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VOL. 3.-NO. 79.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1859.

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AUG. 1889.

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COMMON, MEDIUM, AND FINE CLOTHING. We invite special attention to our complete line of MACHINE-MANUFACTURED GOODS, NOS. 424 MARKET, & 419 MERCHANT STS. aus-5m

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1859. The Young Poets of Ireland. If CLABENCE MANGAN be taken as a . leading oet of "Young Ireland," scarcely any one rank among the young poets of Ireland, preceding the lyrists who were fostered by the Dublin University Magazine, the Nation newspaper, in the stirring ten years, between 1840 and 1850, which did so much to foster the genius of Irish imaginative and poetical writors. We specially name the Dublin University Magazine as contributing to this, because that periodical, not with standing its strong Tory proclivities, has over been open to the contriitions of able Irish writers, no matter what their political or religious faith or profession. JAMES JOSEPH CALLANAN, Alboit a poet of extated during the struggle in his native land to year it was obtained. A writer in the Irish Quarterly Review says "There is not a single ribute which should adorn him, that CALLA-NAN might not claim." He was deeply versed in the literary lore of his native land, Out turst the pealing thunder, and the lightning leap and carnestly impressed with a feeling of indignation for her sufferings and her wrongs. Shout; shout, shout, he same down with had one superiority over Mangan—he was And that vessel from a mountain wave came down with lignation for her sufferings and her wrongs. an excellent Irish scholar, and transfused rather than translated from the Irish into the English language. His briefest poems are his best. But before we are critical on his comitions let us trace his career. In HAYES's Ballads of Ireland," several of Callanan's oems are printed, with the following brie emoir, the facts of which are taken from a plography prefixed to the edition of his poems published by Bolsten, of Cork, soon after his death. Mr. HAYES writes thus:

death. Mr. HAYES writes thus:

"Jeremiah Joseph Callanan was born in Cork it 1795. He was educated for the priesthood, but the delicate state of his health, and the restless spirit which afterwards became the bane of his existence, and which frequently led him to abandon real good for some vain and shadowy prospect, impelled him, after a residence of two years, to quit Maynooth, and to relinquish all his future prospects in the elerical profession. In 1820 he entered Trinity College as an out-pensioner, with the intention of sudying for the bar; but, like his previous choice, he remounced this also after a two-years trial. In 1823 he became an assistant in the school of Dr. Maginn, in Cork, where he remained only a few months; but through Maginn's introduction he became a contributor to Biactwood's Magazine.
"During these six years, and up to 1829, he spent his time in rambling through the country, collecting the old Itlsh ballads and legends, and in giving them a new dress in a new tongue. Early in 1829 he became a tutor in the family of an Irish gentleman in Lisbon, and on the 19th of September of the same year he died there, in the 3tth year of his age.
"His 'Recluse of Inchidony,' in the Spenserian."

his age.
"His 'Recluse of Inchidony,' in the Spense metra, is his longest poem; but his verses on 'Gou-gaune Barra' have attained the widest popularity to the south of Ireland.'' He gained two prize poems at Trinity College, the Spenserian stanza, is "The Recluse of Inclideny," which, after the fashion of the time in which he wrote, is steeped in Childe Harold misanthropy. His first great burst into poetry was in his translations from the Irish,

imitable lyrics were among the productions of press, and will shortly be published under the fol-SANUEL LOVER, himself a great song-writer, has lately edited a volume of "Irish Songs," in which he gives some specimens, but not the best, of Callanan's poetry. Speaking of him, Loven says " one may suppose he was of that dreamy nature which so often unfits the possessor for the active pursuits of life, for CALany. He is described, too, as of a procrastinating disposition, acting on the system of that day he could possibly put off till to-morrow He was a great favorite in society, and this

Douglas has taken in his controversy with Judge He was a great favorite in society, and this helped to tide him also, the call of social pleasure kaving for him a siren voice. Only one thing could draw him from that fascination, and that was his deeper love for the beauties of Nature; and it is quite touching to find in his memoirs how he was wont to rush back, time after time, to the mountain region of South Munster, and wander alone through its.

He establishes the following propositions:

First—That Congress has no power to prohibit always in the Territories. His positive law, how been organized Territorial Governments.

Scould—That Congress has no power to prohibit that were not out this year."

OCEAN STEAMING 100 Miles an Hour.—A letter by published in the Buffalo papers, signed by expression is established by the Dred Scott case.

Scould—That Congress has no power to prohibit that were not out this year."

OCEAN STEAMING 100 Miles an Hour.—A letter by published in the Buffalo papers, signed by expression is established by the Dred Scott case.

Third—That Congress has no power to prohibit that were not out this year."

It least two-thirds of the fifty or sixty thousand that were not out this year."

It can be the stablishes the following propositions:

We thousand votes obtained by Judge Hanney, and that were not out this year."

OCEAN STEAMING 100 Miles an Hour.—A letter is published in the Buffalo papers, signed by expression is established by the Dred Scott case.

Scould—That Congress has no power to prohibit that were not out this year."

It least two-thirds of the fifty or sixty thousand that were not out this year."

OCEAN STEAMING 100 Miles an Hour.—A letter is published in the Buffalo papers, signed by expression is established that were not out this year."

President Millard Fillmore, Hon. S. G. Havens, and a number of influential cilizent, addressed to great the published in the Buffalo papers, signed by expression is established.

Scould—That Congress has no power to prohibit that were not out this year.

OCEAN STEAMING 100 Miles of the fifty

time after time, to the mountain region of Sonth Munster, and wander alone through its wild scenery, on which his poetic fancy feasted, and which he has so beautifully described in his ode to 'Gougaune Barra.'"

The poem of Gougaune Barra is that by which Callanan is best known, and we shall give it here. He has himself described the locality which he celebrates. He says:

"The Lake of Gougaune Barra—i.e., the hollow or recease of Saint Finu Barr, in the rugged territory of Ibh-Laeghaire, (the O'Leary's country,) in the west of the county of Cork—is the parent of the poemic."

The soft procedule law, wance may oxist ellier py statute or custom.

Fourth—That if Congress can neither prohibit nor establish alavery in a Territory, it cannot legislate to protect or regulate it. He reproves the doctrine of Mr. Buchanan, "Slavery exists by virtue of the Constitution," and shows that the Dred Scott case sanctions no such dectrine; that 'it is altogether an Executive impression and blunder, not less original than erroneous;" that, according to the destrice of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, "it clearly follows that to legislate to protect in establish it, and consequently all of them are among the powers' reserved to the States respectively, or the poemic."

The soft proved the country of Cork—is the parent of the Congress can neither prohibit nor establish alavery in a Territory, it cannot legislate to protect or regulate it. He reproves the doctrine of Mr. Buchanan, "Slavery exists by virtue of Mr. Buc the powers research to the people."

Fifth—The fifth proposition is stated in these words: "The remaining and last question I propose to examino, is: Can the Territorial Government admit, protect, or exclude slavery, at any time daring its existence?" The distinguished writer maintains the affirmative of this proposition with great shilter. He says:

cality which he celebrates. He says:

"The Lake of Gongaune Barra—i.e., the hollow or recess of Saint Finu Barr, in the rugged territory of Ibh-Laeghaire, (the O'Learys' country,) in the west of the county of Cork—is the parent of the river Lee. It is rather of an irregular oblong form, running from N. E. to S. W., and may cover about twenty acres of ground. Its waters embrace a small but verdant island, of about half an acre in extent, which approaches its eastern shore. The lake, as its name implies, is situate in a deep hollow, surrounded on every side (saye the east, where its supersbundant waters are discharged) by wast and almost perpendicular mountains, whose dark invorted shadows are gloomity reflected in its waters beneath. The names of these mountains are Dercen, (the little oak wood), where not a tree now remains; Madagh, which signifies a country—a region—a map—perhaps so called from the wide prospect which it afferds; Nad an' uillar, the Lagle's Nest; and Faoilie na Gongaune, e. e., the cliffs of Gongaune, with its steep and frowning precipioes, the home of an hundred echoes."

Here is the poem, full of melody, beauty, Here is the poem, full of melody, beauty, and a path os so deep as to be nearly passion-

There is a green island in lone Gougaune Barra, Where Allua of sonrs rushes forth as an arrow; In deep-vallied Desmond-a thousand wild founts Come down to that lake, from their home in the mo There grows the wild ash, and a time-stricken willow Looks shidingly down on the mirth of the billow; As, like some zey child, that and monitor according. It lightly laughs back to the laugh of the morning.

tle,
Like cleas from the hills at the voice of the battle;
And brightly the fire-created billows are gleaming,
And widely from Mullagh the engles are screaming.
Oh! where is the dwelling, in valley or highland,
So meet for a bard, as this lone little island? How oft, when the summer sun rested on Clars.
And lit the dark heath on the hills of Ivera,
Have I sought thee, sweet spot, from my home by

ocean.
And trod all thy wilds with a Minatrel's devotion!
And thought of thy bards, when assembling together.
In the cleft of thy rocks, or the depth of thy heather
They, fled from the Saxon's dark bondage and slaught
And waked their last song by the rush of thy water.

of them all ow moving o'er the waters, a gallant bark appear'd,

The master saw our Lady as he stood upon the prow,

Catholic Independence, and died in 1829, the The ocean from its bosom shook off the moonlight

And her

Then loud from all that guilty crew one shrick rose wild and high; But the angry surge swept over them, and hush'd their

These extracts will show that we have not exaggerated the merits of Callanan, the Irish poet, who has slept, since 1829, in a far-distant land, far from his own green island, which

he loved so well. Two poems, however, out of what he wrote, are scarcely sufficient to exhibit his great and varied powers. To do CALLANAN justice, we must return to him at an early opportunity, and give some of his translations from the Irish. In reply to some inquiries which have been

made, we have to state that Thomas Davis, Gorald Giffin, Francis Mahony, William Maginn, Denis Florence McCarthy, John Anster, ian M. J. Barry, George Croly, Francis Davis, Charles Gavin Duffy, Samuel Ferguson, John Savage, John Frazer, Samuel Lover, John Fisher Murray, (author of "Father Tom and Dublin: One on the Accession of George the the Pope,") Bartholomew Simmons, J. F. Fourth, (which is common-place and eulogis. | Waller, (the "Slingsby Papers" man,) tic to a degree); the other on the Restoration | Charles Wolfe, Richard Dalton Williams, and tic to a degree); the other on the Restoration | Charles Wolfe, Richard Dalton Williams, and AMBRIC HINER A SHIRT FRONTS. of the Spoils of Athens, which has the doubt- | Joseph Brennan will severally receive due at-

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Sovenesioner. A pamphlet of forty-eight pages, written by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was fornine of which appeared in Blackwood's Maga-nine, in 1823. His sacred poems and his in-one of the ablest lawyers of the country, is now in

Remarks on Popular Sovereignty as Maintained and Denied, respectively, by Judge Douglas and Attorney General Black. By a Southern Citizen." Mr. Johnson will be remembered as having been the chief counsel on the Southern side of the famous Dred-Scott case, which involved the question of slavery in the Territories. The New York Times, of Tuesday, furnishes a short extract of this pamphlet, and we hope to be able to take copions extracts from it at an early

He establishes the following propositions:

tains the affirmative of this proposition with great ability. He says:

"It would seem to be an anomaly in our institutions if these powers do not exist. That elsevery, an articlatal instead of an astural condition, should be beyond the reach of human power, under any form of government, and should be admitted, protected or extended, in violation of the wishes of the poople with whom it is or is to be, and in disregard of the wishes of all branches of the Government, and of all general or local power, is a dootrine so extraordinary that it almost defies human judgment. No proof short of demonstration can be given to bring such judgment to a satisfactory conclusion in its support; and when we reflect on the length of time during which this state of things is to prevail, the doctrine becomes yet more startling."

of it."

After reviewing all the authorities on this point,
the arrives at the following conclusion:

"Whatever, therefore, under this act, the people
of a State can do, the people of a Territory can
to; the sole limitation upon the authority of either
a declared to be in the Constitution of the United

TWO CENTS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES COMING TO THIS COUNTRY -THE VICTORIA BRIDGE .- The Montreal Pilot has t on authority that his Royal Highness the Prince

of Wales, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary, and other distinguished personages, will visit Canada in the end of May or the beginning of June next. The formal opening of the Victoria Bridge will then take place. What a sensation among our merican snobs this visit of a veritable English prince will create in this country! It will far sur pass the "Diamond Wedding."

segroes travelling on the railroads in that State. which passed at the first reading. The bill provides that the president who shall permits free negro to travel on any road within the jurisdiction the State under his supervision shall pay a fine if \$500; any conductor permitting a viola the act shall pay a fine of \$250; provided such free negro is not under the control and care of a free white citizen of Tennessee who vouches for the character of said negro in the penal bond of \$1,000. A writer in the Charleston Courier praises Governor Wise as "one of the hardest working aen of the age," and says:

men of the age," and says:

"One of his schemes is a novel one. When negroes are convicted of crimes, instead of sending them away, and making, as he remarked to me, a Botany Bay of South Carolina and Louisians, he buys them for the State, and puts them to work on raitroads and other pablic works. He says the system worked well, and the negroes worked well in the railroad tunnels. The Governor is not insensible, too, of the ornate as well as the useful, and devotes himself to improving the Capitot grounds, already very beautiful, employing the white penitentiary convict, with a sedifer in fall uniform, with a musket, standing guard over them, and ready to pop away at them if they attemnt to uniform, with a musket; standing guard over them and ready to pop away at them if they attempt to

The triumphant election of Pryor over his Democratic competitor, in Virginia, ought to satisfy these ranters against Douglas how the masses of the Democratic party in the slave States stand. Pryor was well known to be a friend of Douglas, and ane. Well, the people didn't vote for him .- Louis

THE BRODERICE OSSEQUIES .- On Monday night, representation from the various fire companies of New York met at the engine-house, No. 34 Chris topher street, for the purpose of completing the arrangement of the Broderick obsequies. About sixty companies have already signified their intention of uniting with Engine Company No. 34, in enator. Sunday, the 6th inst., has been fixed n Hudson street, with the right resting upon bristopher; thence the column will move through Broadway and other streets to the Cooper Institute, where a fitting enlogy will be pronounced. The men will parade in black pants and coat, with

DENOCRACY IN ORIO.—The Cincinnati Enquirer

steam navigation. He proposes to establish, amongst others, the following propositions: That steamers may be constructed to run one hundred miles an hour, and so strong that the greatest oceanic force would not endanger their safety; that the economy of their movements will be such as to reduce the cost of transportation to less than one-fifth of the present rates; that when loaded with a large present main has made the subject his study for thirteen years, and now makes it public for the first time. Eminent engineers of the United States pronounce the plan practicable, and destined to work a complete revolution in steam navigation.

Edward Everett will shortly repeat his celebrated existing on Washington at the state of t Eminent engineers of the United States pronounce the plan practicable, and destined to work a com-

peto revolution is steam navigation.

Edward Everott will shortly repeat his celebrated oration on Washington to the citizens of wheeling, Va.

Marland Politics.—The Baltimore American is pursuled to know what political course to pursue in future. After avowing its hostility to the Democratic party it says:

"About the Opposition there is much more to be said. It will unquestionably be composed of many discordant elements, if it amounts to anything, and it might not be altogether agreeable to do buttle under its banners, even against a common enemy. Although the success of any one of the opposing factions is out of the question, the strength of those factions is out of the question, the strength of those factions united would certainly insure a Democratic defeat. Eupposing this result to be one worth fighting for, and admitting it to be within the compass of probability, we have still a shouldering of memory of the story about the man who swapped a troublesome deg for two pups of a worse breed."

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.—The November etc.

of Congress and a Legislature are to be chosen. The Congressional delegation now stands three Democration to be chosen this fall will elect a successor turn to be chosen this fall will elect a successor turn to be chosen this fall will elect a successor.

Treasurer, Canal commission, such costs of Appeals. The ling machine was not as good an aric Republicaus and the Democrats each made up plaintif alleged it to have been. On trie 55,000. Last year the Republican candidate for set-off.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Postmacters are requested to set as age

CALIFORNIA PRESS. Issued Sami-Monthly in time for the California

G. P. Putnam tendered to Mr. Irving a formal offer to assume the relaxue of the various works, in uniform and attractive style, which proposition the great writer accepted without suggesting a single change of terms. And the immense sales I have mentioned are the fruits of the contract then entered into.

Gevernor Willard, of Indiana, visited his brother-in-law, Cook, on the 25th ult., in jail, in com-pany with Senator Mason. Mr. Mason proposed son that anything Cook might say he should feel bound to testify to if called upon as a nitness. Governor Willard very promptly replied that he himself would be a witness in court to any facts Cook might communicate, and insisted that Mr. Mason should be present. Gov. Willard urged Cook to make a full confession of all he knew conected with the affair at Harper's Ferry, in order to exonerate those who were innocent, and to puish those who were implicated, as the only at ment he could now make Cook signified his willingness to do so, and he will pr itten confession. He told Cook that he had hing to hope for but death. Gov. Willard states. that his family had lost eight of Cook for several ing his name in the papers he determine Charlestown to ascertain if he was his relative. Mrs. Willard, he states, is in great distress at the conduct of her brother.—Charlestown (Va.) cor-

espondent of the Baltimore Sun. Percetual Motion.

Perpetual Motion.

About six years ago, we published the first description of a machine invented by Mr. James G. Hendrickson, Freehold, New Jerzey, "so go of listelf." A model, which Mr. Hendrickson had made after patient whittling for forty years, was brought into our ofice, and we found that it would go without any impulse from without, and would not stop unless it was blocked. The power was self-contained and self-adjusted, and gave a sufficient force to carry ordinary, clock-work without any winding up or replenishing. In short, we saw no reason why it would not go until it was worn out. Our announcement of the fact brought out a great deal of ridicule; the incredulous pointed at all of the projects to obtain a perpetual motive power which had failed in the past, and predicted the same disgrace to the new invention. Many scientific gentlemen visited it, and although they could not dispute the fact thatit was "going," they nearly all attributed the movement to some hidden spring or ingenious trickery. The inventor was an old man, who had spent his whole life in parent of the object he had now attained. He had become so much accountmed to ridicule, that he was very patient under it; and the only reply he made to the cavillers who pronounced the thing impossible, was—"fut it does go!" The notice which we printed attracted the attention of the ourious, and for the first time in his history, the inventor found a profit in his handisork. He was invited to be present at various fairs and exhibitions of new inventions, and wherever he went his machine formed one of the chief attractions. determined to put him down. The professors were all against him, and as they had pronounced the whole thing a humbing, they were determined to prove the truth of their assertion. Accordingly, Mr. Hendrickson was select at Keyport N. J., for prace; itsing "ingglery," ander the "Act for suppressing vice and immorality." At the triat, several build-ers, mill wrights, engineers, and philosophers were power as that alleged could drive the machine, and that there must be some concealed spring within the wooden optinder. There was no help for it; and the imposture must be exploded. An axy was brought, and the eplinder splintered into framents. Also for the philosophers, there was no concealed spring, and the machine had gone of its self! But also, also, for poor Hendrickson, the machine would go no more. With trembling hands he again resumed his speciacles and his jack knife. His model once more completed, he had a new machine constructed of brast, hollow throughout, so that the eye could examine all its parts. This was brought to our office nearly two years ago, when we noticed it once more, and gave to our readers some of the facts we have now recalled. The inventor was trying to secure a patent for this discovery, but the work

have now recalled. The inventor was trying to secure a patent for this discovery, but the work went on alowly. The Patent Office required a working model to test the principle, and one was sent on to Washington. The moment the blocks were taken out, the wheels started off 'hike a thing of life,' and during ten months that the model remained in the Patent Office, it never ence stopped to breathe. The inventor had perfected two new machines, and made a very comfortable livelihood exhibiting them, proceeding his efforts meanwhile to secure his patent, intending to apply the power to clockwork, for which it is peculiarly well adapted. Age crept upon him, however, before this point was reached; his highest art could not make his heart-beatings perpetual; and last Saturday afternoon he bresched his last, in the old homesteed at Freshold. He had been so much persocuted by the incredulous, that he had provided a secret place beneath the floor of his shop, where his last two machines were deposited. It was in the form of a vanit, covered by a trap-door, which was locked, and the floor so replaced as to avoid suspicion. After his last times recommend he made known this covered by a trap-door, which was locked, and the floor so replaced as to avoid suspicion. After his last illuses commessed, he made known this secret to his family, who examined the spot carefully, and found the contents exactly as described. The night after his death, the shop was broken open, the floor taken up, the trap-door pried off, and both models stolen. It is probable that the family in their visits had not taken the same precaution as the inventor, and some prying eyas had discovered the secret. Fortunately, the drawings are preserved, and there is a little machine, one of the earliest made, now running in Brocklyn, whereit has kept up inceaseless ticking for nearly six years. Mr. Hendrickson leaves a family of four sons and four daughters, all of them, we believe, given to inventions. Had he died ten years ago, how emphatically would it have been said that his life has been wasted in "the hopeless effort to obtain perpetual motion."—N. Y. Joura nal of Cammerce.

THE COURTS.

Congress and a Legislature are to be chosen. The Congressional delegation now stands three Democrats and three South Americans. The Legislature to be chosen this fall will elect a successor to United States Senator Pearce, whose term expires in 1861.

On the 7th Louisiana completes the list of election, one American and three Democrats; but as the American, Mr. Eustis, has joined the Democracy, it is most probable that his successor will also be a Democrat. On the 8th of November, elections will take place in Massachusetts, New York, New Jorsey, Illinois, and Wisconsin. In Massachusetts a State ticket and Legislature are to be chosen. Only local officers are to be chosen in Illinois. In the Sixth Congressional district, however, there is an election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of folion. T. L. Harrits.

Were sometimes unable to work from the effects and three South Americans, Mr. Legislature when the wind was in the direction of his boars when the wind was in the direction of his boars when the wind was in the direction of his boars when the wind was in the direction of his boars when the wind was in the direction of his boars when the wind was in the direction of his boars when the wind was in the direction of his boars when the wind was in the direction of his boars have the wind was in the direction of his boars have he wind was in the direction of his boars have the wind was in the direction of his boars have he wind was in the direction of his boars have he wind was in the direction of his boars and three Democrats; but and thee wind was in the direction of his boars and three Democrats and thee wind was in the direction of his boars have he wind was in the direction of his boars when the wind was in the direction of his boars have he wind was in the direction of his boars and three demonst in the direction of his boars and there when the wind was in the direction of his boars and there when the wind was in the direction of his boars and the defendint's wite. Sentence deferred.

DISTRICT CULTIT

In New York a Legislature is to be chosen, and the following State officers: Secretary of State Comptroller, Attorney General State Engineer, Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, Judge of Appeals, State Prison Inspector, and Clerk of Appeals. The

65,900. Last year the Republican candidate for Governor had 247,953 votes; the Democratic, 230,513; the American, 60,820; the Abolition, 5,470.

In New Jersey the contest for Governor is a very animated one, and the Democratic candidate for Governor, E. V. R. Wright, has a fair prospect of success, notwithstanding the partial union of the Republicans and Americans.

Wiscoprin chooses a complete set of State officers of the content of the Republicans and Americans.

TEW YORK SYRUP—300 bbis-assorted,
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THE VIRGIN MARY'S BANK.

The evening star ross beauteous above the fading day, As to the lone and silent beach the Virgin came to pray, And hill and wave shone brightly in the moonlight's will deny that Callanan deserves to take But the bank of green where Mary knelt was brightest

eyes look'd up among the stars to Him her son quisite sensibilities and great power, is little
And on the kneeling Virgin they gazed with laugh and
known, beyond the circle of Irish literati. He Ruown, beyond the circle of Irish literati. He need, And madly swore, a form so fair they never saw before and they ours'd the fairt and lagging because they

grace which belongs to a poet, nor a single at- And a cloud came o'er the heavens, and a darkness o'er

When the calm and purple

ling."

He then reviews the Dred Scott decision, and shows clearly that all the positions and principles affirmed by it are in harmony with the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, as explained by Judge Douglas in Harper's Alegazine, and concludes as follows:

"As has been seen, this doctrine is not only not inconsistent with the opinion of the Supreme Court, but manutaned by its principles."

He next proceeds "to show that it has the clearest Congressional, and Democratic, and Executive sanction." sanction."

Here he reviews the Compromise Measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska legislation of 1854, to prove that they were intended and understood at the time to establish the doctrine of popular severeignty in the Territories, and adds:

Unless lauguage has lost its use, and sorters only to mislead and delude, no other meaning can be given to it."

States."

He next proceeds to instance the absurdity of Judge Block's "axiomatic principle of public law" for the protection of slave property in the Territes, under the laws of the Bate from which they were removed, as follows:
"But if there can be no legislation by the Territory, what law is to regulate the rights and to fernish the remedies? Are these to be as various as the laws of the soveral States from which the property was taken? Are the rights to sell and dispose of such, or any other, property to depend on such the sones even coho forgot on her mountains; and glean'd seek grey legend, that darkly was sleeping where the mist and the rain o'er their beauty were creeping.

The stard of the hills! were it mine to inherit the hills! were it mine to inherit the hills; were it mine to inherit the hills of the hills! were it mine to inherit the hills of the hills! were it mine to inherit the hills of the hills! were it mine to inherit the hills of the hills

tary rock immediately under. Tradition tells that the Virgin came one night to this hillook to pray, and was discovered kneeling there by the crow of a vessel that was coming to anohor near the place.

They laughed at her piety, and made some merry and unbecoming remarks on her beauty, upon which a storm arcse and destroyed the ship and her crow.

He next cites the Cincinnati platform to prove that the doctrine of Popular Savarreignty as now expounded by Judge Douglas, was the doctrine of the Democratic party at that time and the contract of the Democratic party at that time and the contract of the province of the that the doctrine of Popular Sorreignly as now ex-pounded by Judge Douglas, was the doctrine of the Democratic party at that time; shows that Mr. Buchanan so understood it, and was elected Presi-

Buchanan so understanding of it, and that he nover would have been elected if he had not been committed to the doctrine that "the people of a Territory, Like those of a Braze, shall decide for themselves where he been elected if he had not been committed to the doctrine that "the people of a Territory, Like those of a Braze, shall decide for themselves whereas electric that the Braze base of a Braze, shall decide for themselves whereas electric that the mits that the doctrine of Popular Bovereignty, maintained from first to last by Judge Douglas, and now so assailed by the Attorney Genéral, has borne the clearest and most explicit sanction of Congress, the Cineinnat Convention, and President Pierce, and, showe all, of President Buchanan; and it is with equal conviction of its truth that he asserts that without the belief in the sincerity of such sanction, and especially the last, President Buchanan would now be enjoying the quiet and leisure of Wheatland, gratified only by remembering the services rendered his country, at home and abroad, in other public, but perhaps, in his estimation, subordicate and less desirable station than the one in which he now, as his friends assert, figures so conspicuously and honorably before the world as well as the nation."

The Prince of Wales Conner this Country

One of the results of the Brown foray at the One on the results of the increased restrictions of the may be observed in the increased restrictions upon free colored people. A bill has been introduced in the Tonnessee Legislature to prevent free

nounced his purpose to support him cheerfully, if nominated at Charleston. His competitor was one of the racters. He wouldn't vote for Douglas—not

their company badge of mourning on left breast-officers with trumpets dressed in crape.

cution.

George Dennis was charged with keeping a disorderly house. The procedure did not appear, and the District Attorney submitted the bill to the jury without evidence. A verdict of acquittal was rendered.

plainting alleged it to averbeen. On trial.

State election two years ago, the aggregate strength of the several parties was in round numbers: Republican, 177,000; Democratic, 195,000; American, 65,000. Last year the Republican candidate for

HATS, CAPS, &c.

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Manifecturer of and Wholesale bealers in Hart plan are selegate forces.

We make bold to say that for lytical sweeting forces.

We make bold to say that for lytical sweeting and letting and the part of the pa