TO REV. DELAZON SHITE.

Davenport, I. S.; F. P. Egmond, O. S.; T. R. Blackaby, Chas. and W. Cranston P. W. P.

No, he has not; he never thought you to be possessed of judgment or discretion; you had gab. Your mouth is your prominent feature, and the only one that expresses anything ! You slope both ways from that-your fore-head running back at an angle of forty-five degrees.

formerly occupied by the Register and Receiver, bears evidence of the severity of the gale on Saturday night last. The forest about here having been considerably thined out by clear-ing or cutting the timber suitably for building purposes or cord-wood, those trees which resed standing had to bare the full brunt of the storm or succomb to the gale. One of these, a majestic specimen of our tall trees, full two hundred and fifty fect in length, which centuries, had humbly to submit to the element. It fell as a sailor would say, "about mid-ships," and cut it to the ground as if a huge saw had passed through it. Both ends remain standing. Fortunately the building was not occupied. Olympia democrat.

ing "Barnhart's statement" was sent into "the mocracy of St. Paul, Minnesota, recently, and bosom of his family," from the Statesman of in the course of his remarks made a forcible fice. He had now better make an affidavit of it, "take it down to Lines, and swear to it, and black republican convention. Said Gov. Seythus add perjury to his lying." Delazon's fam-thus add perjury to his lying." Delazon's fam-mour:
"You have seen the great men of this reery one who knows him knows that he will not publican party go up to their national conven-

and to answer for the State where packson's dades live; there was no man to respond when he lead of Sumpter and Marion was called a duel which he fought on the 17th of March, 1852, at Contra Costa, California. His antagonist, Judge J. Caleb Smith, son of Extra-Billy Smith, of Virginia, was uninjured. But Broderick received a bullet at one of the side pocketic received a bullet at one of the side pocketis in his waistecast, where for the first and only time in his life he carried his watch. He started to the field with a new waistecat, and on his way stopped at the jewder's for his watch, which had been undergoing repairs. He then discovered for the first time that he had no watch pocket, and he therefore placed his time-piece in the side pocket, where in breaking the force of Smith's hellet it saved the owner's life.

If A correspondent writing from Lane Conadds the following:

**P. S.—I hear that Delazon talks and writes a good deal about his courage, and the lack of it in others. I am satisfied that, like all braggers, garts, he is an arrant concard. A few years ago, in this place, he was frightened half to death by threats of Mr. Latshaw, and went over to — to get out of town. He didn't behalf where and the land much shand, it is and the word of the configuration of the tritories growers and the lack of it in others. I am satisfied that, like all braggers ago, in this place, he was frightened half to death by threats of Mr. Latshaw, and went over to — to get out of town. He didn't behalf where and the powers of the representatives of the New York band, it is a separate of the state of the first and only in the power of the large parts. Law,—Mr. J. L. Collins has purchased the Normal and the contract of the power, not in their own right, but as a favor graciously bestowed to the first time that the Territories, without the consesses due to miscation of private property by the activate or on earth, is simply untrue and absurb. Nor on earth, is simply untrue and absurb. Nor on earth, is simply untrue and absurb

As to the statements contained in 'Jefferson's' smoothing irons with each other. The public communication made on the authority of a member of the legislature, of 1856, I would be sworn to their truth. Avery's threats were celebrated Louisville beauty to whom Mr. L.

"way of deing business."

The following is a list of officers for Washington Division No. 23, S. of T. located stranges, the result of all which was that Salat the Liberty school house in Marion county : He "swore to God" to never use rouge any more, and kept her word by using "French pink." Our readers will remember that out of this bickering resulted a separation and a divorce—the whole followed by a codicil of correspondence, that made one family unhappy and another disgraceful. If millionaires would linen and crinoline, they would have a larger erop of happiness and little ones. Let us hope that Signor Oviedo has secured affection, if he has not good sense .- Albany Knickerbocker.

We were shown yesterday the scalp of Col. Ebey, who was murdered on Whidby's Island, running back at an angle of forty-five degrees. Phrenologists will tell you that there never was a head constructed on the inclined plane principle charged with brains. And your candid friends will tell you you are what is popularly termed a blatherskite.

man to answer for the State where Jackson's ment it is pointed out to him.

That I am or ever have been in favor of the While, on the other hand, the British governashes lie; there was no man to respond when the land of Sumpter and Marion was called. But how will it be when our next democratic

parts of Oregon—all devoted to the praise of Delazon and the Delazonian. That is his "way of doing business."

When Bigelow won his wife, he supposed for business."

When Bigelow won his wife, he supposed for business came from heaven, but it turned out that they came from a neighboring drug store. The discovery of this fact, as might be supposed, led to unpleasant remon—like the Control the Chief States; not the Control the Chief States; not the Chief State

LAW.—Mr. J. L. Collins has purchased the last sys:

Law.—Mr. J. L. Collins has purchased the last library of Col. Nesmith, and has opened an office at Independence, Polk Co. See his card.

Spunky.—The editors of the New York Express received a threatening note from some of the shoulder-striking fraternity of that city. They replied: "Office hours from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M. All ready. Fighting editor at the door."

attendance on the ground of the illness of his wife. It says:

While, therefore, I have always denied that the Territories were independent sovereign to the Territories were independent sovereign to the It says:

No man under circumstances so unpropitious communities, it is true, however, that during the last ten years I have often said, and now more enviable reputation in so short a period. His rigorous intellect, the frankness and sincertity of his character, his resolution, purpose and privileges, and immunities of self-government, in respect to their internal polity, subject only and to friends, commanded the respect and excited the admiration of his associates. His sudden death will cast a gloom over the Senate as it shocked and startled the whole country."

Attendance on the ground of the illness of his wife. It says:

While, therefore, I have always denied that the Territories were independent sovereign to struct, however, that during the last ten years I have often said, and now more enviable reputation in so short a period. His rigorous intellect, the frankness and sincertity of his character, his resolution, purpose and immunities of self-government, but the Territories were independent sovereign to the last ten years I have often said, and now more enviable reputation in so short a period. His rigorous intellect, the frankness and sincertity of his character, his resolution, purpose and privileges, and immunities of self-government, but the last ten years I have often said, and now more enviable reputation. The last ten years I have often said, and now more enviable reputation, "the Attorney G

Not always village, in the cause of Line.

Entring George as with Bush and the clique he makesarifoliated.

It was not been well known for the search problems, in deep mediation, many extent to the resulting politic, was found for the search politic and the search politic an POPULAR SOURREMONTE IN THE them!" Sometimes 5 child can be made to

business." Let us give a truthful insight into his "way of doing business."

Let us give a truthful insight into his "way of doing business."

The anonymous communications he has sent us for publication, have come with notes like the following:

MARKAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The ostentations of my views as expressed in no lodgment.—S. F. Builtin.

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MARKAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The ostentations of my views as expressed in no lodgment.—S. F. Builtin.

MARKAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The ostentations of my views as expressed in the United States has signed 'Jefferson,' and dated at 'Central P. O.' the first of the United States has thus avowed the authorship of these assaults the representations of the United States has thus avowed the authorship of these assaults the pool me, and flooded the country with them with the view, doubtless, of giving all aspirants, like the government of a city established by a much trouble as fighting rum. Experience texture to the very moment a pair of million with the view, doubtless, of giving all aspirants, like the government of a city established by a much trouble as fighting rum. Experience texture to the very moment a pair of million with the view, doubtless, of giving all aspirants, like the government of a city established by a much trouble as fighting rum. Experience texture to the very moment appear of the United States has thus avowed the authorship of these assaults upon me, and flooded the country with them with the view, stand that he speaks "by authority" of those whose legal adviser he is, and that they are all expected to follow his example and join in the crusade. I have concluded to reply to so much of his "Observations" as are calculated to obmade to me.

Delazon Smith."

With sundry communications, at another time, was the following:

"You will see that I write from 'Point no Point,' and date and sign variously.

The bridal chamber was not only fitted up with regal magnificence, but was actually thrown open for the inspection of the public from 10 to 2 o'clock, like a curiosity from Herwitten by himself, "dated and signed various ly"—dated Washington, Iown, &c., and all parts of Oregon—all devoted to the mastered, and kindly commends to my scure my real position by persistingly attributing to me opinions which I have never expressed, and some of the most extravagant and non-sensical affairs that ever came off in this country. The bridal chamber was not only fitted up with regal magnificence, but was actually thrown open for the inspection of the public from 10 to 2 o'clock, like a curiosity from Hervalle of himself, "dated and signed various ly"—dated Washington, Iown, &c., and all parts of Oregon—all devoted to the parts of Oregon—all devoted to the colonies when it was attenuted to whom Mr, L. married. The wedding, it will be remembers to my real position by persistingly attributing to me opinions which I have never expressed, nor for a moment entertained.

"Fighting the Judiciary."

For instance, the first act of injustice which I pointed out at Wooster, and proved to be untrue by undeniable facts, was his representation of me as "fighting the judiciary;" commandation of me as "fighting the judiciary."

The bridal chamber was not only fitted and signed affair that ever came

> ed the Supreme Court of the United States on account of their decision in the Dred Scott case! It was shown in my speech at Wooster that all these representations were pure inventions; that I had not written nor spoken one that all these representations were pure inventions; that I had not written nor spoken one word in Harper or elsewhere in disparagement with the possession and enjoyment of this soverwished. word in Harper or elsewhere in disparagement of the court or its decisions; that every reference or allusion to the court and its decisions was in respectful terms of unqualified approbation; that in several places in the Harper article I not only endorsed, but largely quoted from the Dred Scott decision in confirmation of my own views; that I had made more speeches in defence of the court in connexion with the Dred Scott case than any living man; that in the Illinois canvass last year, when assailed by the combined forces of the black republicans and ombined forces of the black republicans and mental and irreconcilable difference of opinion ederal office holders, under the advice of my between the colonies and the British governpresent assailants, I defended the court in more than one hundred speeches against their enemies and mine; and, in conclusion, I defed the ation of our American Theory of government The scalp is entire, with all the hair and ears. The skin is free from fleshy matter, appears are the but slightly discolored with smoke. The was an one hundred speeches against their enchises and mine; and, in conclusion, I defeed the beautifully fine sliken brown hair is an natural was then struck down by the rathless tomahawk of the savage. It is another one of the sal memotes of border lie. The scalp is in the possession of A. M. Poe Esq., of Olympia, W. I. Who received it from Captain Dodd of the seamer Labouchers, to be transmitted by him the seamer Labouchers, to be transmitted by him is appendix; and what has be easil on this is deem to recover the inclandady relic. At one time in 1855, he was threatened with an attack of the same of the seamer by a powerful tribe, for merely asking the savages to sell him the scale of the court of the truth of his allegations, and by demand for the production of the proof. The seamer of the seamer by a powerful tribe, for merely asking the savages to sell him the scale of the court of the truth of his allegations, and by demand for the production of the proof. The seamer of th

tributes of sovereignty to the extent and within the sphere of its legislative authority. These propositions are recognized by the elementary writers as axiomatic principles, which lay at the foundation of all municipal law, and are affirmed in the decisions of the highest judicial tribunals known to our Constitution.

What, then, does the Attorney General mean when he says that the Territories "have no attribute of sovereignty about them?" Surely he does not wish to be understood as denying that the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the organic act of every other Territory in existence, declares that "the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation." Does he mean to be understood as asserting that these several nets of Congress are all unconstitutional and void? If not, the Territories certainly have "legislative powers;" and the courts hold that "all legislative powers appertain to sovereignty."

Slavery included in the grant of Legislative Power.

The fact is undeniable that it was the obvious intention of Congress, as manifested by the selementary writers as axiomatic principles, which lay at the foundation of the Highest pucket, in opposition to the joint efforts of them-experience in defending the right of the Territories to decide the slavery question for the more in teritories to decide the slavery question for the more affirmation in argument before the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the slave code of New Mexico, even against such fearful odds.

But let us see upon what subjects the territorial legislatures are in the constant habit of making laws without objection from the Attorney for the protection of Life, Liberty, and Property.

The Territories are in the habit of enacting laws for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen, and, in pursuance of those laws, they are also in the habit of deprivance of the same may become forleited by reins intention of Congress, as manifested by sovereign power can any government on earth perform than

Power.
The fact is undeniable that it was the ob-

from those "rightful subjects of legislation," for

clusively in the legislature thereof, in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions, as all other municipal regulations, Congress, out of an abundance of caution, imposed a condition which would have existed even if the organic law had been silent in relation to it, towit: That the territorial legislature should make no law upon the subject of slavery, or upon any other rightful subject of legislation, which was not consistent with the Constitution of the expenses of the United States. Power of Taxation for Territorial Purposes. The territorial governments are also in the habit of imposing and collecting taxes on all private property, real and personal, within their limits, to pay the expenses incident to the administration of justice and to raise revenue for county, town, and city purposes, and to defrave the first limits, to pay the expenses of the territorial governments are also in the habit of imposing and collecting taxes on all private property, real and personal, within their limits, to pay the expenses incident to the administration of justice and to raise revenue for county, town, and city purposes, and to describe the constitution which would have existed even if the organic law had been silent in relation to it, to wit: That the territorial legislature should make no law upon the subject of slavery, or upon any other rightful subject of slavery. tion or restriction imposed upon the power of the territorial legislature upon the subject of slavery; and this insitation would have existed in its full force if the organic act had been silent upon the subject. for the reason that the Constitution being the paramount law, no local

question of personal freedom." This preuliar provision was incorporated into that bill for the avowed and only purpose of enabling every person who might feel aggrieved by the territorial legislation, or the decisions of the territorial legislation, or the decisions of the territorial legislation, or the decisions of the territorial legislation and the permitted to go on, if it be true rial courts in respect to slavery, to take an ap- that the Territories "have no attribute of peal or prosecute a writ of error directly to the sovereignty about them." upreme Court of the United States, and there we the validity of the territorial law, under which the case arose, and the respective rights habit of creating corporations—municipal, pubof the parties affected by it, finally determined. lic and private—for counties, cities, and towns. Every man who voted for the Kansas Nebraska railroads and insurance offices, academies, bill agreed to abide, as we were all previously schools, and bridges. Is not the power to crebound, by the Constitution, to respect and obey all such decisions when made. In this form the Kansas-Nebraska bill became a law. In pursuance of its provisions, the legislature of court, once said: "On what foundation does ed various laws upon the subject of slavery. They have adopted friendly and unfriendly legislation. They have make laws for the proregislation. They have make haws for the pro-tection of slave property and repealed them. They have provided judicial remedies and abol-ished them. they have afforded ample oppor-tunities to any man who felt aggrieved by their legislation to present his case to the judicial tribunals, and obtain a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States upon the va-lidity of any part or the whole of this legislation | Cither that the Territories have no legislalidity of any part or the whole of this legislation upon the subject of slavery in that Territory. No man has seen proper to present his case to the court. No territorial enactment upon this subject has been brought to the notice of the court. No case has arisen in which the validity of these or any other territorial enactments were invalidated by These was a subject of two positions:

Either that the Territories have no legislation was laws upon any subject whatever:

Or, that they have sovereign power over all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States, as defined in the organic acts, without excepting slaveled areas insiderable. No case has arisen in which the validity of these or any other territorial enactments were involved even incidentally. There was no one point or fact in the Dred Scott case upon which the validity of a territorial enactment or the power of a territorial legislature upon the subject of slavery could possibly have arisen. In that case, so far as the Territories were concerned, the only question involved was the constitutionality and validity of an act of Congress prohibiting slavery so the public domain where there was no territorial government; and the court in their decision very properly and emphatically repudiated and exploded the doctrine that Congress possesses sovereign power over the subject of slavery in the Territories, as claimed by Mr. Buchanan in his letter to Mr. Sanford, and by the republicans in their Philadelphia platform. The Dred Scott case, therefore, leaves the question open and undecided in respect to the validity and constitutionality of the various legislative enactments in Kausas and New Mexico, and the other Territories upon the subject of slavery. Whenever a case shall arise nudget those or any other territorial reproducts the continental Congress in 1774, and ratified by the people of each of the thirteen colonies in their several provincial legislatures as the on the subject of slavery. Whenever a case shall arise under those or any other territorial enactments, affecting slave property or personal freedom in the Territories, and the Supreme Court of the United States shall decide the question, I shall feel myself bound, in honor and duty, to respect and obey the decision, and assist in carrying it into effect in good faith. But the Attorney General still persists in his objection that the Territories cannot legislate

The fact is undeniable that it was the obvious intention of Congress, as manifested by the terms of these several organic acts, to recognize the right of the Territorial legislature to exercise those legislative powers which the courts and jurists say appertain to sovereignty, over all rightful subjects of legislation so far as the Constitution will permit; and that slavery was not excepted, nor intended to be excluded from the control of the constitution will permit; and that slavery was not excepted, nor intended to be excluded from the control of the c from those "rightful subjects of legislation," for the plain and uncering reason that the 14th sec-tion of the same act provides that it is "the load his limbs with chains, and compel him to the plain and unerring reason that the 14th section of the same act provides that it is "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

"Slavery," then, was not intended to be excepted from those "rightful subjects of legislation," but was the subject which was especially left to the people of the Territory to decide for themselves. The people of the Territory were not only to "regulate" the institution of slavery to suit themselves, but were to be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way." The people were to be left free "to legislate slavery into any Territory," while they remained in a territorial condition, "or to exclude it therefrom," and "to legislate slavery into any State," after their admission into the Union, "or to exclude it therefrom," and it herefrom, just as they pleased, without any interference by Congress, and subject to no other lawfully deprive a citizen of his liberty, load his limbs with chains, and compel him to legislate slavery into he prison walls for no other offence than violating a territorial law! The property of the citizen at their own walls for no other offence than violating a territorial law! The property of the citizen slave! The property of the citizen the prison walls for no other offence than violating a territorial law! The property of the citizen the prison walls for no other offence than violating a territorial law! The property of the citizen the prison walls for no other offence than violating a territorial law! The property of the citizen their slave! The property of the citizen the prison walls for no other offence than violating a territorial law! The property of the critical law! The property of the critical law! The property of the training and sold by order of court, an cr limitation or restriction than such as the Constitution of the United States might impose.

The right of legislating upon the subject of slavery in the Territories being thus vested externional code for assumed the right to enact a criminal code for clusively in the legislature thereof, in the same any organized Territory of the United States, law could be made in conflict with it. Whether any enactment which the territorial legislature may pass in respect to slavery or any other subject, is, or is not consistent with the Constitution," is a judicial question which the Supreme Court of the United States alone can anthoritatively determine.

In order to facilitate the decision of all questions arising under the territorial enactments upon the subject of slavery especially, a provision was inserted in the 10th section of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that "writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of the said supreme court [of the Territory] shall be allowed. and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the nize their right to exercise the power of raising United States," without reference to the usual limitations in respect to the value of the property, "in all cases involving title to slaves," and non-residents as well as residents of the Terriupon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the tories-should know whether all of their prop-

Power of Creating Corporations.

The territorial legislatures are also in the ansas Territory have at different times enact- this argument rest ! On this alone; that the power of creating a corporation is one apperaining to sovereignty, and is not expressly conferred on Congress. This is true. But all legislative powers appertain to sovereignty."

One of Two Conclusions Follows.

Since it can no longer be denied, with any show of reason er authority, that all legislative powers appertain to sovereignty, the Attorney General will be obliged to take shelter behind

of government for the Territories in 1784, and confirmed by the Constitution of the United

States in 1787.
It conforms to the letter and spirit of the

objection that the Territories cannot legislate upon the subject of slavery for the reason that such legislation involves the exercise of sovereign power. The Territory of New Mexico exercised sovereign power last year in passing an efficient code for the protection of slave property. Does the Attorney General still insist that it is unconstitutional? When he shall insist that it is unconstitutional? When he shall insist that it is unconstitutional? When he shall insist that it is unconstitutional? Territories cannot legislate to the letter and spirit of the compromise measures of 1850, and of the Kansan-Nebraska act of 1854, and of all our territories are insistence.

"It conforms to the letter and spirit of the compromise measures of 1850, and of the Kansan-Nebraska act of 1854, and of all our territories are insistence.

"It is founded," as Mr. Buchanan said in his letter accepting the Presidential nomination, "on principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them has stitute judicial proceedings to test that question, I doubt not his friend Mr. Lincoln will volunteer his services to assist him in the argument, in return for the valuable services rendered him in the Illinois canvass last year which involved **WHOLE NO. 458.**

rule—that the will of the majority shall govern—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories!"—(Inaugural Address of President Buchanan.)

Is Slavery a Federal or Local Institution?

Since the Attorney General persists in his denial that the Territories can legislate for themselves upon the subject of slavery, there is no alternative left to him but the assumption that Congress possesses soversign power over is no alternative left to him but the assumption that Congress possesses sovereign power over that question in the Territories as elaimed by the republicans in their Philadelphia platform and by Mr. Buchanan in his letter to Mr. Sanford. Surely the power to legislate upon that and all other rightful subjects of legislation exists somewhere. Every "right of property, private relation, condition, or status, lawfully existing" in this country, must of necessity be a rightful subject of legislation by some legislative body. Where does this sovereign power of legislation for the Territories reside! It must be in one of two places—either in Congress or in the Territories. It can be nowhere else, and must exist somewhere. The Abolitionists insist that Congress possesses sovereign else, and must exist somewhere. The Abolitionists insist that Congress possesses sovereign power over the Territories for their government, and, therefore, the North, having the majority, should prohibit slavery. The Democrats contend that Congress has no rightful authority to legislate upon this or any other subject affecting the internal polity of the people, and that "the legislative power of the Territories extends to all rightful subjects of legislative consistent with the Constitution." Territories extends to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution." All powers which are federal in their nature are delegated to Congress. Those which are municipal and domestic in their character are "reserved to the States respectively, or to the people"—"to the States" in respect to all of their inhabitants, and "to the people" of the Territories prior to their admission as States. To which class of powers does the question of slavery belong! Is it a federal or municipal institution! If federal, it appertains to the federal government, and must be subject to the legislation of Congress. If municipal, it helegislation of Congress. If municipal, it he-longs to the several States and Territories, and longs to the several States and Territories, and must be adoject to their local legislation. The Constitution of the United States has settled this question. A slave is defined in that instrument to be "a person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof; not under the laws of the United States;" not by force of any federal authority; but "in one State under the laws thereof." So the fugitive slave law of 1793, which was modified and continued in force by Congress in 1850. tinued in force by Congress in 1850 as one of the compromise measures of that year, recog-mizes slavery as existing in the Territories un-der the laws thereof, as follows:

"That when a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the Territories on the north, rest, or south of the river Ohio, UNDER THE LAWS THEREOF, shall es ape into any other of said States or Territories," &c.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that "the state of slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of the territorial laws." (16 Peters, 611.) Being "a mere municipal regulation," the right to legislate in regard to it would seem to belong to that legislative body which is authorized to legislate may all rightful subjects of municipal legislate upon all rightful subjects of municipal legislation. Can Congress take cognizance of a "mere municipal regulation" in a Territory, which, in the language of the Suprème Court, is founded upon and limited to the range of territorial laws!" The Republicans, in their Philadelpida platform, say yes! The Demo-erats, in their Cincinnati platform, say no! What says Judge Black? Where, Mr. Attor-ncy General, does this sovereign power to leg-islate upon the "municipal regulation" of sla-very reside? Is it in Congress or in the Territories ! If in Congress, has it not been delegated to the Territory in the organic act un-der the general grant of "legislative power" over "all rightful subjects of legislation con-sistent with the Constitution?" If in the Territory, has it not been recognized by Congress in the same act? Whichever be the source of the power, the conclusion is irresistible that the Territories possess the full power, subject, of course, to the Constitution as in all other cases. If, however, slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, as is contended, it is the imperative duty of Congress to provide for it adequate protection.
I can respect the position of those who, so believing, demand federal legislation for the protection of a constitutional right; but what are we to think of those who, while conceding the right, refuse to comply with a constitutional obligation from motives of political expedidency ! There can be no exception to the rule that a right guaranteed by the Constitution must be essential to its enjoyment.

(Continued next week.)

as the following related by the N. Y. Times, be found in any country of "law and order," the United States alone excepted? "We have already mentioned the case of the poor German who was swindled by emigrant-runners, and, on making complaint, was imprisoned as a witness. The villain who had robbed him was released on bail,-and the witness was kept in confinement for some months, until he has be

lowing is an admirable "composition" for a school girl:

school girl:

"The rose is the prettiest and most perfuma-ble of all the flowers. Altho' a little out of fashion, it is very nice, and O, so sweet. The rose has several languages, all speaking of love. It is so nice to converse with the flowers. I do love it so much. The rose blows in the early winds of June. The early wind of July blows the rose away. That is so sad; so much like human life; the rose so like a beautiful maiden. and the rude wind so like the cold and unfeeling world. It is not nice, but alas! so very sad!

number of sheep wearing bells in any flock, will keep away dogs. He would allow ten bell sheep to every hundred or hundred and fifty. When sheep are alarmed, they run together in a compact body, in which act all the bells are rung at once, which frightens the dog, or makes him think some one is on his track; so he haves without taking matter.

in Wyoming county on the 28th, "if he was alive," took the cars immediately on landing, -not even taking time to visit his family-ar

The Lynn Bay State makes some justly and timely remarks upon "the claims on the press"—showing the impositions, extortions, &c., &c., that editors submit to, and very properly urges the necessity for resistance to the unreasonable taxes levied upon us.

mason in Washington City. He was proud of his birth, and was ever forward in defense of the rights of the laboring classes, from which

One true philosopher is worth a thousand linguists; the first has the treasure, the latter

If It may sound like a paradox, yet the breaking of both wings of an army is a pretty sure way to make it fly.