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NO. 25.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives :

The Constitution requires that the President shall, from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as the may judge accessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the President does not speak merely to express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his obligations, to scan with an impartial eye the interests of the

whole, and of every part of the United States.
Of the condition of the domestic interests of the Union, its agriculture, mines, manufactures, navigation and commerce, i. is necessary only to say that the internal prosperity of the country, its continuous and steady advancement in wealth and population, and in private as well as public well-being attest the wis-lom of our institutions, and the predominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism which, notwithstanding States, casional irregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, has distinguished and characterised the people of America. In the brief interval between the termination

of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the United States.

The determination of the persons, who are of right, or contingency, to preside over the adsystem, committed to the States and the people. We appeal to them, by their voice pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate.

And thus it is that as the Senators represent the respective States of the Union, and the roembers of the House of Representatives the seve ral constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. Their election of him is the explicit and solemni act of the sole sovereign authority of the Union.
It is impossible to misappreheud the great

tioned and announced.

They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutionali-ty of each and all of the citizens of the United States ascitizens, whatever their religion, where-ever their birth, or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Urson; and they have proclaimed their devoted and un-alterable attachment to the Union and to the Constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the sateguard of the rights of all, as the spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace, and greatness of the Republic.

in doing this, they have at the st me time em-

in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid zens either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other meth-ods short of physical force, the Constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the government they assail, associations have been formed, in some of with conditions suited to particular views of the States, of individuals, who, pretending to public policy. The imposition of such a conseek only to prevent the spread of the institution States of the Union, are really inflamed with de-sire to change the domestic institutions of exisdedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with of particular, States, with whose fars the print of the most for spixed angular properties of the state of th indiscriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find

attempted indirectly what few men were willing to do directly, that is, to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one-half of the thirty one States.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggres sion, the first was the strenuous agitation, by citizens of the northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation

principles, which, by their recent political action, the people of the United States have sand in several instances of their governments, tioned and announced in doing this, they have at the stime complication of organising in these United States mere geographical parties; of marshailing in hostile array towards each other the different parts of the country, Northor South, East or West.

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, coulc have bad counted may be endicated by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon a: excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their inducence.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary condition of sovern.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional maintained in the early years of the learly conflicts of juristic times, which existed in the early years of the learly conflicts of juristic times, which existed in the early years of the lepach (conflicts of juristic times, which existed in the early years of the lepach (conflicts of juristic times, and congression has the present instance, a political ensentment, that Congress had no moral right to enset such repeal, was strunged with the execution of its acts, as it they and the officers of the States were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility, rather than fellow and issers, respectively, of foreign governments in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their induced. Union. Thus here, also, aggression was compromiseats—any, more, who unequivously disregarded and conde need the most parties.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary condition of sovern.

The third stage in the early years of the Constitution, and the evidence of the Union. In the result in the support of the Constitution, and the vindication of its acts,

Perfect liberty of association for political out ity.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional line in question, we have the control of covern. to prevent the spread of the institution into the present or future incoherent the Union, are really inflamed with deange the domestic institutions of existing the domestic institution of existing the domestic institution of the disposed of the domestic institution of the disposed of the domestic institution of the disposed of the dis

of many, otherwise good citizens, have been go inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the Supreme Court of the U the domestic institutions of the Southern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equal, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equal.

Solutions of the Supreme Court of the U therefore, in general, the people of the White, therefore, in general, the people of the laws placed in the hards of the Executive.

States had ensured the means which the question could arise, whether the hards of the Executive.

In these parts of the United States where, by cert.

No distinct contending powers of the Government, no separate sections of the Union, tracing as such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject. It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, and like any other controverted matter of begislation, received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Gongress. But if it had mutual authority over men's consciences, to the North, who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had repeatedly refused to confirm the verticesion, and who had readously sketives to confirm the vertices of the Constitution of the provisions of the Constitution, or the vertices of the Constitution of the provisions of the Constitution, or the vertices of the Constitution of the vertices of the vertices of the Constitution of the vertices of the Constitution of the vertices of the Constitution of the verti

contacts had finally determined this point, in every farm under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights—in northern States have never, at any time, arrogated for the federal government the power to interfere directly with the domestic condition of persons in the contrary have dis as a tengrat so pass messace, a tengrat so pass messace to the pass of the States, and thus finally to falling to the proper some of the constitution. Adopting with the avoided and sective enumes of the Omnition of religion, of many forces and sective enumes of the Omnition of the States, and of servitude. The several States of the Usine are the southern States have th

the laws placed in the hands of the Executive.

In these parts of the United States where, by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumbers and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress misurrectionary movements in Kan-as, but slot to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to above that the President has understood the convertion has but served to confirm me in the views there expressed, and to enforce on my mind the conviction that such measures are not only proper but necessary.

I have, in addition, to invite the axtention of Congress to a change or policy in the distribution.

the distance of the distance of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquility in that Territory furnishes the means of observing aimly, and approximating at their just value, the vents which have consured their, and the distance of which this government of the Territory burnishes the means of observing aimly, and approximating at their just value, the vents which have consured their, and the distance of which this government of the Territory burnishes the subject.

We preceive that controversy conserving its future domestic institution, was inevitable; that as human prudence, no form of legislation, no window the direction of the Personan enemy.

It is tile to suppose that the particular provise its of their organic law gire the cause of signature, which was interest, in the nature of things. Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most comments, or official books one papers from the subject in such terms as were most comments of the requiring all most books are purposed to prove the subject in such terms as were most comments of the principle of popular according which is in the nature of things. Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most comments to the precent of the principle of popular according which underlies our government. It could not have be titrued over by the college law to the subject in such terms as were most comments to the subject in such terms as were most comments to the principle of popular according which underlies our government. It could not have be titrued over by the college law to extend another great principle of our militations, the approach of the subject in control of the survey of

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