State of Nebraska, in the Supreme Court, county, see, that this bill contains the substance of a law passed by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, and that the law is constitutional, as well as fair, just, and equitable, and is in harmony with the general principles of law and equity. The bill is respectfully submitted to the Legislature of the State of Nebraska for its consideration.

We are, etc.

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]

NEBRASKA STATE HOUSE, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, NOVEMBER 2, 1854.

We do hereby certify that the above-named bill has been passed by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, and is now in the hands of the Governor for his signature.

[Signature]

[Secretary]

NEBRASKA STATE HOUSE, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, NOVEMBER 2, 1854.

We do hereby certify that the above-named bill has been signed by the Governor of the State of Nebraska, and is now in the hands of the Secretary of State for publication.

[Signature]

[Secretary]

NEBRASKA STATE HOUSE, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, NOVEMBER 2, 1854.

We do hereby certify that the above-named bill has been published by the Secretary of State, and is now in the hands of the printer for the publication of the laws of the State of Nebraska.

[Signature]

[Secretary]
The bill leaves the settlement of slaves in the Territories to the States, and the question of their rights to the States. This is right, because the States are the parties interested. If they, as citizens of the several States, have rights in the Territories of the U.S., they must have the right to determine them. To have a General Assembly to determine the rights of the States is absurd, and yet this is what the bill proposes. The bill is therefore unconstitutional.

The bill is also objectionable to the South, and for several reasons, the most important of which is the following: it prohibits the importation of negroes into the United States. This is a violation of the Constitution, and it is therefore void. The bill is therefore unconstitutional.

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In this case we published the remarks of the distinguished gentlemen, in connection with the bill for the establishment of a Territorial government for Nebraska, which is in no wise, and of which Mr. Douglas is a leading advocate. The bill, however, has been introduced and supported by a southern man. Besides, his commanding abilities, and position before the House, are in no degree less favorable than our arguments, which are brought forward or advocated by him.

If the Nebraska bill becomes a law in its present shape, and we have reason to disturb and disturb the deep and additional debt of gratitude to Mr. Douglas, and those who so nobly co-operate with him, and in its consummation, we will be the better able to afford the North to the Territorial men, and be prepared to protect them in the event of such a course as to war.

The bill advances the object of the North to dominate the South, and be the victor in the conflict. It is the duty of the South to resist such aggression, and, in the event of a conflict, to stand firm and unyielding.

The bill leaves the settlement of slavery in the Territories to the future. The States are left to the states, and the Territories to the Territories. But the Territories are not free from the influence of the States. They are still under the control of the States, and the influence of the States is not to be disregarded.

The bill proposes to make all the States equal in the Territories. This is a principle which has been long maintained by the North, and was never more forcibly maintained than in the present case. It is the duty of the States to maintain this principle, and to resist any attempt to make the Territories unequal.