

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 1, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.
 FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.
 FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:—Please publish the enclosed preamble and resolutions, as the "American" refused to comply with our request. TRUSTEES OF CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Cassville Seminary, held June 18, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, An article appeared in the *Huntingdon American*, issued on the 10th inst., stating that the students of Cassville Seminary had petitioned the Trustees for the removal of Prof. ALBERT OWEN:—

Resolved, 1st, The aforesaid statement is false; no such petition having been presented to us.

Resolved, 2nd, We have undiminished confidence in Prof. OWEN as a gentleman of intellectual ability, and moral worth.

Resolved, 3rd, That entire harmony prevails between the students and faculty of Cassville Seminary.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the "American," for publication.

G. W. BOUSE, President,
 A. W. EVANS, Secretary, of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. S. S. Cummins has been appointed Post Master at Lewistown, vice Judge Ritz, whose term had expired.

Shipments of Coal. The shipments of Coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending Thursday, June 25th, was 2,362 tons; for the year, 35,520.

The Main Line Sold. Thursday last being the day fixed upon by the Governor for the sale of the Main Line, at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, the works were then and there offered, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, being the only bidder, they were struck down to him for the Company, at the sum of \$7,500,000. Under this sale the Pennsylvania R. R. Company is not released from the payment of the tonnage or other taxes.

We rejoice with the people that a sale so favorable to their interests has been effected. They will no longer be heavily taxed to keep in navigable order public improvements which have not "for years paid expenses of keeping them in repairs."

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The premium list of this society, whose annual exhibition commences on the 1st of September, and closes on the 5th, at Louisville, Ky., is published in the papers of that city, together with the rules and regulations that have been adopted. We notice that a telegraph office is to be established on the grounds, so that messages can be transmitted to and answers received from all parts of the United States. Other arrangements have also been adopted, to render the exhibition equal, if not superior to any ever before held in the country. The premiums are on a most liberal scale, including thirty-two of \$100 each, and many of \$75, \$50, and \$25 each. There will also be awarded for implements and machinery, three gold medals of honor, besides a large number of silver and bronze medals, diplomas, &c. It is expected that the exhibition will attract a large number of persons from almost every section of the Union.

Question and Answer. Q.—What does *American Republican* mean when used to designate a party? A.—Why, "American" means that persons acting with that party are opposed to foreign-born citizens of the United States; and "Republican" means, that while they are thus opposed to foreign Catholics, they are in favor of placing negroes on a par with white men as regards citizenship. In fine, "American-Republican" means—down with the Foreigner and Catholic, and up with the negro!

GLAD OF IT.—We see that E. J. KEEMAN, of the Greensburg Democrat, has been nominated, by the Democracy of old Westmoreland, for Register and Recorder, and that T. P. SEARIGHT, of the *Genius of Liberty*, has been nominated by the Democrats of Fayette county, for Prothonotary. We are truly glad of this, for Keeman and Searight both publish spirited journals, earnestly devoted to the Democratic cause, and are well deserving of this much of party approbation and confidence, which will, doubtless, (and this is the gratifying part of it,) be followed by their triumphant election.

Attention is called to the advertisement of McCauley & Co., manufacturers of carpenter work, by Steam, at Tipton, Blair county. The persons composing this firm are good practical carpenters, and having established one of the best steam mills in this section of country, with the varied and requisite machinery for turning out all kinds of carpenter work, in the very best style, we recommend them, heartily, to the notice and patronage of the public.

The days, now, according to the almanac, are on the decline.

The Fall Campaign.

There never has been a period in the political history of the Keystone State, when the Democratic party stood on higher ground or the influences of its principles were more thoroughly felt to constitute the sheet anchor of security. While the opposition is distracted and divided; while its heterogeneous elements conglomerate in some States, as in Massachusetts, where Know-Nothings and Black Republicans lend united support to Ex-Speaker BANKS, and in our own State the Know-Nothings have taken up Mr. Broom as a candidate for the Supreme Bench, who, when in Congress, could not swallow the nauseous political compound which the same Mr. BANKS presented; there is among the Democracy an agreement in sentiment, spirit and faith; a oneness among themselves, under the same head; a harmony and symmetry in their party-workings, that fully realize the enthusiastic outburst of the psalmist, "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" While Democracy, carrying out the popular will expressed in the election of last fall, is rallying the conservative elements of the country to its standard to oppose the radical dogmas, which aim to weaken the sanctity of the Constitution, bring religion into contempt, overthrow the supreme law of the land, and plunge the Union of States into dissolution, or its government into anarchy. While with a clear head, firm hand, and unshrinking fortitude, Mr. BUCHANAN guides the helm of State, it is evident that the more widely discussion is carried, the more permanently will the good results of his elevation to the Presidency be diffused, and the more widely scattered and more luxuriantly fruitful will be the seed of national prosperity, when unchoaked by the tares of party prejudice and the rank weeds of fanaticism. The events of the past year have taught men to think more than ever before; they see that old issues have passed away or been permanently settled by the triumphs of Democratic policy, and they feel a patriotic ardor in rushing to the standard of conservatism unprepared by the Democracy. Men who, previous to the passage of the Compromise measure of 1850, were the political associates of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, know, that were they living now, they would be found co-operating with the National Democratic party, and this is the reason why all recent elections have shown that the mad waves of Republican and Know-Nothing phrenzy have been settled by the influence of conservative reaction.

Such being the cheering indications amid which we commence the more active exertions of our Fall Campaign, it is not from any apprehension that words of encouragement are needed, that our editorial duty directs us to call attention to the work of thorough organization, but we want something more than a victory, we desire a total rout of the opposition, so that the rigorous measures of State and National policy which democracy has originated may be carried out in their fullest scope, and unimpeded by any of those factious means to which the desperate minority never scruple to resort. We have before us important duties to the nation: we must eradicate sectionalism, and plough out by the roots the growth of disunion sentiments; we must cement the bonds of union by steady adherence to the principles of Popular Sovereignty and Congressional non-interference with the question of Slavery; we must so frame our State legislation that it will not conflict with the Federal laws, and we must teach all to lend a ready acquiescence in the authoritative decisions of our Supreme Judicial tribunal. It will not do to have the workings of our State system, inharmonious with the orbit of our federated government, and to the Democracy is assigned the practical demonstration of the theory which the Kansas-Nebraska bill enunciated to them. Thus our Fall Campaign becomes of pre-eminent importance, and it will be necessary not only to defeat the recalcitrant DAVID WILMOT, but to destroy his ability to do mischief, by placing WILLIAM F. PACKER in the Governor's chair flanked by a Legislature which shall be Democratic in both its branches. The contrast between these two candidates is striking; WILMOT has always been an ultraist and disorganizer, and has no experience in the necessities or development of our State, while Gen. PACKER has for many years been identified with her administration and served in various positions of responsibility and trust, which have given him such personal knowledge of the wants and resources of the Commonwealth, as no other man enjoys. WILMOT would bring into office bitter hatred towards sister States and a determination to place Pennsylvania in opposition to the Constitution, and throw her into a state of rebellion to the general government, while the inauguration of Gen. PACKER in January next, will be the signal of renewed fraternity of feeling, the assurance that the laws will be respected and the integrity of the Constitution preserved. We need no other issue for the pending campaign than these, for these alone can retain to Pennsylvania her proud position as the Keystone of the Federal Arch.

Complete Democratic ascendancy in the State Government—executive and legislative, and the elevation of men to the Supreme Bench who are distinguished for integrity and ability, are the ends we have to secure, so that we may keep Pennsylvania in her attitude of conservative dignity, and permit her to move harmoniously with the progressive impulses of the time. As the agents to secure these ends, our candidates challenge

the closest scrutiny of their records both public and private. Their experience in public affairs, their State and National reputation, the unblemished integrity of their lives and their noble fidelity to Democratic principles, are the guarantees of their future usefulness. Three years since, the leprosy of Know-Nothingism afflicted our State, but it has nearly yielded before Democratic treatment, and will soon be entirely eradicated from its system. Another infectious disease, Black Republicanism has threatened us, but a rigorous quarantine has kept it from spreading on our soil, and in October there will come a "frost, a killing frost," to end it also, and then the pure, healthy and invigorating sun of unclouded Democracy will remove all miasma, and lift the fogs of fanaticism from the fair face of Pennsylvania. Democrats of the Keystone! you are again called upon to rally under the banner of the Constitution and the principles of your organization.—Your muster rolls, we know, are full, and your hearts are swelling with patriotic ardor. You will find many new recruits and whole regiments coming over from your old opponents, who prefer to battle side by side in company with their white brothers, to the insane attempt of elevating the African to social and political equality with the American race. Onward, then, and keep step steadily to the music of the Union, with your shields advanced to guard the Constitution, and your banners proudly waving courage to your friends and defiance to your country's foes.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Sale of the Public Works. Hear the editor of the *West Chester Democrat* on "the sale of the Public Works."—He says:—"As an individual, we have for years been in favor of the sale of all the Rail Roads and Canals of the State of Pennsylvania; and first, for the reason, that, after a fair trial by both political parties they were found to be badly managed, and particularly were they made a source of the foulest corruption whenever temporarily they fell into the hands of the political opponents of the democratic party. Secondly, we were in favor of the sale, because the party of the people was continually weakened in every county through which any of the works passed, and the influence of these improvements on our organization in all parts of the State was, as we honestly believe, to rob us of political strength. We are well aware that the combined opposition, under whatever name it came into the political arena, has continually harped on the string, that we, as a party, derived great strength from the control of the Public works, but there never was a particle of truth in the ridiculous assertion. As a party, we have been continually weakened by them, and it is a well-known fact that the opposition was self-immolated at any time within a year after they accidentally came under its control. It required the stalwart proportions of our own political Atlas to bear these works on its broad shoulders. Every other organization staggered and sunk exhausted in pools of corruption of its own making, under the ponderous load. We say, for these reasons we have been, and are yet, in favor of a fair and honest sale of every foot of canal and railroad that the State owns."

COMING STORMS.—The *Harrisburgh Telegraph* says there have been a good many atmospheric disturbances of late in different parts of the country, of a decidedly damp character. We were aware of them beforehand, upon competent scientific authority, and therefore not surprised at their occurrence. It is perhaps well enough to state, however, that it is not all over yet; but that in July and part of August, we shall have frequent storms and gusts that will cause detriment and damage in many cases.—Mark the prediction. It should be added, for the consolation of simple-minded people, that the comet has nothing whatever to do with this matter. It happens to be none of his business.

Spring and Summer fruits have been abundant. We have reason to know that the crops of Fall fruits will not exceed the average, but be rather below it.

A CONVENTION OF THE COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA, has been called by Mr. HICKOK, the efficient State Superintendent, to assemble in Reading, on Wednesday, the 22d of July inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consultation with regard to the present condition and future prospects of the Common School system of this Commonwealth. The Convention will be one of special importance; and composed, as we may pre-suppose, of a body of highly-educated gentlemen, engaged in the noble work of popular education.

JEWS IN PARLIAMENT.—The English papers give the following explanation of the Catholic opposition to the "oaths" bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament:—"The Roman Catholic members of Parliament, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, had risen in opposition to the measure, and had waited upon Lord Palmerston, and held a meeting for the purpose of securing relief for the Catholics from the objectionable passages in the oaths now taken by members of the Legislature. The interview with Lord Palmerston not being deemed satisfactory, it was resolved to support amendments to the bill in committee, embodying the views of the Catholics, and to memorialize Parliament to frame an oath for all classes without distinction of creed. It is feared that this movement would jeopardize the bill, and some of the Catholic presses opposed the interference.

LADIES WANTED OUT WEST.—The editor of the *Iowa Reporter* calls with a stentorian voice for ladies to come out West. He says:—"The last census report shows that there are 38,610 more males than females in Iowa.—This was taken in June and does not include the Spring or Fall emigration. We are now minus at least 60,000 ladies to make up our quota!"

Hon. James Thompson.

The Keystone democracy have nominated this gentleman for a seat on the Supreme Court Bench of his State. We have long known him, and had the pleasure of congratulating him last week. Mr. Thompson is a native of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His parents, though most respectable, had no fortune with which to pay his way to distinction. He owes to his own talents and energy, and the keen discrimination of the democracy of his native State, the distinguished position he now holds before the country. In his boyhood he learned the art and mystery of printing in a democratic office at Harrisburg—an employment in which the leading traits of his character were strikingly displayed. After learning the business he published a democratic paper some years in Venango county, where he acquired a high reputation for talent. While performing his duties as editor, he was several times elected to the legislature, and was on one or two occasions elected speaker. He commenced reading law while conducting his paper, and soon became distinguished as an apt scholar, readily mastering its principles and the reasons upon which they were founded. He has ever been less distinguished as a bookman than as an original and profound thinker, illustrating his views by a recognized common sense, which is the key to his success as a jurist. He settled at an early day at Erie, where he secured a full and lucrative practice. He was soon called upon to discharge the duties of district judge. Fully appreciating his talents and character, his neighbors and acquaintances soon required his services in Congress. His triumphant election showed the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him best. His legal acquirements and high character soon placed him at the head of the Judicial Committee of the House—a position appropriately devolved upon the best legal talent of that body. No one has better discharged the duties of that arduous position. After a few years' service as a representative he voluntarily relinquished public life, and devoted himself to the duties of his profession, soon securing a large and profitable practice.—Except when he yielded some three years since to the request of all parties to represent his county in the legislature when their local interests were deeply involved, he has remained in private life, devoted to his profession. While thus employed, the sagacious democracy turned their attention to him to fill one of the vacancies on the bench occasioned by the retirement therefrom of Chief Justice Black and Judge Lewis. This selection is alike complimentary to him and to the sagacity of the convention which led them to make it. His election, which we deem certain, will do credit to the voters who secure it. He will bring to his judicial duties talents and acquirements adapted to the position, and will acquire new honors in the discharge of his high duties. We are unacquainted with his colleague upon the ticket, but we doubt not that the nominating convention were equally as fortunate in his selection.—*Washington Union.*

Adulterated Liquors.

The recent death of a young man at Brampton, Canada, from tasting the "essence of brandy," with which he was manufacturing Cognac, and the revelation of the fact that strychnine is largely used in the manufacture of whiskey, has awakened some attention to the nature of the drinks which are sold for pure spirits. Brandy, wine, gin and whiskey are so adulterated that comparatively little pure liquor can be purchased. Most of the brandies are a mixture of diabolical ingredients, caustic enough to burn oak chips, to say nothing of the delicate tissues of the human body. The *Springfield Republican* says:—"No secret is made of this business. The drug dealers of New York advertise openly the compounds by means of which the vile imitations of spirituous liquor are made. A circular from one of the drug houses informs the world that brandy number one—the best sort, we take it—is made of "oil of brandy," a poisonous ether, oil of bitter almonds, (as poisonous as prussic acid,) ethereal wine, alcohol, sugar and Malaga wine. No. 2, oil of brandy, acetic ether, tamarinds, cherry juice, sugar, all colored with brown sugar. No. 3, oil of brandy, ethereal oil, bitter almonds, elder flowers and tannin. No. 4, oil of brandy, acetic ether, oil of peach, and alcohol. Gin—oil angelica, oil of juniper, rum, essence of lemon, salt, sirups and water; if smoking is required, add a few drops of creosote, and to make it biting upon the palate, add some caustic potash. The circular advises manufacturers to use "with discretion," tamarinds, French plums, cherry juice, brown sherry, oak shavings, black tea, ground rice, and other ordinary materials well known to distillers and rectifiers. We should advise drinkers to use these villainous mixtures with discretion and throw them into the gutter."

The territorial government once abolished, the country would revert to its primitive condition prior to the act of 1850, "under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States," and should be placed under the operation of the act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1790, and the various acts supplemental thereto, and amendatory thereof, "providing for the punishment of crimes against the United States, within any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine, or ANY OTHER PLACE OR DISTRICT OF COUNTRY, UNDER THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES." All offences against the provisions of these acts are required by law to be tried and punished by the United States courts, in the States or Territories where the offenders shall be "FIRST APPREHENDED OR BROUGHT FOR TRIAL." Thus it will be seen that under the plan proposed Brigham Young and his confederates could be "apprehended and brought for trial" to Iowa, or Missouri, California or Oregon, or to any other adjacent State or Territory, where a fair trial could be had, and justice administered impartially—where the witnesses could be protected, and the judgment of the court could be carried into execution, without violence or intimidation. I do not propose to introduce any new principles into our jurisprudence, nor to change the modes of proceeding or the rules of practice in our courts. I only propose to place the district of country embraced within the territory of Utah under the operation of the same laws and rules of proceeding that Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and our other Territories, were placed before they became organized Territories. The whole country embraced within those Territories was under the operation of that same system of laws, and all the offences committed within the same were punished in a manner now proposed, so long as the country remained under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; but the moment the country was organized into territorial governments, with legislative,

executive, and judicial departments, it ceased to be under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, within the meaning of the act of Congress, for the reason that it had passed under another and a different jurisdiction. Hence, if we abolish the territorial government of Utah, preserving all existing rights, and place the country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, offenders can be apprehended and brought into the adjacent States or Territories for punishment in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations which obtained, and have been uniformly practised under like circumstances, since 1790.

He then considers the right to revoke the territorial government, after it had been created, and gives his conclusions to this effect:—"In my opinion, I am free to say, there is no moral right to repeal the organic act of a Territory, and abolish the government under it, unless the inhabitants of that Territory, as a community, have done such acts as amount to a forfeiture of all rights under it, such as becoming alien enemies, outlawing, disavowing their allegiance, or resisting the authority of the United States. These and kindred acts, which we have every reason to believe are daily perpetrated in that Territory, would not only give us the moral right, but make it our imperative duty, to abolish the territorial government, and place the inhabitants under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, to the end that justice may be done, and the dignity and authority of the government vindicated."

Whatever difference of opinion may be entertained, as to the propriety and efficiency of the mode here proposed, of dealing with this most delicate question, the suggestions, coming from a confessedly so able a man and distinguished a statesman, will command and are worthy of serious attention. We have hopes that the course now about to be instituted by Mr. Buchanan, will reach the evil and effect a remedy without rendering a resort to so violent a measure, as the repeal of the territorial act, necessary.

A fact is lately announced, that might possibly be made to exercise a great and beneficial effect in the affairs of that Territory, and serve to dispose of the Mormon population in a legal but summary way. It appears that Brigham Young claims a title to all the lands in the Territory, and has never recognized the United States surveys, and that none of his followers have purchased lands in accordance with our laws. Hence, under this strange condition of things, all parts of the Territory are at the present time open for pre-emption. It would seem then that if these lands were taken up in pursuance of the legal requirements, they might be held against their present occupants, and the Mormons dispossessed. It certainly would rid us of a troublesome question, if this should come about.—*Pittsburg Union.*

The Ohio Rebellion. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* learns from good authority that the Executive has fully approved and confirmed all that has been done by the officers of the Government in the case of the *habeas corpus* against the Sheriff of Clark County, Ohio, for the release of the United States Deputy Marshals, and instructed them to proceed to execute the laws and the writs of the United States tribunal at every hazard, and that all the power of the Federal Government will be employed to that end. It is the determination to arrest all the parties implicated in this outrageous and infamous resistance to the process and authority of the United States courts. There should be no hesitation in acting promptly to put down this spirit of treason. We speak of Utah as in rebellion, and we invoke the whole Federal power to put down resistance to the laws, but wherein does the conduct of the Black Republicans in Ohio differ from that of the Mormons? Hon. STANLEY MATTREWS, in his argument on behalf of the United States Marshals, on the trial of the writ of *habeas corpus*, before Judge LEAVITT, held that they represented the United States, and acted with the whole national force; that the act of 1835 was passed to prevent interference with them, as laid down in its 7th section; that the State that interfered with such officers, was as such a trespasser as an individual so acting would be, and that consequently the people of Ohio have no more right to deliver a prisoner of the United States, than if he was a foreigner. He said Ohio, as respects Utah, is not the United States. To support this, he cited 9 vol. Congressional Debates and 1014 Damp's Laws of the United States. That all processes by a foreign State or Government are as respects the United States null and void, and that the United States Courts will not punish an officer, who seeking a discharge of his duty, is met with threats and arms and deadly violence. He held that individuals had not the right to interpret the law for themselves, and that in the case of rival jurisdictions, that which first assumes it has the matter in its hands all the way through. The Sheriff of Clark county has just as much right to stop the United States Marshals under a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, or an attachment, as under the *habeas corpus*. In this case, the *habeas corpus*, it was void under the constitution of the United States, being to nullify the process of a United States Court, and void under the constitution of Ohio, as not complying with statutory requisites, being directed to the Sheriff instead of to the United States Marshal having the prisoners in custody, and as the writ is only allowable to the Sheriff when the United States Marshal refuses to make a return to the writ of *habeas corpus*. This Ohio writ of *habeas corpus* is not the old writ *de homine replegiando*, and the Marshals had the right to resist to the utmost extremity.

PREVENTION OF PITTING IN SMALL-POX.—Mr. Starlin, the Senior Surgeon to the Gurney Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, has communicated to the *Medical Times* a very important plan, which he has adopted during the last fourteen years, for preventing pitting in small pox, and which he states, has always proved successful. The plan consists in applying the *acutum cantharidis*, or any vesicating fluid, by means of a camel hair brush, to the apex of each spot or pustule of the disease on all exposed surfaces of the body, until blistering is evidenced by the whiteness of the skin in the parts subjected to the application, when the fluid producing it is to be washed off with water, or thin arrow root gruel. The pain attending the application of the vesicating fluid is very slight and transient.

Speech of Senator Douglas. At the request of the Grand Jury of the U. S. Court, sitting at Springfield, Ill., Mr. Douglas addressed the citizens of the State there assembled. The points which he was requested to discuss were: 1st. The present condition and prospects of Kansas. 2d. The principles affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. 3d. The condition of things in Utah, and the appropriate remedies for existing evils. In discussing these subjects, he referred to the coming election in Kansas, and said that the subject of slavery there was about to be disposed of by the people, under the principle of self-government. The substance of his remarks is comprised in the following extract:

The organic act secures to the people of Kansas the sole and exclusive right of forming and regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject to no other limitation than that which the Constitution of the United States imposes. The Democratic party is determined to see the great fundamental principles of the organic act carried out in good faith. The present election law in Kansas is acknowledged to be fair and just, the rights of the voters are clearly defined, and the exercise of those rights will be efficiently and scrupulously protected. Hence, if the majority of the people of Kansas desire to have it a free State, (and we are told by the Republican party that nine-tenths of the people of that Territory are free-State men,) there is no obstacle in the way of bringing Kansas into the Union as a free State, by the votes and voice of her own people, and in conformity with the great principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, provided all the free-State men will go to the polls, and vote their principles in accordance with their professions. If such is not the result, let the consequences be visited upon the heads of those whose policy it is to produce strife, anarchy and bloodshed in Kansas, that their party may profit by slavery agitation in the Northern States of this Union.

He then proceeded at great length, and with singular power and clearness, to demonstrate the soundness of the decision of the Supreme Court upon the points passed upon in the Dred Scott case. An extract would do injustice to the able argument, and its length precludes us from giving the whole. Suffice it to say, that the effort fully sustained the proud reputation which the eminent Senator has so justly earned, as a constitutional lawyer and statesman, and will even add weight to the opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taney.

He then proceeds to consider the question of Utah, and the means to be employed in correcting the alarming evils prevalent there. After stating that the facts seemed to establish, that the people of Utah were aliens, refusing to be naturalized, regarding the rules of Young as paramount to the government of the United States, resisting its laws and its officers, and organizing a system of robbery and murder of American citizens, he proceeds to give his views of the remedy to be employed, as follows:

Under this view of the subject, I think it is the duty of the President, as I have no doubt it is his fixed purpose, to remove Brigham Young and all his followers from office, and to fill their places with bold, able, and true men, and to cause a thorough and searching investigation into all the crimes and enormities which are alleged to be perpetrated daily in that Territory, under the direction of Brigham Young and his confederates, and to use all the military force necessary to protect the officers in the discharge of their duties, and to enforce the laws of the land.—[Applause.]

When the authentic evidence shall arrive, if it shall establish the facts which are believed to exist, it will become the duty of Congress to apply the knife and cut out this loathsome, disgusting ulcer. [Applause.]—No temporary policy—no half-way measure—will do answer. * * * If there is any truth in the reports we receive from Utah, Congress may pass what laws it chooses, but you can never rely upon the local tribunals and juries to punish crimes committed by Mormons in that Territory. Some other and more effectual remedy must be devised and applied. In my opinion, the first step should be the absolute and unconditional repeal of the organic act—blotting the territorial government out of existence—upon the ground that they are alien enemies and outlaws, denying their allegiance and defying the authority of the United States. [Immense applause.]

The territorial government once abolished, the country would revert to its primitive condition prior to the act of 1850, "under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States," and should be placed under the operation of the act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1790, and the various acts supplemental thereto, and amendatory thereof, "providing for the punishment of crimes against the United States, within any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine, or ANY OTHER PLACE OR DISTRICT OF COUNTRY, UNDER THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES." All offences against the provisions of these acts are required by law to be tried and punished by the United States courts, in the States or Territories where the offenders shall be "FIRST APPREHENDED OR BROUGHT FOR TRIAL." Thus it will be seen that under the plan proposed Brigham Young and his confederates could be "apprehended and brought for trial" to Iowa, or Missouri, California or Oregon, or to any other adjacent State or Territory, where a fair trial could be had, and justice administered impartially—where the witnesses could be protected, and the judgment of the court could be carried into execution, without violence or intimidation. I do not propose to introduce any new principles into our jurisprudence, nor to change the modes of proceeding or the rules of practice in our courts. I only propose to place the district of country embraced within the territory of Utah under the operation of the same laws and rules of proceeding that Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and our other Territories, were placed before they became organized Territories. The whole country embraced within those Territories was under the operation of that same system of laws, and all the offences committed within the same were punished in a manner now proposed, so long as the country remained under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; but the moment the country was organized into territorial governments, with legislative,