



Take few points in this canvas, to which we have referred before, to be considered.

In all the organic acts from Ohio to Washington territories, from 1787 to 1853 inclusive, Congress either expressly or by plain implication retained the power of revision over all territorial enactments. It was not until 1854, in the Kansas Act, that Congress suspended that power to have the local laws of the territory submitted to it. At that time, however, the President approved or disapproved the bills, and the President approved or disapproved them. Instead of retaining that supervisory authority as had been invariably done before, Congress, not having addressed itself to the extent of the power over slave property, to be exercised either by Congress or by its creature, the territorial legislature, did not agree to refer that question to the people of the territory in their legislature.

The assertion that the Vice Presidency is important in this the dark crisis of the country, is well founded. The country has been conducted by Mr. Yancey at Baltimore. The frivilous and shifty foundation for the two distinct columns, through which charge that such a proposition had been made, furnished in the article from the "Liberator" and Abolition leaders threatens to stalk in the imperial and debasing triumph to the Federal

capital, cannot fail to heartily disgust every intelligent reader, and excite a feeling of future prostration it foreshadows in industry and almost subtle insinuation, that the crowning point of the wonder is, that the project should have been chosen as the time of its conception and publication, when the offer was made to him, and when filled up

on to confirm or deny it unequivocally.

The fact is, that the Kansas Act provided "in all cases involving title to slaves," that the owner of such slaves, injuriously affected in his right of ownership, and as affected by the local law, might have

right of relief in the local courts and right

of appeal to the federal court. Senators

Hunter and Mason, and almost the whole

South, by the votes of their Representatives

sustained that signal departure

from the antecedent policy of the government

which therefore had invariably been to re-

tain to Congress that power of revision.

The question in this case is whether

the South will abide that reference to the

courts, of the right to revise and correct ter-

ritorial legislation involving title to slaves.

If the right of the slave owner to have the

local laws exercising the fixing power,

and injuriously affecting this or any other

species of property, revised and corrected by

the courts, it is the fault of the South, whose

Representatives and people so unanimously

supported the Kansas Act. These and the

other distinguished speakers will be

presented to the public, and the facts

of the Bills organizing territories are pending

in Congress and before the President. If

any such subject is neglected in the passage

of an organization bill, the constitutional

right of protection by Congress is clearly

implied, and without authority from

congress of its unquestionable power to

act upon the Organic Act in such way

as to such extent as to secure equal rights

to all the states and the citizens thereof, in

all kinds of subjects which are recognized

by the Constitution of the U. S.

But yet only so to alter or amend the

provisions of such Organic Act as not to in-

terfere with the vested rights in any species

of property already acquired under the pro-

visions of the existing Organic Act which is

now proposed to be altered or amended.

There is but one other way by which the or-

ganic act can be properly or prudently

constitutionally reached. That other way is

by the power to my suitably pending bill

and decree by its decree a valid Organic

Act, making it if the organic act proposed,

for instance, to establish an aristocracy or a

monarchy, for want of constitutionality —

such and so executive is the judicial power

when necessary to the passage of ordinary legisla-

tion. We say, as Mr. Douglas says, let the Organi-

Act be altered or amended when necessary or proper it should

be. They say, disregard all existing organi-

cacts, and that they are to be altered or ame-

nded by any means whatever.

In the light of this expedient or assertion

of the power of the court, it will become how-

everly obvious, is the pretension of the se-

cessionists who support Mr. Breckinridge and

make it the pivot of the pending presidential

election. This is, of course, to ignore Congress

when necessary to the passage of ordinary legisla-

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The news from Arkansas is encouraging

Cols. Ross and Flory are making glo-

rious progress, and the news from

Douglas will carry the State, roll on the

ball.

Remember that the election comes off two

weeks from next Tuesday, and that every

vote cast for Breckinridge in a half score

of the South or Lincoln in the

North.

R. L. Doyle, Esq., we understand will

address the Bull and Everett Club of Stam-

ford, on next Wednesday night on the sub-

ject of Secession. All parties are invited

to be present, the ladies included.

It is stated that among the Democratic

members elected in Indiana, is the Hon. D.

W. Voorhees, who defended Cook, at Cle-

montown, Va., and addressed the Literary

Society of the University of Va., last July.

I. J. Porter, first Joseph, and Col. Har-

ton, of Booneville, Mo., fought a duel on

the 12th last Nodaway in that State, in

which both were badly, but not fatally

wounded. Politics the cause.

People of Virginia, do not forget that

the friends of Breckinridge in the North-

ern States, in the recent elections, acted with

the Black Republicans. There is a con-

no sympathy and purpose between them

and that is to defeat Douglas and forever

destroy the Democratic party.

There is great suffering in Kansas terri-

tory in consequence of the failure of the

christian and the patriot, he ranked pre-

eminent, and ex-church architect which

cannot fail to be a proud souvenir to his posterity.

B. S. H. Maudsley

It is with deep regret we announce the

death of Commodore Skinner. He died at

his residence, "Salem's Rest," in this place

on the morning of the 14th inst., in the

72 year of his age, after a protracted ill-

ness. We forbear any remarks upon the life

and character of the deceased; magnanim-

ous, better qualified to do justice to his memory.

He will pay a fitting tribute to his virtue

and all the attributes of the gentleman, he ranked pre-

eminent, and ex-church architect which

cannot fail to be a proud souvenir to his posterity.

John R. R. Collier, of Petersburg, arr-

ived at Staunton on Tuesday last, from a

visit through the counties of Rock, Mineral, and

Ingham, Shenandoah, Frederick, Jefferson, Dr. M. F., as well as Col. Baylor and Capt.

Warren and Clarke. He brings the most

interesting accounts of the progress of the

cause of National Democracy in the counties

of which he has spoken. Douglas is gain-

ing daily and will continue to do so until

the 6th of November. Mr. C. has been re-elected to Con-

gress, and will speak at the election.

He is the most entertaining addresser yet made

to the audience at Staunton.

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