

MATRIMONY.

Matrimony is a nut
For every man's disposition;
When the shell is fairly cracked,
Pop! goes the question.

Pratty girls will sigh and blush—
Smile all they can, sit—
Till from out their panting lips,
Pop! goes the answer.

Cupid fans the holy flame—
When it gains a certain height,
Pop! goes the Parson.

Quire throughout the honey moon—
Mist of very colors—
Into sundry dry goods till,
Pop! goes the duster.

When a year has shown its tall,
Round the corner, may be,
Upon the happy world,
Pop! goes the baby.

Mother gives it catnip tea,
Father gives it brandy,
And down its gastric tube,
Pop! goes the candy.

Maiden lets her husband sooth,
She must be the whisper,
And, above the youngster's heels,
Pop! goes the slipper.

Bachelor, who lives next door,
Stands it for a season,
But, before the year is out,
Pop! goes the reason.

Maiden lady, up the stairs,
Stamps each moment faster,
Till, in a rolling underneath,
Pop! goes the plaster.

Dirty, ragged little boy,
'Neath the window lingers;
Thumb applied to his nose,
Pop! goes the fingers.

All around the neighborhood
Such antics are enacted;
And, while minna is scolding him,
"Pop!" goes distractred.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The President's Message on Kansas.

SENATE, Feb. 2.

The President's Message was transmitted to Congress to-day, enclosing a copy of the Lecompton Constitution, with the ordinances respecting the public lands, and a letter accompanying them from Mr. Calhoun.

The President argues that the Topeka, by refusing to vote at the election for delegates to the Convention, authorized those who did vote to act for them. The consequences of their refusal to submit to the proper authority, and vote, may yet prove to be of the most deplorable character. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this would prove fatal to us as a nation. Mr. Buchanan continues—from this review it is manifest that the Lecompton Convention was legally constructed and invested with power to frame a Constitution.

He justifies the Convention for submitting only the slavery question to the people. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas, as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the country upon it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Gov. Walker, in general terms, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, I had no object in view, excepting the all-absorbing one of slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their other concerns, was not the subject which attracted my attention. It was never my opinion that independently of this act they would have been bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to a popular vote, in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of our Republic.

It would have been in opposition to the principles which pervade our institutions, and in which is every day carried into practice, that the people have a right to delegate the Representatives chosen by themselves, with sovereign power to frame constitutions, enact laws and perform many other acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It will be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner in which they think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, required the Convention to submit the Constitution to a popular vote, but this they have not done. The only remedy, therefore, in this case is that which exists in all other cases. If the delegates who framed the Constitution have, in any manner, violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change that Constitution or laws according to their own pleasure.

The question of slavery was submitted to the election of the people on the 21st December last, in obedience to the mandate of the Constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka Constitution if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question in their own way, and thus restore the peace of the distracted Territory, but they again refused to exercise the right of Popular Sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of the people on the first Monday in January, and that they did on that day vote under the Lecompton Constitution for a Governor and other State officers, a member of Congress and members of the Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the parties, and a larger vote polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards a final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds have been committed at this election, by one or both parties, the Legislature and people of Kansas, under their Constitution, know how to redress themselves and punish these detestable crimes

without outside interference. The people of Kansas have then, in their own way, and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a Constitution and State government, have submitted the all important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, a member of Congress, members of the State Legislature and other officers, and they now ask admission into the Union under this Constitution. Republican in its form, it is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State, which has thus been created.—For my own part I am decidedly in favor of its admission, thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention, sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of the non-intervention of Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, leaving the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. In this manner by localizing the question of slavery and confining it to the people, who are immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that the question would be banished from the Halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baneful influence to the country. Mr. Buchanan further says it has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this, the equality of the States, composing the Union, would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of Territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States would be closed against the people and property of nearly half of the members of the confederacy. Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in Kansas, except through constitutional provisions, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if the majority of the people desire it, as by admitting her into the Union under her Constitution. On the other hand, should Congress reject the Constitution under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before, if in the majority, no man can forget the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for the delegates to the Convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the Constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st of December, when they might as they claim, have stricken slavery from the Constitution, should regret this state, because slavery remains in the Constitution, it is manifest that the objection upon this subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever before assumed.

Mr. Bigler moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Trumbull looked on the message as a perverted and incorrect history from beginning to end on the difficulties in Kansas. He said there was no usurpation in Kansas further than that which had been ordered there without authority of law. He argued that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution would be a violation of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Mr. Douglas would not go into an argument relative to the questions raised by the President's Message. His opinions had been clearly expressed on previous occasions.

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Increase of the Standing Army.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The Bill reported to the Senate by Col. Davis, from the Military Committee, for the increase of the Army, is a measure of much greater importance than it appears to be without a careful examination. By the latest published official report, the army consists of 17,894 officers and men, when full, as authorized by law, and had an actual strength of 15,562 officers and men.

The bill reported from the Military Committee proposes to add two companies to each regiment of cavalry, dragoons, mounted riflemen and infantry.

The army consists of the following corps and regiments:—the staff consists of commissioned officers, the engineers, topographical engineers and the ordnance; nine regiments of dragoons, two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of mounted riflemen, four regiments of artillery, ten regiments of infantry. Each of these regiments, except the artillery, has ten companies. The artillery regiments were raised to twelve companies each. The bill proposes to add two companies to each regiment of the other arms of the service, so as to place them on the same footing as the artillery. There are fifteen regiments to be thus increased, requiring thirty additional companies, equal to three full regiments of the present strength.

The additional officers to be provided for these companies, in thirty captains, sixty lieutenants and thirty ensigns.—Adding to the aggregate of this number fifteen assistant surgeons, proposed to be added, and there will be 135 new army commissions to be bestowed.

It is also proposed to raise the strength of the companies from 74 to 96 men, in all arms of the service, thus providing for an addition of 4,250 men to the old companies, and 2,880 men in the new companies, equal to an aggregate addition to the force of the army of 7,130 men, and raising its authorized strength to 25,024 men.

Now this is a much larger addition to the army than was called for by the President or Secretary of War. As long as 3,000 men are kept in Kansas for the purpose of insulting and op-

PROSPECTUS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE INDIANA STATE JOURNAL.

THE Journal is now entering its thirty-seventh volume. It was established in 1822, and is the oldest paper in Indiana. It is owned in toto to the city of Indianapolis, and is nearly as old as our State Government. It was established when Indiana was little else than a wilderness, and when Indianapolis scarcely existed except in name. It has lived and grown upon its own merits—seldom receiving official patronage or governmental favors. Its name is as a "household word" throughout the length and breadth of the State, and its position upon all public matters—political or otherwise—is so well known that anything said in reference to its course upon any of the questions now before the people would be superfluous.

If the country can be made to understand this movement, Davis' bill can never be passed. The proposed increase of force is considerably over one-third of the present strength of the army. A Republican Senator has made a careful estimate of the average annual expense per man of supporting the army, and he makes it \$1,500 for each soldier, which is somewhat over the estimate presented in this correspondence, several months since. If the larger sum be correct, then the addition to the annual taxation of the country to be caused by the bill now proposed will be \$10,795,000 a year. With an empty treasury, and the hardest times ever known, this ought to be a conclusive argument against the measure.

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JONES, BASS & C.

Feb. 11, 1851.

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