THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

Second Story Headley's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

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VOL. IV. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1860. NO. 29.

BUSINESS CARDS.

U. C. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
AND
Real Estate Agent,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
REFERENCES.
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John C. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. K. McAllister, " " "
Charles F. Fowler, " " "
R. W. Furnas, Brownville, N. T.
O. F. Lake, " " "
May 7, 1857. 47-1y

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Cabinet & Wagon-Maker
Main Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
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All kinds of cabinet work neatly executed.
☞ Repairing of wagons' plows, etc., promptly done.

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Brownville, Nebraska.
☞ Office on Main Street, one door above the Post Office.
Brownville, December 1, 1859.

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Architect and Builder.
Brownville, N. T.

MRS. MARY HEWETT
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
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Bonnets and Trimmings always on hand.

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BLACKSMITH
Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

T. M. TALBOTT,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., tenders his professional services to the community.
All jobs warranted.

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently located in
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
For the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tenders his professional services to the afflicted.
Office on Main Street. m23y3

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and immediate vicinity that he has resumed the practice of
Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics,
and hopes, by strict attention to his profession, to receive that generous patronage heretofore extended to him. In all cases where it is possible or expedient, a prescription business will be done. Office at City Drug Store.
Feb. 24, '59. 36-1y

BY STATE AUTHORITY.
INCREASE OF CASH CAPITAL
Phoenix Insurance Company,
Hartford, Connecticut.
—DEVOTED TO—
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY
Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital, 400,000 00 Dollars.
Cash Assetts, $547,712 37
S. H. LOOMIS, President.
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Branch Office, 31 & 33 3d St. Cincinnati.
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Agents in the principal Cities and towns in the Union. Losses promptly paid. Applications receiv and policies issued and renewed.
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At Brownville, N. T.
Brownville, Nov. 17, 1859.—1y

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NEWSPAPERS,
AND
Periodicals,
Of every description, for sale at
SCHITZ & DEUSER'S
LITERARY DEPOT,
South-east corner Main and Second,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Sept. 22d, 1859. f-n11

SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY!
JOHN W. MIDDLETON,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
HEREBY informs the public that he has located himself in this City, and is prepared to serve those in want of anything in his line. He has selected his stock with care and will manufacture a No. 1 article of everything offered. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate; but will keep on hand every article usually obtained in Saddle and Harness shops.
JOHN W. MIDDLETON.
Brownville May 12. no46-6m

NEW
BOOT & SHOE
STORE,
First Street opposite Recorder's Office,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Brownville, and vicinity, that he has located here for the purpose of manufacturing Boots and Shoes to order. All persons in want of a superior article will do well to call and leave their measure.
Repairing promptly and neatly done.
E. GREEN.
Brownville, July 7, 1859. v1n1-tf

BROWNVILLE
SAW AND GRIST MILL.
JESSE NOEL
Having rented the interest of Lake and Emmerson in the Brownville Steam Saw and Grist Mill, announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Brownville and Nemaha County with a superior quality of lumber of all kinds. Also with the Grist Mill, to serve all in that line.
The market price at all times paid for Logs and Corn.
The old business of Noel, Lake & Emmerson will be settled by Henry Lake. All future business conducted by the undersigned.
JESSE NOEL.
Brownville, April 7th, 1859. 1y

D. L. M'GARY. O. B. HEWETT. E. W. THOMAS.
McGary, Hewett & Thomas,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville, Nebraska.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, and North west Missouri.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. James M. Hughs, - - Do
Hon. John R. Sheply, - - Do
Hon. James Craig, St. Joseph, Mo.
Hon. Silas Woodson, - - Do
Hon. Samuel W. Black, Nebraska City, N. T.
S. F. Nuckolls, Esq., - Do
Cheever Sweet & Co., do
R. W. Furnas, Brownville.
Brownville, N. T. Oct. 28, 1858. n1n16

G. H. WILCOX. T. W. BEDFORD.
WILCOX & BEDFORD,
DEALERS IN
LAND WARRANTS,
AND
EASTERN EXCHANGE,
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LAND WARRANTS LOANED ON TIME
From One Month to Ten Years,
Land Warrants Loaned to Pre-emptors; Taxes Paid; Collections made; Real Estate Bought and Sold; Lands Located; and safe investments made for Eastern Capitalists.
All Land Warrants sold by us are guaranted perfect in all respects.
5,000
Acres of Choice Lands,
For Sale in Nemaha and Richardson Counties, Nebraska.
These lands were selected and located immediately after the Land Sales, and are amongst the most valuable Lands in the Territory.
We will sell them at low prices, and on long time to actual settlers.
WILCOX & BEDFORD,
Brownville, N. T., Dec. 8, 1859.

JOSEPH L. ROY,
BARBER
AND
HAIR DRESSER.
Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHITTZ
Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business, which will be sold low for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v3n18ly

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

WM. ROSSELL,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate those visiting with Carriages and Buggies; together with good safe horses, for comfort and ease in travelling. He will also board horses by the day, week or month.
☞ TERMS FAVORABLE. ☜
June 10, '58. 50tf

ARCADE SALOON!
MAIN STREET,
(Over Seigle & Greenbaum's Clothing Store,)
Brownville, N T.
The proprietor would respectfully inform the public that he has opened up and established for the refreshment of the inner man, at the above mentioned place, where all can be accommodated with the best of Wines and Liquors, and enjoy the soothing influence of the best quality of Segars. A first class
BILLIARD TABLE,
Phelan's Patent Combination Cushions, with all the modern improvements, is also on the premises for the enjoyment of all who delight in this gentlemanly and scientific game. EVAN WORTHING.
September 22d, 1859. n11-6m

CHARTER OAK
Life Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn.
Incorporated by the State of Connecticut.
Capital Stock $200,000.
With large and increasing surplus receipts, securely invested under the sanction and approval of the Comptroller of Public Accounts.
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E. D. DICKERMAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS:
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R. Blodget, J. A. Butler, E. D. Dickerman
N. Wheaton, Sam. Coit, Nelson Hollister,
James C. Walkley.
S. B. Beresford, M D, Consulting Physician.
A. S. Holladay, M D, Medical Examiner.
Applications received by R. W. FURNAS, Ag't,
n8-tf Brownville, N. T.

CITY TRUNK STORE.
FASSETT & CROSSMAN,
Manufacturers of
Traveling & Packing
TRUNKS,
VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &C.
South West corner of Pine and 3d st's,
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We are now prepared to fill all orders in our line with promptness and on the most reasonable terms. Our stock is large and complete and all of our own manufacturing. Those in want of articles in our line, (wholesale or retail) will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. A share of public patronage is solicited. n18v3-1y

JAMES HOGAN,
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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
Southeast cr. 2nd and Locust St's.
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All kinds of Blank Books, made of the best paper, ruled to any pattern, and sewed in the new improved patent mode.
LIBRARIES PERIODICALS, MUSIC, &c, bound in any style, and at the shortest notice.
Having been awarded the Premium at the last Mechanic's Fair, he feels confident in insuring satisfaction to all who may give him a call.
July 22d, 1858. 1yv3n4

IRON.
D. A. CONSTABLE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES
BELLOWS,
AND
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
Third Street, between Felix and Edmond,
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.
Which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash.
N. B. Agent for the celebrated MOLINE PLOWS.
Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.
December 1, 1859.-1y.

JOHN F. KINNEY. CHAS. F. HOLLY.
KINNEY & HOLLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of this Territory, Collections and criminal business attended to throughout Nebraska, Western Iowa and Missouri. Will attend the Courts at Brownville. v2n33-6m

E. S. DUNDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO. N. T.
WILL practice in the several Courts of the 2d Judicial District, and attend to all matters connected with the Profession. WM. MCLENNAN, Esq., of Nebraska City, will assist me in the prosecution of Important Suits.
Sept. 10, '57-t1-tf

GEORGE EDWARDS,
ARCHITECT.
OFFICE—Main St, East of Kinney & Holly's office,
Nebraska City, N. T.
Persons who contemplate building can be furnished with Designs, Plans, Specifications, &c., for buildings of any class or variety of style, and the erection of the same superintended if desired. Prompt attention paid to business from a distance. 624f.

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C. F. O'BRISCOLL & CO
Manufacturers and dealers in News, Book and Job Type, Printing Presses, Cases, Galleys, &c., &c. Inks and Printing Material of Every Description,
STEREOTYPING of all kind—Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Engravings, &c., &c.
Brass and Pattern Letters, various styles.

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FEMALE COLLEGE,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
WILLIAM CAMERON, A. M., Principal.
Completely organized as a first class Female Boarding and Day School. Number limited to 125 including 25 boarders. Scholastic year commencing first Monday in September. For Catalogues, with full particulars, address the Principal.
August 4th, 1859. v4n6tf

A. W. ELLIOTT,
Nursery
AND
SEED DEPOT,
Cor. Broadway and Wash Street.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
Having purchased the entire nursery stock of John Siggerson & Bro., I am prepared to offer to the public the largest and best selected stock of Fruit Shade, and Ornamental trees, shrubs and plants ever offered for sale in the West. We are determined to offer such inducements to free planters and the trade as will ensure the most entire satisfaction. Descriptive catalogues will be furnished, and any information given, by addressing,
A. W. ELLIOTT,
Saint Louis, Mo.
November 35, '58-1y.

Pioneer Bookbindery
AND
BLANK BOOK
Manufactory.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILLIAM F. KITER,
Would respectfully inform the citizens in Western Iowa and Nebraska that he has opened a first class Cindery, and the only one ever established in this section of country. I am now prepared to do all kinds of work pertaining to the business.
Harper's, Graham's, Godey's, Peterson's, Arthur's Ballou's, Frank Leslie's, Knickbocker, Waverly, Hunt's, and Putnam's Magazines, New York Ledger, Ballou's Pictorial, Harper's Weekly, Scientific American, Yankee Notions, Musical Review, Leslie's Illustrated, Ladies Repository, Ladies Wreath, Atlantic Monthly, Music, Law, Books, and Newspapers, or books of any kind, old or new, bound or rebound in the most approved styles, on short notice and low prices. Old family Bibles rebound so as to look and wear equal to new.
August 24, 1859. n7-1y

DROWN & CLINTON,
PRODUCE DEALERS,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 78, North Levee, St. Louis, Mo.
Orders for Groceries and Manufactured Articles accurately filled at lowest possible rates. Consignment for sale and re-shipment respectfully solicited. Shipments of all kinds will be faithfully attended to.
Referrences:
Messrs. G H Rea & Co St. Louis
Bartlett, McComb & Co do
Gilbert, Miles & Stannard do
Hon. W H Buffington, Auditor State of Missouri
J Q Harmon, Esq., Cairo City, Ill.
Messrs Molony, Bro's & Co' New Orleans, Louisiana
J D Jackson, Esq., do do
Messrs Hinkle, Guild & Co, Cincinnati, O.
F Hausman & Co do
Brandell & Crawford Louisville, Ky.
Woodruff & Huntington, Mobile, Ala.
H. Billings, Esq., Beardstown, Ill.
May 12, 1858 45-3m

A. D. KIRK,
Attorney at Law,
Land Agent and Notary Public.
Rulo, Richardson Co., N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of sisted Nebraska, a Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

ISHAM REAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Falls City, Richardson County, Nebraska.
Will give prompt attention to all professional business intrusted to his care, in Richardson and adjoining counties; also to the drawing of deeds, pre-emption papers, &c., &c. May 12, '58 n46-6m

HEDGE FENCING.
The undersigned having had considerable experience in planting and cultivating Osage Orange Hedges, hereby inform the public that they are now prepared to contract either planting, setting them out, or growing and cultivating the fence complete. Growing edges of their planting can be seen on the farms of S. W. Kennedy, G. Crow, J. Skeen and others in this county.
R. C. & T. N. ANDERS.
Sept 2, 1041

SPEECH

OF

HON. M. S. REEVES,

(OF OTOE COUNTY.)

The bill to prohibit slavery in Nebraska, having been returned by the Governor, the question before the Council being "Shall the bill pass, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding," Mr. Reeves arose in his place, and said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—

It is due to ourselves as well as to the executive branch of the government, that we should review the positions assumed by the Governor in his veto message accompanying the return of this bill to the Council. Agreeing, as I do, in the main with his Excellency upon political subjects, I regret the necessity which compels me to dissent from the doctrines and views which he has laid down in his message vetoing the bill to prohibit slavery in Nebraska.

I also regret that duty, and a sense of justice constrain me to dissent from the opinion of His Excellency the President of the United States, expressed in his annual message to Congress that "neither Congres, the Territorial Legislature, nor any human power can legislate slavery out of the Territories.

It is clear to my mind that the power exists to legislate upon this subject; and the only important question is, where is the power reposed?

It is now generally conceded, at least by the great Democratic party, that the power does not exist in Congress. But if Congress ever did possess the power it was delegated without reserve to the people of the Territories in the provision contained in the fourteenth section of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which declared it to be "The true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way."

It would seem, then, to be well settled that Congress does not possess the right or power to legislate upon this subject in this Territory; because if it ever possessed the right, that right has been deleted to us.

An additional argument in favor of the right and power of the Territories to legislate upon this subject is to be found in the 6th section of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, "that the Legislative authority of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation; excepting certain specific subjects; but the right to legislate upon the subject of slavery is not thus excepted.

It may, however, be objected that slavery is not a rightful subject of legislation. If this be so, I would inquire why then was the power delegated or recognized by Congress in the provision that "the people shall be left perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way?" Slavery is just as clearly a domestic institution, as the relation of husband and wife, or guardian and ward; and in truth it seems to me that the provision was inserted with special and particular reference to the institution of slavery, as appears from the provision at the end of the section, that it was not intended to "revive any law or regulation" upon that subject. The opinion advanced in the message that the power was granted not to the "Legislature," but to the "people" of the Territories, does not seem to have very much force.

The power conferred upon the people was to *regulate*. The only legal and legitimate mode of "regulating" such "institutions" is by legislation; and hence it follows that the people regulate their domestic institutions through their legislature.

Surely it will not be contended that the people in their own proper persons must regulate the relations of husband and wife, master and apprentice, or other kindred subjects; yet if such is the "intent and meaning" of the Act in reference to the subject of slavery, it is unquestionably so in reference to all other "domestic instutions."

Another opinion advanced is that the people cannot regulate this institution until they have called a Convention to form a State Constitution.

To this argument it is sufficient to answer that when the people are assembled through their Delegates in Convention to form a Constitution they are acting in a State capacity, and as such possess an inherent right to legislate upon that subject, not delegated or derived from any earthly power; a right which, to use the language of the President, "neither Congress, nor the Territorial Legislature, or any other human power" can give to or take away from them.

The power to legislate on the subject of slavery was delegated to the people of a *Territory*, not to the people of a *State* for the obvious reason that the people of a State already possessed it.

If it was the "true intent and meaning" of the Kansas-Nebraska Act to confer the right to regulate the institution of slavery on the people in the capacity of a Constitutional convention, its passage was simply an absurd work of super-erogation, because Congress never possessed the right to confer or withhold any such powers.

Mr. President, I have thus far treated this subject of legislating on slavery as a delegated power, but I do not wish to be understood as endorsing that view of the subject. I believe sir, that the people have the right through their Representatives on the floor of this Capitol to legislate upon this subject; a right derived, not from Congress, nor from our Organic Law; not from the decisions of courts; but from the God of Nature, who has conferred upon them an inherent right to frame laws for their own government, happiness and protection.

An elaborate attempt is made in the message under consideration, to dispel the absurdity of converting the Constitution the United States into a packhorse, to be used for the purpose of introducing slavery into the Territories; but the ingenious sophistry used has only succeeded in changing it from a packhorse to a sort of underground railroad, by means of which in some undefinable manner slavery is introduced into the Territories, but by which they can never escape.

Mr. President, this position needs but a passing notice. The provisions of the Constitution are as obligatory upon the citizens of a state as upon those of a territory, and if the Constitution carries and protects slavery in a Territory, I would inquire how can the people divest themselves of their obligations to the Constitution of the United States by the formation of a State Government?

It would seem that if they can thus throw off their obligations to the Constitution relative to the subject of slavery, they may do so relative to any other subject, and the anomaly might be introduced of a State in the Union which owed only partial allegiance to the Constitution. The fair and legitimate conclusion seems to be that the Constitution does not carry slavery into the Territories, nor yet protect it when it is there, except by the provisions of the Fugitive Slave act, which applies alike to States and Territories; but that like all other poroperty it is subject to the local law of the Territory.

Another argument which I wish to notice is that slavery is held and protected here by the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana. That treaty embraced the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, and the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota.

At the time of the purchase, the population was confined to a few points on the Mississippi river between St. Louis and New Orleans. The stipulation in the treaty was that the inhabitants should be protected in their "liberty, property, and religion."

That stipulation has long since been fulfilled to the letter, by the admission of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, which embraced the whole of the original population.

If the treaty protects slavery in Nebraska, it protects it as well in Iowa and Minnesota—as well in a State as in a Territory, for how can a State annul a treaty by the United States?

If it is an infraction of the treaty to exclude slavery from Nebraska, now, it will be equally an infraction to exclude it when we form a State Government, because slaves are property as well in a State as in a Territory.

Hence it follows, that if slavery is protected here by the treaty now, it will not cease to protect it during our transition from a Territorial to a State government, and consequently is fastened upon us forever. But supposing it to have been the original "intent" of the treaty (which I do not admit) that slavery should be protected throughout the Territory ceded, that intent was set aside and repealed by the Act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise Act. It is true that the Act of 1820 was repealed by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854; but with the express provision contained in the last clause of the 14th Section of the Act "That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the Act of the 6th March, 1820, either protecting, establishing prohibiting, or abolishing slavery." The operation of that proviso was to leave the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska a perfect carte blanche, upon which the people might write their laws for the regulation of "their domestic institutions in their own way."

It is a fact generally lost sight of, by those who contend that the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana protects slavery in Nebraska, that the same Act which repealed the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820, just as effectually repealed the stipulations of the treaty upon the same subject, if, indeed they were ever applicable in this Territory.

It is argued that the Territories are the common property of the States of the whole Union, and that, therefore, we have no authority or right to exclude slavery, because slaves are property by the laws of some of the States. As well might it be argued that the Legislature cannot legislate to exclude intoxicating liquors or gambling apparatus, because they are recognized as property by the laws of some of the States. The inevitable conclusion it seems to me must be, that at the first settlement and organization of a Territory, emigrants from all the States and from foreign lands can go there, and carry with them their property of all kinds; but when there, and legally organized, they and their property must be subject to the local law, enacted by a majority of the people through their legally chosen Representatives.

The Territory of Kansas in the exercise of her legislative powers, shortly after her organization, established and protected slavery within her borders; but at a subsequent period the legislature abolished slavery; thus showing that the Legislature of that Territory claim the right as well as we, to legislate upon the subject.

It is matter of regret that the Executive has felt it to be his duty to withhold his signature from this bill, thus interposing to prevent the passage of a law, demanded by a large majority of the people. His views, as I understand them, are not in accordance with the views of those who framed and passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act by which we are governed, as may be shown by reference to the debates in Congress during the session of 1853 4. In the House of Representatives, Feb. 17th, 1854, Hon. A. S. Stephens of Georgia said:

"The whole question of slavery or no slavery was to be left to the *people of the Territories* whether North or South of 36° 30 min., or any other line."

The question was to be taken out of Congress where it had been improperly thrust from the beginning, and to be left to the *people concerned* in the matter to decide for themselves. He continues:

"We now call upon this House and the country to carry out in good faith, and give effect to the spirit and intent of those important measures of *Territorial* legislation."

Again on the 17th of Jan. 1856, Mr. Stephens said:

"I shall never negative any law they may pass, if it is the result of fair legislation expressive of the popular will. I am willing that the *Territorial Legislature* may act upon the subject when and how they may think proper."

Hon. George E. Badger of North Carolina, in a speech delivered in the United States Senate on the 15th day of Feb. 1854, said:

"The clause as it stands is ample. It submits the whole authority to the Territory. * * * * *
If the *people of the Territories* choose to exclude slavery so far from considering it a wrong done to me or my constituents I shall not complain of it. It is their business."

Again, on the 2d of March, 1854, Mr. Badger said:

"But with regard to that question we have agreed—some of us because we thought it the only right mode, and some because we think it *a* right mode, and under existing circumstances the preferable mode—to confer this power upon the people of the Territories."

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, in the U. S. Senate on the 2d of March, 1854, said:

"Now I believe that under the provisions of this (Kansas-Nebraska) bill, and of the Utah and New Mexico bills; there will be a perfect carte blanche given to the *Territorial* Legislatures to legislate as they may think proper."

Mr. Toombs of Georgia said in the Senate Feb. 28, 1256:

"We intend that the actual bona fide settlers of Kansas shall be protected in the full exercise of all their rights of freemen; that unaided and uncontrolled they shall freely and of their own will, legislate for themselves to every extent allowed by the Constitution while they have a *Territorial* Government."

Hon. George W. Jones of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, Dec. 25, 1855 referring to this subject said:

"Then, Sir, you may call it by what name you please. * * *
It is, sir, the power of the people to govern themselves, and they, and they alone, shall exercise it, in my opinion, as well while in a Territorial condition as in the position of a State. * *
I believe that the great principle—the right of the people in the Territories as well as in the States, to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, is clearly and unequivocally embodied in the Kansas Nebraska Act, and if it is not, it should have been.—Believing that it was the *living vital* principal of the Act, I voted for it."

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech at West Chester, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of September, 1856, used the following language:

"I would not plant slavery on any portion of God's earth, against the will of the people. The Government of the United States should not force Slavery on the people of either the Territries or the States, against the will of the people.—
* * * *
The majority of the people by the action of the Territorial Legislature will decide the question; and all must abide the decision when made."

Such, Mr. President, were the views entertained at, and subsequent to the passage of the Act, even by southern members of Congress; and I might continue to read extracts from the debates in Congress during the 1st session of the thirty-third Congress, till the hour fixed for the final adjournment, showing conclusively that the right of the Territorial Legislature to enact laws on the subject of slavery was almost universally conceded by the friends of the Kansas Nebraska Act.

The views of the Executive appear to be at varience, too, with the unmistakable sentiment of the Democratic party of the Northern and Western portions of the Union, and are incompatible with the principles of the Democratic party of this Territory, as enunciated in the Platform adopted at Plattsmouth during the past summer.

Neither does his views coincide with those held by President Buchanon at the time of his nomination. His opinion, as expressed in his letter of acceptance was that the "people of a Territory, like the people of a State" could legislate upon the subject of slavery. It seems, too, that his Excellency once held opinions on this subject altogether at variance with the views expressed in his Message. At the Pennsylvania State Convention in 1856, the Goveroor, in speech made before the Convention said:

"I say, that the great question of slavery is now to be met, because the issue is a *national* one, and whenever it comes the Democratic Party is not afraid to meet it. And on what grounds will they meet it? On the grounds of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories as well as in the States. * * * *

If they choose to prohibit slavery they can do it. If they choose to tolerate and establish it, they can do it."

Mr. President; I have adverted to these reminiscences with a feeling near akin to sorrow, because, if the principles and policy shadowed forth in this message are to prevail, if the right of the Territorial Legislature does not exist, the boasted popular sovereignty of the Kansas-Nebraska Act is a cheat and delusion, and the downfall of the glorious old National Democratic party will date from this new interpretation of its principles, and from this attempted usurpation of the people's rights.

The right of the Territorial Legislatures to enact laws upon the subject of slavery must be vindicated and established; the usages and principles of the party must be maintained in their primitive simplicity, or the party, like the once powerful, but now extinct, Whig party, will become sectionalized and powerless for good.

Mr. President: my excuse for thus trepassing upon the time of the Council is simply this: I am wedded to the principles of the Democratic party, and cannot silently acquiesce in thus seeing it placed in a false position before the country; a position which I regard as being alike untenable; and unjust to the people of the Territories.

The fact that the ladies of Turkey have of late indulged themselves in wearing very thin veils and dresses, which allow their persons to be seen to much, has elicited an imperial edict, of which the following are the essential features:

"Henceforth, all women, whoever they may be, on leaving their houses, must wear thick veils which completely cover their features, and be clad in dresses of cloth or other suitable material, without embroidery, trimmings or external ornaments of any kind. They must not show themselves out of doors simply in stockings and slippers, but must wear half-boots in yellow morrocco leather, or some other suitable and decent coverings for the feet. When they go out to make purchases, they are strictly prohibited from entering shops, but must stop on the outside to be served, and must not remain longer than is absolutely necessary. When they are on the public promenades they must confine themselves to the part reserved for females. Any woman who shall be guilty of acts against the law, will be severely punished. No family shall keep equipages beyond their means, and the drivers must be most carefully selected. The men must also conform to the laws of propriety, particularly in the streets, or they will subject themselves to severe punishment."

A French Witness in a New York Court.

At a trial in a Vermont Court, several years ago, a French lady had been subpoened as a witness, and was called upon to give her testimony. She was a stranger in the place, and the Court felt itself bound to address her in her native tongue. But the Court's education in the parlez vous line had been sadly neglected, and how to administer the oath in an intelligent form to the silent lady before him was a puzzling question. What was to be done? The Judge called upon several of the lawyers near him, but they all avowed their ignorance of the language then so supposedly necessary.—Finally the Counsel for the defendant, a clever Yankee, feeling himself equal to the occasion, volunteered to extricate the Court from its embarrassment. He accordingly addressed the lady witness in these terms:

"Vous jurez zat wat you here testify, shall be ze truse, zi whole truse, and nossing but ze truse, so help you Mon Dieu."

The lady looked for a moment at the manufacturer of this hybrid sentence in silent astonishment, then turning to the Court, said in perfectly good English, though with a slight foreign accent:

"What does the gentleman say?"

The effect was electrical. Such a laugh went up to the roof of that court-room that the counsel for defendant has not heard the last of it till this day.

An avaricious fellow in Brussells gave a large dinner recently. Just as the guests sat down a piercing shriek was heard in the court-yard. The host hurried out and returned pale, affrighted and his hands covered with blood. "What is it?" was the inquiry. "Alas!" he said, "a poor workman, father of a large family, has met with a terrible accident. He was knocked down by a cast and grieviously wounded. Let us aid him." A collection was taken up and the guests contributed 1,200 francs. Generous souls! It was the miser's ruse to make them pay for the dinner.