. 5th and Chestnut street.

Obstfeed & Pipenaud, cor. 5th and Chestnut sts.

Plans for churches, Court Houses, Hotels, Stores, Dwellings, &c, made at the shortest notice.

Clothing—Wholesale.

Ball, Wentworth & Minor, 104 No. Main St.

China, Glass and Queensware.

John W. Tools, 58 North Main st.

Commission & Forwarding.

Mullay, Miller & Lytle 77 Levee and 154 Front st.

Kelsey & Smith, cor. Commercial and Chestnut sts.

H. Gruner, & Co., 5 Commercial street and 5 Levee.

John Levin, Dealer in Provisions, Produce and Flour 14 Levee.

Engraving—General.

John S. Walter, General Engraver and Letter cutter, 21 Chestnut st.

Conner & Hussey,

General Engravers, Steel and copper plate Printers, 41 Fourth st. S. E. cor. Pine.

M Greene (particular attention paid to seals) 94 Fourth.

Furniture, Wholesale and Retail

Wm. M. Barlow, Finest Furniture and Melodeons Marked at between 24 and old.

Scarritt & Mason, 49 and 42 Washington Avenue.

Hides Leather, Wool, Peltries, &c.

Swales & Co., 72, Levee and 146 Commercial streets.

S. Thorp & Co., Furs, Peltries and Dry Hides, No 32 South Main street.

Liquors—Foreign and Domestic.

J P Cullen & Co., 67 North Levee.

W B Lawrence, 42 South main street.

Berthold, Smith Co. 136 North Second st.

Paper Warehouse.

H Clarke & Co. 120 North Second street.

Premium Wire Works.

R C Ludlow, manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail dealer, No 59 market street.

Public Houses.

Atlantic Hotel, C McLaughlin, proprietor, cor 2d and market street; $1,00 per day.

La Fayette Hotel, Louis Chretien, proprietor, S E cor 6th and market.

Doors, Sash Blinds, &c.

A M Granger, 60 Blinds and Fine Shingles, 72 North Levee.

Executive Safe and Scale Works.

Beard & Bro, proprietors, No 15 main street, manufacturers of Lightning Rods and Pumps.

Saw Manufacturers.

Branch, Crooks & Co., 18 Vine st, Portable Circular Saw Mill manufacturers.

Wm M Barnes & Co. 30 North main street.

Sheffield Steel Warehouse.

Bakewell, H. cor Main and Morgan sts, Steel, Files, Boiler, and Sheet Iron, at manufacturers prices.

U. S. Land Agents.

H P Westlake & Co. 41 North Fourth street.

Wm N Wills & Co.

US Land Agent, No 33 Pine street.

Ames Brendan, Patent Solicitor, No 44 Pine street. Patents obtained on New inventions of every description. Rejected applications prosecuted on conditional fees. No patent no pay.

n40m6

Important to Lecompton.

WM. T. FAXAN, would inform the people of Lecompton and its vicinity, that he is running a wagon between Lawrence and Lecompton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, laden and with very best

BEEF,

PORK,

MUTTON, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any one and would solicit their patronage.

n51tf

Stoves! Stoves!!

A TREMENDOUS STOCK OF

Stoves and Hardware

At No. 9 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

INGLE BARKER.

Every body should look out for his own interest, and save his money by buying

STOVES,
HARDWARE,
WILLOW,
WOODEN,
CROCKERY
AND
GLASSWARE

At the MAMMOTH, and get good Goods at great Bargains. I have in store the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES,

In any quantity to suit purchasers:

Victor, for wood; Charter Oak, for wood and coal; Live Oak, for wood; Pittsburg, Excelsior, Shanghai, Minnesota, Allegheny, Greencast Oak, and other desirable patterns.

My **Hardware department** consists in part of the following:

A full and complete assortment of Mechanics' Tools, Plows, Nails, Window Glass, Oils and Paints, Locks, Latches, Butts and Screw Hinges, (English and American,) Log, Trace, Tutter and Jack Chains; Hemp, Manilla and Jute Ropes; Picks, Mattocks, Shovels, Hoes, Pump Chains; Suction, Force and other Pumps; Boring Machines, Scales, Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware; Japanned, Britannia and Bright Tin Ware, &c., &c.

I also call particular attention to my beautiful and choice selection of

Office and Parlor Stoves,

to my great variety of

WILLOW,
WOODEN,
CROCKERY, and
GLASSWARE,

All of which I can and will sell cheap for Cash, at wholesale or retail. I respectfully solicit the attention of Country Dealers to give my stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention paid to Job Work. Tin Roofing, Guttering, Plumbing, Boring, &c., executed with promptness and despatch.

Look for the Sign of the "Big Tea Kettle."

n27tf INGLE BARKER.

TO THE

TRAVELING PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having just completed and put in operation a new and safe Ferry Boat at Lecompton, doing away with old things and making old new, have no hesitation in saying that there is no better Ferry on the Kansas river.

We are prepared to ferry Foot Passengers, Teams and Droves, across at the following rates:

Foot Passengers,	10 cts.
Four Horse Team,	75 "
Two " "	50 "
Horse and Buggy,	30 "
Horse & Rider,	25 "
CATTLE.	
Single Head,	10 cts.
SIX TEAMS.	
Single Yoke & Wagon,	50 cts.
Each additional yoke	25 "

JEROME KUSKELL

Lecompton, June 17, 1858 n17 tf

Lawrence Drug Store!!

PRENTISS & GRISWOLD,

HAVE recently opened a DRUG STORE in the ELDRIDGE BLOCK, Lawrence, K.T., where they will sell all articles in their line as cheap as they can be purchased, in any market West of St. Louis.

Physicians & Merchants

may depend upon receiving goods from us of the very first quality, and in good order.

Chills & Fever Cured!!

We have certain cure and preventive for the chills and fever, and having dispensed it for years, we can guarantee it. It is purely vegetable and warranted. Price 50 cents.

We are confident that from long experience in the Drug business, that we can satisfy our customers, and think that they will find it to their interest to patronize us. Give us a call.

PRENTISS & GRISWOLD,

Lawrence, K.T.

n60y1

A. S. KIRK, Cincinnati, O. S. S. GRAY, Columbus, O. J. P. NICKLES, Lawrence, O.

J. P. NICKLES & Co.,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ALSO

General Steamboat & Railroad Agents,

CLEAVERWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

HAVING completed our large and commodious Stone Warehouse, we are prepared to transact all business connected in our line, with promptness and despatch.

REFERENCES.—J. H. Noteware, Champion Vaughan, Leavenworth City; John M. Wood, Lawrence; J. S. Emery, Lecompton; L. E. Forsythe & Co., St. Louis; Robt. Forsythe, General Freight Agent, James C. Clark, Superintendent Ill. Central Railroad, Chicago; James Hooker, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agt., Indianapolis; Walter Oakley, Topeka; Simon Gabriel, Dayton, O.; W. H. Clement, Sup't O. and M. Railroad; P. W. Strader, General Agent do. T. McBurney, Agent B. and O. R. R., Cincinnati; Col. R. Mathery, R. E. Champion & Co., Columbus, O. 27tf

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D. S. McINTOSH,

Attorney at Law & Land AGENT,

LECOMPTON, KANSAS.

WILL give prompt attention to contested claims before the Registers and Receivers of the Land Office in the Territory. Land Warrants for sale for cash or on time. Land and city property bought and sold on commission. Timber and mining lands selected and located, in any part of Kansas. Collections and remittances made promptly. n32md

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Lost Land Warrant.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing Land Warrant No. 68,458, for 160 acres, issued under the Act of March 3, 1855, to Thomas Miller, corporal Capt. Bain's Company Virginia Militia. Which Warrant has been lost in the mails, and was at the time of such loss the property of the undersigned, having been sent by him from Lindale, Va., in registered letter to R. H. Farnham, of Lecompton, K. T. Application has been made to the Commissioner of Pensions for a Duplicate of said Warrant, and a caveat filed in the General Land Office against the location of the original.

LEWIS BALLARD,

By R. H. FARNHAM, his Atty.

Nov. 11, 1858. 6m4

THE LARGEST

Drug Establishment

WEST OF ST. LOUIS.

WOODWARD & FINLEY,

Drugs, Medicines, & Chemicals

PAINTS, OILS, FURNISHING WINDOW GLASS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

Pure Liquors for Medical Purposes.

BABCOCK & LYONS' THREE-STORY BRICK BLOCK, BECK BANK BUILDING,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

☞ Orders promptly filled and sent to any part of the country. n41y1

MORGAN S. JOHNSON'S

PATENT WIND-POWER.

This is the only safe WIND-POWER that has ever been invented. Its success is completely housed from all Gales or Storms, and as arranged that the wind can be shut off or let on at pleasure. Its regulation is position of the wheel to the desired pitch, however strong the gale. It is also perfectly free from all back motion, and consequently works with true and unanything of the kind ever before the public.

During the short time it has been before the people, it has taken the preference, and will continue to do so as long as wind is used as a motive power. The wheel is always in position to receive the wind from whatever direction it may blow. One is now working a pump on the premises of the inventor (at Palatine, Cook Co., Illinois.) It has a wheel eight feet in diameter, with three feet focus. It raises water sufficient for the largest Stock Farms, and works in the lightest or heaviest winds with equal success.

I am prepared to sell

Individual and Territorial Rights

for the above named Patent Wind-Power.

S. W. DRIGGS, GENERAL AGENT,

For Kansas Territory

I certify, that I have seen the above described Patent in full operation. I believe it is not only a good, durable and lasting machine, but a real benefit to the public.

D. H. JOHNSON,

Shaumburg, Cook Co., Ill., Oct. 27, '56.

We have seen M. S. Johnson's PATENT WIND-POWER attached to a Pump for raising water; it worked perfectly easy and good.

DAVID GRAVES,
WM. E. GRAVES,

Seneca, McHenry Co., Ill., Oct. 29, 1856.

I have made a visit to the farm of M. S. Johnson, and witnessed the operation of his WIND-POWER; it is attached to a Pump for the purpose of supplying stock with water. It worked complete, and can be stopped or regulated by a child in the strongest winds. I consider it a thing in which money can be invested with safety.

S. S. TAYLOR.

I certify that I have seen Morgan S. Johnson's PATENT WIND-POWER, raising water, it worked first rate, and is a very ingenious contrivance, yet simple, strong and permanent.

ISRAEL SMITH.

Palatine, Ill., Nov. 1, 1856.

I have seen Morgan S. Johnson's Patent WIND-POWER in operation pumping water from a well on his premises, it works well, and I think it a great improvement in raising water or for any other purpose to which wind can be applied. This machine has a wheel eight feet diameter, with fifteen feet focus.

THOMAS S. CLARK.

Palatine, Ill., Oct., 29, 1856.

We have seen a new Patent WIND-POWER invented by M. S. Johnson, at work raising water, it worked perfectly easy and well. It is good motive power for propelling any kind of machinery that can be worked by wind-power.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
J. B. BUTTON,
HARLEY GREEN,
W. R. CLARK.

Nundby, McHenry Co., Oct. 29, 1856.

I have seen M. S. Johnson's Patent Wind-Power attached to a Pump for raising water, it worked perfectly, although the wind was light.

WM. DEDRICK.

Palatine, Ill. Nov. 1, 1856.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Lecompton, October 9, 1858.

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors of ..... County:

GENTLEMEN:—The late Legislature constituted a Board of Equalization, composed of the Secretary of the Territory, Comptroller of the Treasury, and Treasurer of the Territory, whose duty it shall be to "apportion the amount of Territorial Taxes to be paid by law to be raised in the Territory, among the several Counties therein, in proportion to the valuation of taxable property therein, for the year, as equalized by said Board."

The delay in organizing the Counties under the County and Township Assessors, and the late session of the Legislative Assembly, and the embarrassment caused by the change made in the method of assessing taxes, by those laws, and the unwillingness on the part of the Officers in many of the Counties to qualify and proceed to perform the duties of their office, has prevented a compliance on the part of the County Clerks, to furnish the required abstract of taxable property, as returned by the Assessors of the several Counties of the Territory. In view of these circumstances the Board deem it expedient to await the "abstracts," as it would necessarily protract the collection of the revenue, but recommend the acceptance of the Assessor's return, and levy the tax accordingly.

In some of the counties, owing to the delay in organizing, the assessment was not made as early as the Act required, but this is no reason why the assessment should not be made—neither is it, it would be proper to do so and collect the same this year.

In those counties where the Assessments has been made under the former law, and there has not yet been time to make it under the present one, we would advise the acceptance of the returns made under the former law, and proceed to have the same collected. It is also required of you to provide for the collection of the taxes due for the previous year. All delinquent lists as returned by late collectors should be placed in the hands of the Sheriff of the County, and the delinquent list is very large. In such cases, it would be proper to place such list in the hands of the Sheriff of the county, and require a speedy collection of the same. The Territorial tax for the year 1858, is 30 cents on the hundred dollars, and the county application tax, which tax you are directed to place on the Territory on the assessed value of all the taxable property of the county, required by the assessor. You are also directed to transmit to the Comptroller of the Territory a correct abstract of the taxable property with aggregate value of the same, at the earliest day practic

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
TOPEKA, KANSAS

necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description.

Under the present system, the expense to the Government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors. These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

A PACIFIC RAILROAD RECOMMENDED.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific Railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made, on this subject, in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this Government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific Railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption, which no vigilance on the part of federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and active and careful supervision of individual and private interests. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free of any charge, and that of the United States mail at fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session, has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time such a road was deemed, by wise and patriotic men, to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers now pass and re-pass regularly, twice in each week, by a common wagon road between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed as it was in former years between New York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the purpose mentioned, of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the Constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States East and West of the Rocky Mountains. This is so self evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our Republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open those rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful.

The peculiar geographical position of California, and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

THE CAPTURED SLAVER.

On the 21st of August last, Lieutenant J. N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver "Echo," (formerly the Putnam, of New Haven,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. Bradford, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston, on the 9th of August, when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the U. S. Marshal for the district of South Carolina.

They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumpter, for safe keeping; and were detained there until the 19th September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer Niagara, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States pursuant to the provision of the act of the 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." Under the 2nd section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the U. S., of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color" captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshals of the district into which they are brought; "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States naval vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe keeping, support and removal" of those negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their subsistence or support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it, to follow those unfortunates into Africa, and make provisions for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction.

When the Africans from on board the Echo were delivered to the Marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except Liberia.

Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of December last, a copy of which is herewith submitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of forty-five thousand dollars, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition.

This aggregate of forty-five thousand dollars was based upon an allowance of one hundred and fifty dollars for each individual, and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the society. It was also distinctly understood, that, under no circumstances, shall this Government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they repeated nothing left to remunerate, them for their care, trouble and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the government itself, through its own agents undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made, of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and possibly will, be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend, that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to relieve its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provision.

THE DISTRICT.

I recommend to your favorable regard the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the Executive Departments of the government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its inhabitants. I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual message, by affording me sufficient time before the close of their late session, for examination of all the bills presented to me for approval.

This change in the practice of Congress has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the representatives of this great Republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, to the guid to their proceedings during the present session.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, December 6, 1858.

HO, HO!

FOR CHERRY CREEK AND PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES!

We shall be happy to supply parties fitting out for the mines with complete OUTFITS, both for mining and camp life, at as low price as any establishment west of St. Louis.

ALLEN & GILMORE,
Corner Main and Wyandotte sts.

Leavenworth, Sept. 9, 1858. 3m

National Democrat.

S. W. DRIGGS, Editor and Publisher.

LECOMPTON, K. T.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1858.

NOTICE

The members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Kansas Territory, are requested to meet at Lecompton, on the 24th day of January, 1859. This being the first meeting of the Committee, a full attendance is desired.

S. W. JOHNSTON, Chairman.

December 8th, 1858.

The President's Message.

We this week publish the President's Message to the exclusion of all other matter.—Next week we will be prepared to give our views of it.

☞ In our paper of to-day will be found a notice of the Chairman of the Territorial Central Committee of the Democratic party of Kansas, calling a meeting at this place, on the 24th of January, 1859. It is highly important that every member of the Committee should be present on that occasion.

☞ We have received the proceedings of a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Johnson County, which will be published in our next issue.

☞ Mrs. J. E. Hadnix, of Rising Sun, will please accept our thanks for that plate of very nice Honey which she sent us a few days since.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

Passed at the first Session, which was begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, 1857, and ended Monday, the fourteenth day of June, 1858.

RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1.—Joint Resolution to amend the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Compensation of Members of Congress," approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation allowed to members of Congress by an act entitled "An Act to regulate the Compensation of Members of Congress," approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be paid in the following manner, to wit: on the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereafter as he may be in attendance and apply, each member, representative and delegate shall receive his mileage, as now provided by law, and all his compensation from the beginning of his term, to be computed at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per month, and during the session compensation at the same rate. And on the first day of the second or any subsequent session, he shall receive his mileage as now allowed by law, and all compensation which has accrued during the adjournment, at the rate aforesaid, and during said session compensation at the same rate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That so much of said act, approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as conflicts with this joint resolution, and imposes the payment of said compensation until the close of each session, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, December 23, 1857.

No. 2.—Joint Resolution making an Appropriation for the payment of Expenses of Investigating Committees of the House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of the moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of expenses of the several investigating committees of the House of Representatives during the present session, and that the same shall be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of said House.

Approved, February 18, 1858.

No. 3.—A Resolution to extend and define the authority of the President under the Act, approved January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to Promote the Efficiency of the Navy,'" in respect to dropped and retired Naval Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case where the records of the courts of inquiry appointed under the act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, render it advisable, in the opinion of the President of the United States, to restore to the active or reserved list of the navy, or to transfer from furlough to leave of absence on the latter list, any officer who may have been dropped or retired by the operation of the act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An Act to Promote the Efficiency of the Navy," he shall have authority, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, within six months from the passage of this resolution, to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such officer to the active or reserved list, and officers so nominated and confirmed shall occupy positions on the active and reserved lists, respectively, according to rank and seniority, when dropped or retired as aforesaid, and be entitled to all the benefits conferred by the act approved January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, on officers restored, or transferred, to the active or reserved list under that act.

Approved, March 15, 1858.

No. 4.—A Resolution to authorize certain Officers and Men, engaged in the Rescue of Sir John Franklin, to receive certain Medals presented to them by the Government of Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to receive and hold such medals and gratuitions which have been fitted out in the United States for the recovery of Sir John Franklin, and his companions, to be delivered to accept the medals recently transmitted to this government, for presentation to them, by the government of Great Britain.

Approved, March 16, 1858.

No. 5.—Joint Resolution respecting the Distribution of certain Public Documents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "so many," in the third section of the joint resolution of the twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, "regulating the distribution of certain documents," be, and the same are hereby, stricken out; and the words "two hundred and fifty be, and the same are hereby, inserted in their place; and further, that the words at the end of the second section of the act, approved March 3, 1857, "to him, by stricken out; and the words "to him, by the representatives in Congress from each congressional district, and by the delegate from the Territory in the United States," be, and are hereby, inserted.

Approved, March 20, 1858.

No. 6.—A Resolution authorizing Lieutenant William N. Jeffers to accept a Sword of Honor from her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given, to allow Lieutenant William N. Jeffers, of the navy of the United States, to accept a sword of honor presented to him, through the Department of State, by her Majesty the Queen of Spain, "as an acknowledgment of the very efficient assistance which he gave, with the vessel under his command, to the Spanish schooner Catalagueno, in the waters of the Parana," on the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Approved, April 7, 1858.

No. 7.—A Resolution providing for the Payment of certain Expenses of holding the United States Courts in the Territory of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the expenses of holding the United States courts in the Territory of Utah, during the continuance of the present disturbances therein, be paid out of the Judiciary fund, under the limitations contained in the existing laws in respect to fees: Provided, That, on the restoration of peace in said Territory, the expenses of holding said courts, exercising jurisdiction under the territorial laws, shall be chargeable to the Territory, or to the counties, as in other Territories.

Approved, May 4, 1858.

New Advertisements.

Shortest, Quickest and Best Route to THE EAST.
Four Horse Coaches.

1858. 1858.

Lecompton, Atchison and St. Joseph Stage Line.

PASSING THROUGH GEARY CITY, Doniphan, Atchison, Winchester, Hickory Point and Oscaloosa,

Connecting at Lecompton with Lines to Topeka, Grasshopper Falls, Fort Riley, Lawrence, Kansas City, and the RAILROAD AT ST. JOSEPH FOR THE EAST.

Office—Planters' House, St. Joseph, Mo.
B. C. BROOKE, Agent.
American Hotel, Lecompton, Kansas.

Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Open 100 miles West of Hannibal and 52 East of St. Joseph.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, Trains will leave Hannibal station for the End of Track at 10 A. M., there connecting with the United States Mail Stage for St. Joseph, Kansas and Nebraska.

Returning, Trains arrive at Hannibal in season to connect with the Evening Packets for St. Louis.

Passenger Train leaves St. Joseph for End of Track (near Hannibal) at 7 A. M., connecting with Stages for Hannibal.

Passengers leaving St. Joseph (as above) arrive in Hannibal next day at 2:30 P. M. and reach St. Louis the following morning.

Tickets for Hannibal ($12) and for St. Louis ($16) can be obtained at the Office on Fourth street, St. Joseph, Mo.

JOSIAH HUNT,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't.
D. C. SAWIN, Ass't Sup't. n7iyl

Notice.

IN DISTRICT COURT OF UNITED States, sitting within and for the County of Calhoun, 2nd Judicial District, Kansas Territory. April Term, A. D. 1859.

Michael Leonard } Petition
vs. } for
Harris F. Otis, } Title to Land.

Declared that Harris F. Otis, Defendant, be notified by publication in the NATIONAL DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed at Lecompton, Kansas Territory, and of general circulation in the county of Calhoun, that he has been sued in the Court aforesaid, by Michael Leonard, Plaintiff, by his bill in chancery. Praying for a decree of title to Plaintiff from Defendant, of the South West quarter of section 3 in township 9, in Range 16 of the western portion of the Delaware Trust Lands, sold to Plaintiff by Defendant, by his bond for title, executed and delivered on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1857, which is filed and made a part of Plaintiff's bill. And that unless Defendant answers Plaintiff's said bill on or before the 8th day of March, A. D. 1859, the same will be taken as confessed against Defendant, and decree rendered thereon accordingly. It is also ordered that due return of the publication herein ordered, be made to the Clerk's office of the Court aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of February, A. D. 1859, and that this notice be published for 6 consecutive weeks from this 14th day of December, A. D. 1858. L. McARTHUR, Clk.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original, as the same now remains of record in my office.

Witness my hand with the seal of said Court affixed, at office in said District, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1858.

n7iw6 L. McARTHUR, Clerk.

Notice.

THE following described property will be sold at Public Auction on Monday, August 16th, 1858, at Elmore & Newsom's office, in Lecompton, Kansas.

4 Shares in the town of Tecumseh, Kansas, No's 167, 168, 6, 95.

3 Shares in the town of Lexington, Kansas, No's 57, 58, 69.

1 Share in the town of Olathe, Kansas, No. 165.

3 Shares in the town of Canema, Kansas, No's 11, 14, 35.

An order on Dr. B. C. Brooks for a share in the town of Buchanan, Kansas.

1 Share in Tecumseh Bridge Company.

Terms Cash. ELMORE & NEWSOM.

n50w5 Attorneys.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is hereby postponed until Monday, January 24, 1859, on which day the sale will take place.

ELMORE & NEWSOM.

Aug. 16, 1858. Attorneys.

RENICK HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN & SENECA STREETS,
Leavenworth City, Kansas.

RENICK & HINES, Prop'rs

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOTEL has been fitted up in good style for the reception of guests. Situated near the Steamboat Landing and commanding a beautiful view of the City River and Esplanade.

☞ SIX LINES OF STAGES leave this House DAILY, for points in the Territory and Missouri; the new POST OFFICE—the finest in the West—in Hotel building. 59m6

S. O. POST.] [S. C. THOMPSON.

POST & THOMPSON,
Importers and wholesale Dealers in
BRANDY, WINE, GIN, CHAMPAIGNE, PORTER, ALE
Choice Tobacco & Segars,
OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
No. 8 Franklin st., (between Lake and Randolph, Chicago, Ill. a1-1y

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
NEW FALL GOODS
NOW RECEIVING BY
WILLIAM LEAMER.

NEW STYLE SHAWLS!
NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS!!
NEW STYLE BONNET RIBBONS!!!
NEW STYLE CLOAKS & MANTILLAS!!!!
NEW STYLE DRESS TRIMMINGS!!!!!
FINE ENGLISH MERINOS!!!!!!
FINE FRENCH MERINOS!!!!!!
500 Pieces Assorted Prints!!!!!!!

The above goods have been selected with care and bought with a view to the wants of this market.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Cloths & Cassimeres,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS CAPS &c.
Hardware & Queensware of every style and variety.
A general and well selected stock
House Furnishing Goods.
TIN, WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
100 Kegs Assorted Nails,
50 Boxes " Glass.

All of the above with 1001 other notions now on exhibition, free of charge, and will be SOLD CHEAP.

n26tf.

NEW FEATURES—FIFTH YEAR
of the
Cosmopolitan Art Association.
SUPERB ENGRAVINGS!
BEAUTIFUL ART JOURNAL!
VALUABLE PREMIUMS, &c., &c.

This popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 30 x 38 inches on the following

Terms of Subscription:

Every person remitting *three dollars*, will receive a copy of the subpoena Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated painting.

The Village Blacksmith.

Also a copy of the beautiful

Cosmopolitan Art Journal,

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free season tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.

There will also be given to the subscribers several hundred valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American and Foreign Artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to Jan. 1, 1859. On the evening of that date the premiums will be awarded to subscribers.

For full particulars, see December Art Journal, price 50 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 18 cents in postage stamps or coin. Address

C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.
Eastern Office, 548 Broadway, N.Y.,
Or, Western Office, 106 Water St.,
Sandusky, Ohio.
CHAS. A. FARIS, Lecompton, Kansas.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

THAT superb Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful ART JOURNAL, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at the POST OFFICE BUILDING, for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed—Cosmopolitan.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
Incorporated in 1810.

CASH CAPITAL over all liabilities exceed HALF A MILLION DOLLARS. Charter Perpetual.

☞ Rates as low as quality of risk will admit.

NOTE. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Insurance in this well known and able corporation, which has the advantage of 48 years successful experience, may be effected by applying by letter or otherwise, to

NORMAN ALLEN, Lawrence,
Agent for the valley of Kansas.

n64tf

H. G. FARNHAM. G. H. BROWN
FARNHAM & BROWN,
General Land Agents,
AND DEALERS IN
LAND WARRANTS AND EXCHANGE,
Lecompton, Kansas. Office two doors north of Post Office. A large stock of Land Warrants constantly on hand, and for sale to settlers for cash or on time, at current rates. Particular attention paid to all business relating to the adjustment of contested claims, payment of taxes, collections, &c. All land warrants sold at this office fully guaranteed in every particular. 24y1

Notice.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TECUMSEH TOWN ASSOCIATION, TECUMSEH, Oct. 9th, 1858.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent shareholders of the Tecumseh Town Association, to come forward and pay up all assessments and demands which have been laid assessments and demands are not paid over to the Secretary on, or before the 22nd day of November next, the sale of shares will be offered at Public Sale, in front of the Court House, Tecumseh, Shawnee County, K. T., between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3, P. M.

Terms of Sale, Cash.

H. J. STRICKLER, Secretary.

Persons owning lots in Tecumseh, are requested to come forward and pay the installments due on their lots, as many of the lots are now prepared to make title for lots and shares in said town of Tecumseh, and hereby tender title for said lots—on the day of payment of the instalments, the lots will revert back to the Town Association. Title will be made to the shareholder by his surrendering the original certificate, and paying all dues. All shares must be transmitted to the Secretary, or an Agent, by December, as it is the object of the Board to close the affairs of the Association as early as practicable. Any information desired with regard to the condition of shares or lots, can be had by addressing the Secretary, at Tecumseh, K. T.

By order of the Board

H. J. STRICKLER, Secretary.

n66w4

Fever and Ague Remedies.

CHALLENGER'S PILLS, Jayne's Fever and Ague Pills; Sappington's Pills, Smith's Junior Bitters; Osgood's Indian Cholagogue; for sale by

MITCHELL & WEBB
BLISS' DRUG STORE

WHOLESALE TRADE IN
LAWRENCE.

WE have an immense stock of

Stoves and Tinware,

which we are selling to dealers as low as any establishment in the city of Kansas, west of St. Louis.

We also have a large stock of

Hardware,

bought directly at the manufacturers, at prices that enable us to sell at ST. LOUIS WHOLESALE PRICES, adding transportation.

We call especial attention to our

TINWARE,

all of which manufacture from the best material, and warrant to be perfect.

OUR STOCK OF STOVES

is much the largest in Kansas, embracing every variety of

OFFICE STOVES,
BOX STOVES,
PARLOR STOVES,
COAL STOVES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
COOK STOVES,

Which we will sell in any quantities as cheap as they can be bought in Kansas City, Wyandott or Leavenworth.

ALLEN & GILMORE.

Lawrence, September 9, 1858. n57y1

Notice.

SINCE the dissolution of the Law Co-Partnership of Almond & Young, each one for himself only, has been alone authorised to collect or receive his one-half of the partnership notes, accounts and effects.

And any sale or transfer of my said one-half of said notes, accounts or effects by said Young is null and void. Neither do I or he have been or are authorized to collect or receive any money on receipt, or otherwise, given by us to others for collection. But those entitled thereto must collect for themselves.

W. B. ALMOND.

November 29th, 1858.n69.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House in the town of Lawrence, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following Real Estate, to-wit: Lots No. 26 and 27 in block No. 14, in the town of Lecompton, Douglas County, K. T., together with all the buildings thereon, taken as the property of John M. Lockhane, on an execution in favor of Robert Charles, issued by the Probate Court of Douglas County, K. T. and to me directed as Sheriff of said County.

Given under my hand this 22d day of November, A. D. 1858. S. WALKER,

68 Sheriff Douglas Co., K. T.

DR. J. M. PELOT,

WOULD inform his friends in town and country that he has resumed his office to the room adjoining Patty & Owens' building. Having practiced nearly three years in Lecompton, he is intimately acquainted with the diseases peculiar to the climate, and the appropriate treatment. n2-8m

T. B. CURRY. L. H. BRYAN.

CURRY & BRYAN,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, and
LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

☞ Will practice in the different Courts of the Territory; will attend to contested cases before the Registers and Receivers of the different Land Offices in the Territory. n57y1

Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having business, will please call and settle with either.

R. S. STEVENS.
WILSON SHANNON.

November 10th, 1858.n66tf.

B. F. DALTON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealer in
Clothing & Furnishing Goods
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Collamore Buildings, Massachusetts Street,
LAWRENCE, K. T. n39m6

LOAMI McARTHUR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW;
LECOMPTON, K. T.

☞ Office over the U. S. Land Office. Oct. 1, 1857. n10y.

W. T. R. BLACKMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE, CHAIRS,
MATTRASSES, &c., &c.
No 13 Massachusetts street.
n2-tf LAWRENCE, K. T.

W. H. RIGHTER,
Wholesale Dealer in
Bourbon Whisky,
EXCLUSIVELY.
OFFICE, No. 54 SECOND STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Jenison & Bourne,

GENERAL LAND AGENTS, Lecompton, Kansas. Will attend to any Business before the U. S. Land Office in the City Land Warrants for sale at low rates. Business letters promptly answered. Collection of Debts promptly attended to. 64tf

SAMUEL BOSTICK,
Fashionable Barber & Hair Dresser,
Opposite the Executive Office, Elmore st., Lecompton, K. T.
PERFUMERY of all kinds for sale.

For the Toilet.

BALM of a Thousand Flowers; Bloodloof Cream; Lyon's Kathairon; Barry's Tricopherous; Bay Rum; Cologne; Fancy Soaps Hair Oils &c., to be had in Lecompton at ELLIS' DRUG STORE.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL
(COR. OF RANDOLPH AND WELLS STS.,)
CHICAGO, ILL.
G OODMAN & MASON, Proprietors.
RUSH ELMORE, R. J. NEWSOM.
ELMORE & NEWSOM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE, LECOMPTON AND TECUMSEH.

E. S. LOWMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lawrence, Kansas. n2-tf

Anderson's Tobacco.

FINE cut chewing Tobacco, "SCLACE" brand, an article beyond all imitation for sale at ELLIS' Drug and Tobacco Store.

SECTIONAL Maps of Kansas at $1. Maps of Douglas County at $1.

MITCHELL & WEBB

OCTOBER 12TH, 1858.

BY EXPRESS!
LARGE IMPORTATION OF
Fall Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
HOSIERY, &c.,
RECEIVED BY
W. BEAMER.

MY STOCK will be found to embrace every thing in the line of

Gents Furnishing Goods!

Common and Fine Overcoats, from $6 to $25.

COMMON AND FINE DRESS COATS, FROM $5 to $20.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
Mixed Cassimere Sults,
GLOVES & HOSIERY,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
The largest
AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
White and Colored Shirts & Hats,
EVER BROUGHT TO THE TERRITORY.
All of which I offer
TO CASH,
AND PROMPT BUYERS
AT AS
LOW PRICES
AS ANY
House in the West.
CALL AND EXAMINE.

n62tf

Pike's Peak Express!!
LATEST NEWS VIA KANSAS CITY.
California Nowhere!!!
B. F. DALTON & CO'S COLUMN.
New Goods, fresh from New York and Boston.

FUR GOODS OF ALL KINDS, BY THE PACKAGE.
BUSINESS COATS OF ALL KINDS, do do do
HATS & CAPS, LATEST STYLES, do do do
BOOTS & SHOES, NEWEST & BEST, do do do
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS, do do do

ATTENTION MERCHANTS!
WE will sell the above at
St. Louis Jobbing Prices,
and defy competition.
B. F. DALTON & CO.'S
Retail Department.
LADIES EXTRA "A NO. 1" BOOTS & SHOES.
Ladies Rubber Goods, every Description.
A few more of those beautiful LACE AND WATCH STRING BOOTS.
HOOP SKIRTS,
THE SUPPLY NOT EQUAL TO THE DEMAND.
News for the Ladies!
A new and desirable stock of late styles of
Ladies Boots & Shoes.
Gentlemen's Outfitting Goods,
Consisting of
ALL WOOL OVER SHIRTS.
" " DRAWERS.
NEW STYLES do do do
do FRENCH TRAVING do
" SILK CRAVATS do do
" " SHIRTS do do do
EXTRA FORTSMOUTH all WOOL SHIRTS & DRAWERS.
and a complete assortment of
HOSIERY, &c.
EXTRA BUCK, GLOVES, MITTENS & GAUNTLETS,
do SEAL SKIN do do do do
do ALL WOOL do do do do
A superior article of
"Guerineau-Aubrys."
WHITE AND COLORED KID GLOVES.
CARPET BAGS, PARIS BOSOM SHIRTS, COLLARS, MONEY BELTS, do do do, RAZORS.
WOOL HELMENS, WHITE LINEN do do, BRUSHES, RUBBER OVERCOATS, PANTS, CAPS, SACKS, JACKETS, LEGGINS, CIGAR CASES, FILLIGREE, TOP CAPS, FILLIGREE BROOCHES AND SHOES, COMBS AND RINGS.
Fur Overcoats, Shoes, Leggins,
DRIVER'S GLOVES, MITTENS,
GAUNTLETS, LINED
KID GLOVES, LINED KID MITTENS,
Lined Ladies' Shoes.
PATENT LEATHER, KIDS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. FRENCH CALFS BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, PUMPS, &c.
Clothing! Clothing!
BOOTS & SHOES! BOOTS & SHOES!
Hats & Caps! Hats & Caps!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
All of the above goods at PANIC PRICES, to suit the times at
B. F. DALTON & Co.'s
COLLAMORE BUILDINGS, MASSACHUSETTS ST.,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE PICKERING SALOON,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE U.S. LAND OFFICE,
Lecompton, K. T.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
PURE WINES,
LIQUORS,
TOBACCOS,
CIGARS, ETC.

Just received and for sale cheap, at PICKERINGS—
10,000 Choice Assorted Cigars,
BEST BRANDS OF
Tobacco—Pure Wines & Liquors,
CANDIES,
SARDINES,
NUTS OF ALL KINDS,
Crackers, Cheese &c., &c.
n54.

H. W. PETRIKIN. E. W. WYKOOP.

PETRIKIN & WYKOOP,
General Land Agents,
AND DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS.
LECOMPTON, KANSAS.

Office one door South of the Executive Office, nearly opposite the Land Office.

Will attend to all business connected with the Land Office, entrusting to their care.

FREE-SPEAKERS TAKE NOTICE.

The necessary Proof Papers, etc., will be made out *Free of Charge*, for Free-Emigrants, who may locate in the Territory, and to call on us by having been engaged for the past year in preparing the necessary Proof Papers, etc., we feel fully competent to do the same.

LAND WARRANTS of all sizes for sale, and in case fully prepared to Land Warrants, also located, on Tecumseh and Olathe.