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JAMES B. FERGUSON, Editor.

The extreme length of the President's Message, which we give entire this week, has caused out a large amount of other reading matter. It is an able document, and a lengthy one too, as will be discovered by all who attempt to read it.

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.

Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided, that all American citizens have an equal right to 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.

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 influence, and all resistance to the territorial government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They were for the settlement of the question. For my own part I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Leocompton constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of common schools than had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union, and also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary, and from the eastern to the western boundary of the State.

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka constitution, which caused the 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.

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.

A vice-presidential election seemed to prevail before the first meeting of Justice last week, when a large number of the people there, from all over the Territory, and other States, were present.

might, at its 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.

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.

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.

This excellent provision, which Congress have applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereinafter 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 the admission of Kansas.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious discussions 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.

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 governments and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge.

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 admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition.

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.

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An election was held in the Territory of Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the 22d of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress.

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On the 15th September, 1857, Governor Young, issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force the entry of the United States troops into our own Territory of Utah.

Our little army behaved admirably in the occupation at Fort Bridger, under the most trying privations. In the midst of the mountains, in a dreary, unscathed, and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the severe and inclement winter without a murmur.

The Secretary of War employed all his energies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force to Utah as would render resistance to the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood.

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I applied to the Secretary of War, at the same time, for arms, accoutrements, and provisions, and for the necessary supplies to secure the safety of the expedition to foreign countries, who had been the victims of the world's delusion, and who were unable to proceed, without the aid of the United States.

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