

The President's Message.

We lay this long and ably-written document before our readers, and commend it to their careful perusal. Apart from the chief magistrate, the first official utterance of a new chief magistrate, the message has claims upon our attention due to the gravity of the subjects discussed therein, the clear and satisfactory manner in which they are presented, and the manly and patriotic spirit which the President has brought to their consideration.

After a fitting acknowledgment of the blessings which Providence has bestowed upon us as a people, and a suitable expression of thankfulness for the prosperity we have enjoyed, the President turns to a consideration of the causes which have operated to check that prosperity for a time, and to subject us to financial distress and embarrassment, in the midst of abundant crops and remunerative prices for our produce.

The President reviews the progress of the negotiations which have, from time to time, been carried on between the United States and Great Britain, having in view the settlement of all open questions pertaining to the Central American States, and the inter-oceanic transit through such States.

Our relations with all European governments are of the most friendly character, with the exception of Spain. Our demands for redress on account of outrages upon our citizens are met with the objection that Congress has never made the appropriation recommended by President Polk, in his annual message of December, 1847, to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case.

A treaty has been made with Persia, and a Commissioner has been sent out to China to co-operate in every peaceful and honorable way, with the envoys of other nations, in endeavoring to effect the negotiation of a fair commercial treaty with the Chinese Empire.

The President is wholly opposed to filibustering, as wrong in itself, as tending to injure our trade and our national character, as well as to prevent peaceful emigration from the United States to Nicaragua, while it keeps the transit route so unsafe and unsettled as to be virtually useless.

In regard to Kansas, the President says that he never doubted that it was the intention of Congress that the people of Kansas should decide the question of slavery or no slavery for themselves, nor did he question that the convention to frame a constitution would leave it to the people of Kansas themselves to decide this question by a direct vote.

In connection with this matter we think it well to copy in full that part of the report which relates to a line of travel which is beginning to engage the attention of persons interested in our railroads, because of the influence it may have upon travel.

Among the routes established by law during the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress were two described in the following words, viz: "From Cedar Key, Florida, to New Orleans, Louisiana, in steamers." "From Fernandina, Florida, to New York, New York, in steamers."

In advertising these routes, the department, believing that they were designed, in connection with a railroad in course of construction across the peninsula of Florida, from Fernandina to Cedar Key, to constitute a new route from New York to New Orleans, with a view to the speedier and more certain transmission of the great northern and southern mails, invited bids for tri-weekly mail and also for daily service, and requested bidders to state the least time in which they would guaranty to perform the trip.

The report makes different recommendations, the object being to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes as the only means of preventing their extinction. It looks forward to the time when the civilized Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks may be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens, perhaps as constituting a State.

The Secretary does not think that children or grandchildren of revolutionary or other soldiers are entitled to receive the amounts which might or ought to have been granted to such soldiers, but were not granted. They are only entitled to the arrears of such pensions as were actually payable, but not paid. Up to the 30th June, 1857, over sixty-one millions of dollars has been paid in money to revolutionary soldiers and their widows, besides large donations of land.

It is suggested that the District of Columbia should be entitled to have a delegate in Congress in the same way as a territory. It contains seventy-five thousand citizens. Here follow a mass of details and suggestions of no striking interest, relating to the public buildings, the Courts, the Patent Office, &c.

A New Organ. A new organ has just been placed in the Presbyterian Church, in this town, as a substitute for one which had become quite defective and useless. The new instrument, which is a large and powerful one, was played last Sabbath, for the first time, and much to the satisfaction of the congregation, by Mr. J. Pinson. We subjoin a list of the stops, from which amateurs may infer the character and size of the organ:

change, while the extension of railroad routes in 20 States has been 2,207 miles, at an additional cost of \$249,456; of this extension 184 miles have been in N. Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, at an additional expense of \$19,899.

On the 30th June last there were in service 406 route agents, at a compensation of \$310,900; 45 local agents, at \$28,488; and 1,335 mail messengers, at \$160,425; making a total of \$499,813. This amount with the increased cost of service commencing 1st July under new contracts (\$120,044) added to the cost of service as in operation on the 30th of June last, (6,522,046) makes the total amount for the current year \$7,241,903.

The aggregate expenditures of the Department for the year ending June 30th 1857 were \$11,508,057 93, and the gross receipts for the same period were \$7,353,951 76.

But if to the gross sum above stated be added the permanent annual appropriations made by the acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, in compensation for services rendered to the government in the transportation and delivery of franked matter, the whole revenue of the year will be \$8,053,951 76, being \$3,453,718 40 less than the expenditures.

The expenditures of the Department for the current year, to be made in accordance with and under the authority of law, are estimated at \$12,053,247; the estimated gross revenue \$7,795,188. To meet the deficiency, appropriations, in addition to those already made, will be required to the amount of \$1,469,173.

The Postmaster General refers to the outline of a plan for the introduction of the system of money orders into this country, which had been submitted by his predecessor to the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, but never acted upon. The idea is for the transmission of small sums by means of orders drawn by one postmaster on another. A system of remitting sums of money not exceeding £5 sterling (\$25) in amount, was adopted by the British Post Office Department in 1839, and while in the first year the orders issued amounted in value to only £313,124, in 1856 they amounted £11,805,562.

The contracts for the conveyance of mails by steamships to Havre and Bremen having expired on the 1st of June last, temporary contracts were made for the continuation of this service, the compensation given being the amount of United States postage, sea and inland, accruing from the mails conveyed. This is cheaper than under the former contracts. The amount of the postage accruing to the Havre line, during the past year, was \$90,042, and to the Bremen line, \$124,193. Formerly the compensation to the Havre line was \$150,000, and to the Bremen line \$200,000.

The amount of postage on mails transported during the year by the steamers of the Collins Line was \$210,463 03, which is a heavy decrease as compared with the amount (\$461,575 94) of the previous fiscal year.—About two-thirds of the mails passing between the United States and England, goes in British steamers.

After some space devoted to express agents, the Postmaster-General refers to the great Northern and Southern route between New York and New Orleans, the great terminal points of Northern and Southern travel and trade—the great importing and exporting cities of the country.

The line between New York and New Orleans is composed of sixteen different links or routes. The schedule time by contract with all these parties is six days; but during the year ending 31st March, 1857, only 159 mails reached New Orleans in six days from New York, and 161 were carried through in six days from New Orleans to New York, while on thirty-five days during that year no New York mail was received at New Orleans, and on ninety-seven days, no New Orleans mail was received at New York.

In connection with this matter we think it well to copy in full that part of the report which relates to a line of travel which is beginning to engage the attention of persons interested in our railroads, because of the influence it may have upon travel. We allude to the Railroad across the peninsula of Florida, from Fernandina to Cedar Key. The report says:—

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1. Open Diapason. 1. Stopped Diapason. 2. Stopped Diapason. 2. Flute. 3. Clarabella. 3. Dulciana. 4. Gamba. 4. Principal. 5. Principal. 5. Hautboy. 6. Flageolet. 6. Cornet. 3 ranks. 7. Trumpet. 7. Horn. ORGAN. 8. Double Diapason, open 1. Stopped Diapason. Pedals. 9. Coupler, Great Organ 3. Coupler, Small and Great Organ. The new organ is from the establishment of Henry Erben, of New York, a well-known organ builder. Its cost was \$2,000.

be performed; whereas, by the present arrangement, sixteen different parties are employed in the service, with separate schedules, each of which must be exactly complied with to insure the performance of the through trip in contract time. The running time proposed, also, is one day less than the least which it has proved practicable to transport the mails by land, and more than two days less than the actual average. The liability of mails to depreciation and to misdirection by frequent overhauling and distribution would be obviated, in the proposed arrangement, by enclosing the matter in crates or boxes in New York or New Orleans and transporting it unopened to its destination; and thus, also, the abrasion of packages, with the consequent liability to loss of directions, &c., would be prevented—a consideration of some value, in view of the generally bad condition of the road and the frequent failure of such matters to reach their proper destination.

The establishment of the proposed service, while it would not interfere with the carriage of the local mails on the inland route, would relieve the department from liability to embarrassments under which it has at times been placed in consequence of being dependent on a single line for the transmission of the through mails; and it would be productive, both to the department and the public, of other advantages naturally arising from the competition it would create.

The inducement it would offer to the mercantile community to insure the due transmission of their communications by duplicate letters, to be forwarded by both routes, would be a source of increased revenue of the department; and the greater speed and certainty it promises would have the effect of relieving the mail service to some extent, from the competition of the telegraph.

By conveying the mails for California upon the proposed route as far as Cedar Key, and forwarding them thence by a separate steamer to Aspinwall, Greytown, or Haussaculo, and by substituting the branch proposed from Cedar Key to Key West and Havana for the present Charleston and Havana line, and for that part of the New Orleans and Key West line between Cedar Key and Key West, it is estimated that an annual saving of \$285,000 would be effected. In such event, this saving should be deducted from the cost of the proposed daily service, to show the net additional expense to the department, which would thus be reduced to \$181,250 per annum.

Upon the question of accepting the proposals for this service, considering the uncertainty of the period at which the railroad portion of the proposed line will be completed, I have been unable, thus far, to announce to the bidders any definitive determination. But the subject is referred to here because it is deemed to be of one of our public interests, in view of the promise which the contemplated new arrangement affords of so materially facilitating the communication between the two sections and two great commercial capitals of the country.

It is evident that the Department looks forward to the above route with much favor. A good portion of the balance of the report is occupied with matter referring to the awarding of the contract and the fixing of the route for the conveyance of the overland mail to California.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The first report of Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, made to the President, bears date Dec. 3, 1857. His report treats of the Public Lands—Indian Affairs—Penitents—the District of Columbia and the Patent Office.

He states that the whole amount of the public domain, covers a surface, exclusive of water, of one thousand four hundred and fifty millions of acres. It was acquired by cession from the original thirteen States, by the Louisiana and Florida purchase, by the treaty with Mexico ceding California and New Mexico, by the arrangement with Texas, and more recently by the Gadsden purchase from Mexico.

The surveying system is now organized into twelve different districts, and the lines of the public surveys have already been extended over more than one-fourth of the whole surface of the public domain. That surface, as heretofore stated, is 1,450,000,000 acres. Of this public domain, 7,381,000 00 " are reserved for market, of net public lands, that is, exclusive of school lands, 401,964,988 acres, of which quantity 37,442,870 acres have never been offered, and are, consequently, now liable to public sale. In addition to which, there are upwards of 80,000,000 acres subject to entry at private sale, and about 100,000,000 acres of public lands, there have been disposed of by private claims, grants, sales, &c., embracing surveyed and unsurveyed land, 365,864,464 acres, which, deducted from the whole surface, as above stated, leaves undisposed of an area of 1,084,135,536 acres. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1857, and the quarter ending September 30, 1857, public lands have been surveyed and reported to the extent of 22,889,461 00 acres. During the same period, 21,136,677 00 acres have been disposed of, as follows:

For cash, 5,300,550 31 acres. Located with military warrants, 7,381,000 00 " Returned under swamp land grant, 3,302,475 96 " Estimated quantity of railroad grants, of March, 1857, 1,115,000 00 " The amount of money received for cash sales is \$4,225,508 18. This shows a falling off in land receipts from those for the corresponding period of the preceding year of \$8,327,145 99. With reference to the location of lands with warrants, of more than 20 per cent. Whatever may have been the cause of this diminution, the fact remains that, long before the expiration of all credit by the suspension of the banking institutions, the investment in wild lands had greatly decreased.

The report approves of the pre-emption system in force of actual settlers, and recommends certain modifications in order to perfect the system and render its operations uniform.

The Indian tribes within our limits number about three hundred and twenty-five thousand souls, divisible into three classes. The wild Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories—the somewhat less ferocious tribes of California, Utah, Texas and New Mexico—and the tribes on the reserves west of the Mississippi, many of whom are rapidly advancing in civilization and industry. About three-fourths of the whole number of Indians within the limits of the United States may be classed as wild.

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On Monday at 12 o'clock the Senate met and was called to order by the Secretary, forty-eight Senators being present. A letter was read from Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States, and ex officio President of the Senate, in which he stated that he should not be able to be present at the opening of the session. Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen President pro tem. The new Senators were sworn in by Hon. J. D. Bright, the oldest member of the Senate present.

A resolution was passed informing the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business. The hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered. The Senate then went into a short executive session, and shortly after the re-opening of the doors adjourned.

The House of Representatives met at 12 o'clock. The roll was called by Mr. Collum, the Clerk of the last House, when it appearing that a quorum was present, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker by a viva voce vote.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, nominated James L. Orr, a representative from the State of South Carolina, for that position; remarking "he is the democratic nominee."

The Clerk, as a preliminary, appointed the following named gentlemen as tellers: Messrs Jones of Tennessee, Banks of Massachusetts, Morris of Pennsylvania, and Clingman of North Carolina.

Mr. Banks nominated Galsusha A. Grow, a representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

The result of the vote was as follows: For James L. Orr, 128. Galsusha A. Grow, 84. V. B. Horton, 1. L. D. Campbell, 1. E. P. Blair, jr., 1. E. K. Zollhofer, 3. H. Winter Davis, 2. J. B. Rieand, 2. H. Marshall, 1.

Whole number of votes, 225. Necessary to a choice, 113. Mr. Orr was then declared duly elected Speaker.

All the members from North Carolina, including Mr. Gilmer, voted for Mr. Orr. The announcement by the Clerk that Mr. Orr had been elected was greeted with applause both from the floor and the galleries.

The Clerk requested Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair, which they did; when the oath was administered to him by Mr. Giddings, the oldest member present.

Mr. Orr then spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me to preside over your deliberations. The delicate and responsible duties of the Chair will be comparatively light if I shall be so fortunate, as doubtless I will be, to secure your cordial co-operation in the dispatch of the business of the House, in maintaining its dignity, and preserving its decorum. The rules which you may adopt for your government I shall seek to administer firmly, faithfully and impartially. The great interests confided to us by the people of this confederacy admonish us to cultivate a patriotism as expansive as the republic itself; and I cherish the ardent hope that our public duties here may be discharged in such a manner as to promote the interests and the happiness of the people, to uphold the constitution, maintain the Union in its integrity, quicken the prosperity of the States of the Union, and build up the greatness and the glory of our common country. [Loud and continued applause.]

Hon. James C. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk, having received the same number of votes as Mr. Orr did for Speaker, 128. Mr. Glosbrenner, of Pennsylvania, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Hackney, of Virginia, Doorkeeper, and Mr. Cluskey appointed Postmaster by resolution.

A committee was appointed, on the part of the House, to join with a committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him of the organization of both Houses, and their readiness to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. The House adjourned until 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

The organization seems to have been very handsomely and quietly effected. The Union says that Mr. Orr, the Speaker elect, is in his thirty-sixth year. We had thought him older, and we still have some doubts about it. He is a gentleman of tact, promptness and ability, and will make a good Speaker.

The great bone of contention still remaining is the public printing. Members openly denounce Wendell, the present printer as corrupt, and say that if he is the nominee of the Democratic caucus, they will bolt.—Nothing has, so far, been settled with reference to this matter. Mr. Banks, the Editor of the Petersburg Democrat is a candidate, but his name appears to have been withdrawn for the time being.

The Message was of course sent in yesterday, and will reach us to-night, if nothing happens. It is long, filling nine columns of the Union newspaper. Meanwhile we present abstracts of the reports of the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, so as to get through with the pressure of executive documents as soon as possible.

We have before us, and ought earlier to have noticed the address delivered before the Agricultural Society of Duplin County, Nov. 6th, 1857, by W. W. Holden, Esq.

We promise ourselves much pleasure from a more careful perusal than we have yet been able to give it.—From the slight examination which we have made, we are satisfied that it is an eminently practical address, abounding in facts, and replete with valuable suggestions.

By the way, we ought also to have sooner stated that Mr. Perkins, of the Clinton Independent, proposes to issue an agricultural paper at that place, provided he can obtain one thousand subscribers. We trust that he may do so. We think he will make a good and a useful journal. He will be backed by a mighty lever set of farmers.

Want of Confidence. The deranged state of trade is producing anomalous results. Formerly, the exportation of specie from one country to another, indicated that exchange was against the country sending out the specie, for otherwise, bills drawn against produce would be bought and forwarded as the more convenient and satisfactory remittance.—Then specie went like the tide, all one way, just as the current might be setting for the time. Now the case is different. No man cares to buy a bill upon Europe for the purpose of making a remittance, since the house upon which it is drawn may have failed before the bill can be presented and paid on the other side. So we see a vessel arriving at New York to-day with specie from Liverpool, while another vessel sails to-morrow from New York, carrying specie back to Liverpool.

The same is the case with produce. No man cares for purchasing for shipment, since he does not know to whom it is safe to ship. Stagnation is the result, and must continue to be so for some time to come.

Coroner John A. Parker held an inquest on Monday over the body of a colored man, named "Henry," the property of Rev. Allan McConquodale, of Cumberland county. Henry fell accidentally from a flat on the Cape Fear, about two weeks since. His body was recovered on Sunday evening last. Verdict—Accidental Drowning.

John W. Cameron, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Fayetteville Argus, offers that establishment for sale, being desirous to devote the whole of his time to his profession. It is stated that the subscription list is large, and the advertisement and job work of the concern very considerable.

Constitution of Kansas. The Washington Union, of Saturday, publishes at length the Constitution, as agreed upon by the Constitutional Convention of the Territory of Kansas, with a view to the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State. It is too long for our columns, and, we think for the patience of most of our readers; we therefore content ourselves with a brief synopsis.

A preliminary Ordinance surrenders, on behalf of the future State, all right to tax the lands or other property of the United States within her borders, if certain conditions shall be accepted and agreed to by the United States. Said conditions are as follows:—1st. Four sections in every township to be reserved for school purposes:—2d. All Salt Springs and valuable mines to be granted to the State for her use and to be managed by her as she may choose:—3d. Five per cent. of the nett proceeds of all lands sold, within the State, shall, after deducting all expenses, be paid to said State:—4th. Two entire townships shall be reserved for a University, and 5th. Alternate sections of land shall be given for the construction of two railroads—one traversing the new State from East to West, the other from North to South.

The first article of the Constitution defines the boundaries of the new State. The second prescribes that none of the counties now organized on the Kansas or Missouri Rivers, shall ever be reduced to less than twenty-five miles square; nor shall any other county now organized, or hereafter to be organized, be reduced to less than five hundred miles square. The third article prescribes the distribution of the powers of the future government between the three departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The chief executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall be at least thirty years of age; shall have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years; shall have resided in Kansas at least five years next preceding the day of his election, or from the formation of this Constitution. He shall be elected for two years, and shall not be eligible for more than four out of any six years.

The Governor shall have the pardoning and the veto powers, under the accustomed restrictions, and shall receive a compensation for his services, to be fixed by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he is elected.

There shall be a Secretary of State, a Licat, Governor, a State Treasurer and Auditor, all elected by the people of the State and holding their offices for two years. There shall also be in each county a Sheriff, Coroners, Treasurer and Surveyor, to be elected by the people of the county, and hold their offices for two years.

The Legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives; the Senators to be chosen for four, and the Representatives for two years. The sessions to be biennial; and one-half of the Senators to be changed at each session, while the other half hold on.—The number of Senators shall not be less than thirteen, nor more than thirty-three; of Representatives not less than thirty-nine, nor more than one hundred.

Sections 20 and 25 of the article relating to the Legislature are as follows, and are good. No omnibus "and for other purposes" bills. They are as follows: Sec. 20. Every law enacted by the legislature shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title; and any extraneous matter introduced in a bill that shall pass shall be void; and no law shall be amended by its title, but in such case the act or section amended shall be re-enacted and published as amended.

Sec. 25. It shall be the duty of all civil officers of the State to use due diligence in the securing and rendition of persons held to service or labor in this State, either of the States or Territories of the United States; and the Legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary for the honest and faithful carrying out of this provision of the constitution.

The closing section of the "Legislative Department" makes the first apportionment of Senators and Representatives. To this apportionment the Free State men object as unfair. It is impossible for us to say what weight this charge may be entitled to, as we know neither the counties nor their names nor their population. It would be useless for us to publish this scheme of distribution as it could convey no information to our readers.

The Judiciary shall consist of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Chancery Courts, Courts of Probate, and Justices of the Peace, and such other inferior Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time establish. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected for six years by the qualified voters of the whole State—the Judges of the Circuit and Chancery Courts for four years by the qualified voters of their Circuits or Chancery districts respectively. The Attorney General, District Attorneys, Clerks, and so forth shall also be elected.

That part relating to slavery is as follows: SLAVERY. Sec. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying the owners previous to their emancipation an equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State. Provided, That such person or slave be the bona fide property of such emigrants: And provided also, That laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for their necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb; and, in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

Sec. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petty larceny, the legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petty jury.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in a case of insurrection of such slave.

(By a provision of the schedule annexed to the Constitution, it is ordered that the question shall be submitted to the voters of Kansas of "Constitution with slavery," or "Constitution with no slavery." If, on an examination of all the votes cast at an election to be held for the purpose, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes are cast for "Constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of the Convention, and slavery shall no longer exist in Kansas, except that the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with.)

Taxation shall be uniform, and the State may contract public debts, but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed five hundred thousand dollars. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. No lotteries shall be authorized by law as a source of revenue. The Legislature may create corporations by general or special laws on this subject—but all such special or general laws may be altered, amended, or repealed by the Legislature at any time.

Sec. 4. The legislature may incorporate banks of deposit and exchange, but such banks shall not issue any bills, notes, checks, or other paper as money. Sec. 5. The legislature may incorporate one bank of discount and issue, with not more than two branches, provided that the act incorporating the said bank and branches thereof shall not take effect until it shall be submitted to the people at the general election next suc-

ceeding the passage of the same, and shall have been approved by a majority of all electors voting at such elections. Sec. 6. The said bank and branches shall be mutually liable for each other's debts or liabilities for all paper, credits or bills, issued representing money; and the stockholders in said bank or branches shall be individually responsible to an amount equal to the stock held by them for all debts or liabilities of said bank or branches, and no law shall be passed sanctioning, directly or indirectly, the suspension by said bank or its branches of specie payment.

Sec. 7. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank, nor shall the credit of the State be given or loaned in aid of any person, association, or incorporation; nor shall the State become a stockholder in any corporation or association. Voting shall be by ballot. All male citizens of the United States, who shall have resided in the State one year and in the county, city or town where he may offer to vote three months preceding any election, shall be qualified as an elector.

It will be seen by the reports of the news brought by the America, that the pressure in England is undiminished, and that fresh involvements and suspensions are daily reported. The fall in breadstuffs must result fatally to many houses engaged in that traffic, and mainly to those connected with the American trade. A renewed effort to launch the Leamington, formerly known as the Great Eastern, has resulted in another failure. It was understood that the effort was not to have been made until the 2nd day of December. Perhaps it may be again made at time.

The very latest advices seem to intimate that a revival is beginning to be felt. Remittances are beginning to be received from the United States, and the position of the Bank of France is improving. The next arrival from Europe will probably contain advices from India. They may be expected here next week.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—Yesterday forenoon, His Honor, Judge Person, had Elizabeth Post, a free woman of color, brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus, the facts as we learn them, being, that Elizabeth was sold or hired out for a term of years, by the court of Cumberland county, and her term, or the balance of it was assigned by the original hirer or purchaser, to James Bryant of Bladen county. Day before yesterday, said Bryant brought the woman down to Wilmington on board one of the steamboats, on the Cape Fear, and during the passage down, she overheard some conversation, leading her to believe that it was designed to carry her out of the State with the suspension of holding her as a slave. On a representation of the facts to His Honor, he issued a writ for the production of the woman, when upon an examination of the case, it appeared beyond question that she was a free woman, and she was consequently set at liberty. We believe she was found on board the Manchester cars. No one appeared to contest her claim.

We have examined the details of the news brought by the America, but find little or nothing of interest in addition to that already published. The fact that the eminent banking house of Peabody & Co., was forced to call upon the Bank of England for an advance to the amount of a million sterling, shows the extent of the pressure occasioned by the failure of remittances from this side. English funds still continue to improve, affording one symptom of reviving confidence. The English papers, on cooler examination of the India news, take a less sanguine view of affairs than they did on the first receipt of the intelligence of the fall of Delhi. It is true that Delhi is in the hands of the British, but its garrison is not. It is true that Lucknow has been relieved, but the siege has not been raised. It is still surrounded by the Sepoys, and Havelock himself is in danger.

The fact is, that the rebel forces are comparatively unbroken, and have the power of numbers and organization sufficient to bid defiance to the present forces of the British Government in India. The fresh troops from Europe cannot have reached the theatre of the disturbances before the present date, when the reconquest of the provinces of Central India will have to be entered upon. Some disturbances had been threatened in the manufacturing districts in England, but as yet no overt act had been committed. The abortive attempts to launch the steamship Leamington, or Great Eastern, have cost over three hundred thousand dollars.

A few years ago, there was a man in Boston named Tuckerman, quite a leader of fashion—a man of fast horses and great "financial ability," so great that they made him Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad Company, and then he went faster than ever. But after a