

Communications.

For the News. "Once More unto the Breach." The editor of the American Citizen again repeats in his editorial columns the falsehood that the Republicans raised the wages of a member of Congress from \$8 to \$25 per day. Now, although this statement has been refuted again and again, and proved to be untrue, it is perfectly evident from his editorial course that this editor will continue to repeat it and similar misrepresentations, as long as he suppresses his a reader sufficiently ignorant and prejudiced to be misled thereby. He thus shows his estimate of the intelligence of his readers. Fortunately, for the public, and for the interests of truth—the honest portion of the people possess other channels of information and sources of truth than are offered by the columns of the "American Citizen." On the subject of the misrepresentations of the position and acts of the Republicans in Congress, the editor of the N. York Tribune makes the following remarks—which are just as applicable to the course of the enemies of Republicanism in this region as to the quarter for which they were designed:—"What, then, must we think of the conductor of a public journal, who can deliberately put forth such representations as we have quoted above? What reliance can be placed on his honesty and truthfulness in treating of facts less notorious and undeniable? And the misfortune is that we are exposing not an individual merely—but a class—not an instance, but a system. Who can marvel that some good men go astray, when trusted purveyors of intelligence and guides of opinion evince such unblushing leaverty."

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

For the News. Hon. T. F. Marshall, on "The Power of Congress over the Territories." The Lecture of the Hon. T. F. Marshall, on Saturday evening before last, was a complete vindication of the principles and position of the Republican party. He demonstrated with great clearness and precision of argument, the position that Congress is the sole depository of the power to govern the Territories. He deduced this power from the history of the Ordinance of 1787, which was passed by the Congress of the old Confederation, while the Convention which framed the Constitution was in session. The subsequent action of Congress in adopting the Ordinance of 1787 to the effect of the Constitution; the application of its principles to all territories then belonging to the U. S. States, unless expressly excepted, as was done in the territories of Georgia and North Carolina; the legislation of Congress in prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Louisiana territory from abroad, or by any one except a bona fide immigrant; and the slave trade was to cease;—all these acts of contemporary legislation proved most conclusively what was the opinion of the fathers of the Constitution, in regard to the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories.

The clause of the Constitution prohibiting the exercise of the power of Congress to restrict "the migration and importation of such persons as any of the original States shall think proper to admit," until after the year 1808—the action of Congress in declaring the slave trade piracy, and punishable as such; their control over it upon the high seas, prohibiting the introduction of slaves into sovereign States—and controlling the subject-matter wherever they possess exclusive jurisdiction, in sum, concedes and implies the power to control and prohibit its introduction into the Territories, as the whole includes the part, and the greater the less.

He showed that the whole legislation of Congress, from the adoption of the Constitution down to James K. Polk, had been predicated upon the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery and all other subjects in which the territories were concerned. He further deduced the power to govern, as a necessary growing out of the war-making and treaty-making power. If they had a right to regulate, they by necessary implication had a right to hold and to govern.

He demonstrated with much variety of illustration, the sophistry of Mr. Calhoun's position, that "the Constitution carried with it slavery wherever the American Eagle went, and the stars and stripes displayed their protecting folds." He showed how absurd was the proposition that State equality under the Constitution, implied that the Southern man had the same right to carry his man-made into the Territory as the Northern man had his thrashing machine. Mr. Marshall read from the Constitution all the clauses relating to the subject of slavery—demonstrating conclusively that the idea that there could be property in man was carefully excluded from the Constitution—that slaves were always referred to as persons and not as property.

He maintained the entire truth and justice of the sentiment that Freedom was National and Slavery Sectional.—That slavery was the creation of a local and municipal law. That the framers of the Constitution perfectly understood this when they inserted in the Constitution the clause in relation to the recovery of fugitives held to labor or service, as without such a clause no recovery could have been had. The idea that there could be rightful property of man in man was not recognized by the laws of nations.

Mr. Marshall happily illustrated this point by supposing a Yankee appealing to his country for redress from England, that the unjust constitution of Great Britain had been the cause of his wrong. This the framers of the Constitution perfectly understood when they inserted in the Constitution the clause in relation to the recovery of fugitives held to labor or service, as without such a clause no recovery could have been had. The idea that there could be rightful property of man in man was not recognized by the laws of nations.

English soil. In vain he invokes the American eagle to demand redress in such a cause. The orator vindicated with entire success the memory of Henry Clay from the imputation of having incorporated in the Compromise Measure of 1850, the principle of non-interference with Congress on the subject of slavery in the territories. He showed by reading various extracts from Mr. Clay's speeches, how diametrically opposed were his sentiments to those of Mr. Calhoun on this subject. Mr. Clay opposed James Buchanan and others, who wanted to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific, because such extension would make all territory south of that line—enough to constitute an immense empire—free territory. He (Mr. Marshall) stated that he knew from intimate personal association with Mr. Clay at that time, that he never dreamed of the Compromise measures of 1850 contained any principle inconsistent with the Missouri Compromise.

In the course of his argument Mr. Marshall maintained that the Missouri Compromise was a Southern measure—passed by a majority of Southern votes, and approved by a Southern President and Cabinet, Mr. Calhoun among the rest—while the great body of Northern Representatives and people were opposed to it. Rufus King and David Childs leading the opposition.

Mr. Marshall, in marked contrast to all the Buchanan orators and fire-eaters of the South, did not accuse the people of the North as the aggressors in this case, but with manly independence admitted that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bills were the just cause of all the agitation which had since disturbed the peace and harmony of the country, and endangered the perpetuity of the Union. He remarked that the people of the South should feel ashamed to cloak and conceal their own slavery, and shrink from having them probed with rude and foreign hands. That we at the North could discuss slavery and kindred topics, with none to molest or make afraid, whilst the situation of the South might be compared to a house, the cellar of which contained a magazine of powder. A brand thrown in sport or mere wantonness, might blow the edifice with its irretrievable destruction.

The orator took the ground, in view of the recent adverse decision of the Supreme Court, that Congress possesses the unqualified right to admit or reject States at its discretion, and that this power was given in such clear terms in the Constitution, that no Supreme Court could control or overrule it. He therefore concluded that the only way this subject could be reached was through our Representatives in Congress, who possessed an undoubted right to reject the application of Kansas for admission into the Union with slavery, unless her proceedings were conducted with unimpaired fairness and regard for the rights and interests of all her citizens.

We have not attempted to give the substance of the orator's lecture, which was listened to by more than three hours by a highly delighted audience. The only exception or drawback to the intellectual enjoyment of the occasion, was the pitiable and discomfited appearance of some Buchanan orators, who had been laboriously engaged in enlightening the people on the Cincinnati Platform and the powers of Congress over the Territories, during the late canvass. Indeed we had a slight suspicion that the consciences of some "Old Line Whigs" disturbed them some little.

PUBLISHERS. Appointments by the Governor. My and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—The following appointments were made by the Governor and Senate, during the session just closed: Jacob Heaton, of Columbiana county, to be trustee of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, in the place of Dr. J. H. Throod, resigned. Throod, resigned, to be trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of his former term. J. W. Andrews, to be trustee of the Institution for the Blind, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of his former term. Charles N. Oida, to be trustee of the Central Lunatic Asylum, in place of J. P. Bruek, who declined the appointment last year. Charles Anthony, of Clark county, trustee of the Southern Lunatic Asylum, in place of Wm. H. P. Denny, resigned. Rev. B. P. Aydelotte and George W. Holmes, of Hamilton county, George W. Steel and John G. Lowe, of Montgomery county, and John Goodrich and Wm. Beckett, of Butler county, to be trustees of the Miami University at Oxford.

Geo. W. Woodbridge, of Washington county, to be a Trustee of the Ohio University at Athens, in place of Rev. Mr. Lee, resigned. William T. Coggeshall, to be State Librarian for two years, from the 15th of April, 1857. Charles Reynolds, of Hamilton county, to be acting Commissioner, and John A. Foote, of Cuyahoga county, and James D. Ladd, of Jefferson county, to be Advisory Commissioners, under the act to establish Reform Schools.

Wm. Dennison, Jr., of Franklin county, Aber Cook, of Wood county, and Norton S. Townsend, of Lorain county, to be Trustees of the State School for Boys and Imbeciles. Edward D. Mansfield, of Hamilton county, to be Commissioners of Hamilton County, under the law creating a Bureau of Statistics.

The Indianapolis testimonial in favor of the Hon. Gerrit Smith, evinces us that the article of the 15th of October, is, in consequence, a notice of a trial of a man afflicted with disease for which it is recommended.

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Later from Santa Fe. St. Louis, April 27. The files of the Santa Fe Gazette for March have been received. A portion of the remains of the Indian Agent, Mr. Dodge, had been found, and were interred at Fort Defiance, by the late Major Gibb. The Captain Gibb had been severely wounded in an engagement with the Indians. Governor Morriweather had gone on a visit to the Navajos and Pueblos. Indian depredations had been extensive and frequent. Numbers had been overtaken and killed by the troops. Major Fry had arrived at Albuquerque, with \$150,000 for the Department.

The Indian Troubles in Minnesota. CHICAGO, April 27. The latest intelligence from the scene of Indian troubles in Minnesota is to the effect that a battle had been fought at Wadena river, thirty miles above Mankato, between the Indians and volunteers under Gen. Dodd. Twelve Indians were killed and several also wounded. None of the volunteers were killed.

The population of several departments of France has been very much reduced by emigration to America. In some cases whole villages have become depopulated.

Can Epilepsy be Cured? We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Mississippi will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every individual. GAZETTE, Miss., June 5, 1855. Dr. Seth S. Hanes, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of Epilepsy cured by your valuable Pills. My brother, J. J. Lewis, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked when quite young. He would have as he grew older, they seemed to increase in violence. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills, he had them very often and quite severe, sometimes by year's intervals. His mind suffered seriously, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of this fit. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. He has returned to his original occupations. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, W. P. Lucas. No person who is suffering from Fits, or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hanes, after this, for a supply of his invaluable medicine. He writes to Dr. Hanes, not by box \$2, twelve \$2—sent by mail free, on the receipt of a remittance. Address Seth S. Hanes, 109 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. ap16w

Invincible recovery from the effects of Fever, Biliousness, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Balm, as he has cured several cases, and has given to the youngest infant without harm. See the affidavits of wonderful cures around the City of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects. ap16w

NEW GOODS! FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED H. S. SCARBOROUGH. I NOW RECEIVING his Spring Stock of Goods, purchased in the Eastern Cities, which will be found the largest and most complete in this city. His Stock embraces all the latest and most fashionable styles of Staple and Fancy English, French, German and American Goods, such as Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, also a large assortment of Men's and Boy's coarse and fine Boots and Shoes, an extensive supply of Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, also a large stock of Calicoes, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY. And all other articles usually inquired for in Retail Stores, for which the highest market price will be paid. ap16w

Ladies' Dress Goods! Consisting of BARGES, DE BERGES, FRENCH AND JACQUET LAINES, Laminated Cloths, Duvals, French Chignons, Grass, Hair and Brilliant Stainings, and a Large Stock of Calicoes. S. E. HIBBEN & CO. ap16w

SHIRT GUNS, Rifles and Pistols; Powder Horns, Powder Flasks, Shot Bombs, Wad Cutters, Pliers, Nipples and Tubes, Game Bags, Shells and Lead. For sale cheap by J. H. MULLENIX. ap16w

DO YOU SHAVER? Of Course You Do! Then get J. H. MULLENIX'S safety razor, one of his Superior Razors, and enjoy the luxury of an easy shave. J. H. MULLENIX. ap16w

A GREAT SPECULATION! S. E. HIBBEN & CO., Are now opening a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, Of every description, and can raising the Latest Spring Styles, Which they offer at LOW PRICES, and invite all to CALL AND EXAMINE. ap16w

For Farmers & Millers. SEAMLESS Sacks of all Sizes, and for sale. S. E. HIBBEN & CO. ap16w

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. AMENDMENT NO. 1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members elected to each House concurring therein, That it be and hereby is proposed to the electors of this State to vote on the second Tuesday of October next, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendments to the Constitution of the State: viz: All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday of January, annually. Senators shall be elected biennially and Representatives annually, by the electors of their respective counties or districts on the second Tuesday of October. Their terms of office shall terminate on the first day of January next after their election, and that of Senators shall continue two years, and that of Representatives one year. The Senators elected in October shall hold their offices for two years, and the Representatives elected at the same time shall hold their offices for one year. Provided, that whenever the Senators elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1857, to be ascertained by lot, as the President of the Senate may direct, and shall hold their offices for only one year, and their successors shall be elected on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and thenceforward, when any county shall have a fraction above one-fifth of its population, the electors thereof shall be equal to one or more ratios, additional Representatives shall be appointed for such ratio annually, by the electors of the counties in the following manner: If there be only one ratio then a Representative shall be allotted to the tenth section of the decennial period. If there are two ratios Representatives shall be allotted to the sixth and tenth sections; if three to the eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if four to the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if five to the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if six to the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if seven to the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if eight to the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if nine to the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if ten to the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections. In determining the number of Senators to which any senatorial district shall be entitled, the electors of the counties shall be multiplied by five, and if the result be equal to one senatorial ratio, an additional Senator shall be appointed for such ratio annually, by the electors of the counties in the following manner: If there be only one ratio then a Senator shall be allotted to the tenth section of the decennial period. If there are two ratios Senators shall be allotted to the sixth and tenth sections; if three to the eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if four to the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if five to the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if six to the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if seven to the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if eight to the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if nine to the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections; if ten to the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections.

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