Among the exceptions, we are pleased to name
The New York Times, the organ of Gov. Seward,
from which will be found below, an article worthy
the serious consideration of every man, be he
Black Republican or what not, that truly
loves his country, and desires to see its
institutions preserved.

We also give an article on the
same subject, from that sterling American paper,

The New York Times—one of the few papers
by the by, in that great city, which advocated
the election of Mr. Fillmore.

This paper has ever been true to the Constitution, and to
the laws made under it, and as a consequence, has
ever been true to the South. There is a great
deal of good food for thought, in both these ar-
ticles. They speak the language of soberness and
truth, and put the issue plainly before the people,
painting out in unmistakable language,
the future relations of slavery to the
Government and the country.

There are some discussions in which a journalist
may profitably engage, and some in which he
cannot. Before the late election, it had been
so often and loudly bawled that the decision of Mr.
Buchanan—since that event, we have been
able to perceive the utility of such a line of
argument. Is it the business of a newspaper to
deal with pending issues and to aim at practical
results? But when a point is once established—
and there is one point in every state and in all
other states, the law of the land. What has it
decided must stand, all the arguments in the
contrary sense are to be considered. If we
thought we could persuade the judges to
reverse their own decision, we would gladly
accept it; but we see no special
ground to hope for such a result.

Some of our correspondents appeal from the
Court to the people—denounce its characters,
repudiate its acts, and will not endure
popular hostility against the supreme
authority of the Court, or by the Court,
constituted by the Constitution.

The first is treasonable, and the last is
questionable. The tribunal which decides against
two laws, two acts, and the
constitutions, is
deciding Ka
From the New York Express

OCTOBER 7, 1857.  

The New York Express:

The new Supreme Court has declared the constitutionality of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, which provided for popular sovereignty in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The Court ruled that the act does not violate the principle of popular sovereignty, which allows the people of a territory to determine whether it will be a slave state or a free state.

We are, however, a little surprised, and yet it is a matter of no little importance, that the Supreme Court has not declared the constitutionality of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Court has declared that the act is constitutional, and that the people of Kansas and Nebraska have the right to determine whether it shall be a slave state or a free state.

Whichever may have been, or are our own views of the constitutionality of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, we shall not be bound by them. We shall be governed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, and we shall support and defend the Constitution of the United States, as it has been established by the Supreme Court.

When this Government was formed, a Supreme Court was established, and it was created to judge and decide, not only between man and man, but also between the States and the Federal Government. It is the duty of the Supreme Court to decide the questions that arise under the Constitution, and to interpret the Constitution as it has been established by the Supreme Court.

The President has been asked to appoint a new Supreme Court, and we shall support and defend the Constitution of the United States, as it has been established by the Supreme Court.

The judicial branch of the Government is constituted and established by the Constitution of the United States, and it is the duty of the President to appoint judges to the Supreme Court. The President has been asked to appoint a new Supreme Court, and we shall support and defend the Constitution of the United States, as it has been established by the Supreme Court.

The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and it is the duty of the President to appoint judges to the Supreme Court, according to the Constitution of the United States.

The President has been asked to appoint a new Supreme Court, and we shall support and defend the Constitution of the United States, as it has been established by the Supreme Court.