We have published the reports of this dignified gentleman in connection with the debates in the Senate on the bill which proposed the establishment of a Territorial government for Nebraska—which is equally able, and as efficient as Mr. Douglas, in his arguments for the establishment of such a government.

Lient. General's bill—and, we may hope, for the good of the country, that the policy of this report, may find more favor before Congress than did the argument of Senator Douglas on the former occasion.

With the report of the committee, a bill for the erection of a Territorial government into the Senate, embracing the principles of the compromise of 1850, as follows:

1. That all claims pertaining to slavery in the territories are to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that no further legislative measures shall be necessary for the protection of slavery in the territories.

2. That all cases involving title to slaves, and all cases of personal freedom, are to be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

3. That the provision of the constitution of the United States is to be enforced in all cases, and that the Supreme Court has the power to decide all cases involving the constitutionality of the laws of the territories.

4. That the report of the committee is to be laid before the Senate, and that the Senate is to be the judge of the constitutionality of the laws of the territories.

It is stated that this report and bill will be the last exertion of Mr. Douglas in the Territories, and that he has no other bill to offer.

The bill of Sen. Douglas, has been received with enthusiasm by the Senate, and has been passed unanimously.

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The bill leaves the settlement of slavery in the Territories and the new States to the formulas of the Constitution. Who else but the people? Who else but the people could this question be left to? The people of the Territories are interested. If they, as citizens of an original Territory of the U.S. or of new States formed or created from Territories, have a right to bring negro slaves into this country, they have the right to do so. On the other hand, the people of the States have no such right, because the Constitution has not given them the right to prohibit it.

The sale of slaves, and the importation of persons from any foreign country, are to be controlled by the judicial tribunals, commencing with the federal tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington. This is proper. It is time that the selling, buying, and exercising of the slave trade, wherever it is carried on, be made a fruitful source of evil, making funds and promises, and heartburnings among those who should declare it to be other than better; delaying the legitimate business of the nation; at times even endangering the integrity of the Constitution itself. The settlement of these questions properly belongs to the judicial tribunals. There is no probability of their being taken, where they could be more justly or invariably settled.

The Supreme Court of the United States is the foundation of legal and judicial intelligence, and we believe it will, and will forever, one of the parts of the government. The same general intelligence which will make the Supreme Court so valuable, will not fail to make the Senate of the Union so valuable. That the provision of the Constitution concerning the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, should be carried into execution in the Territories, is all the South can ask in that behalf. In that respect, the right to legislate, in the Territories, is to be left in Congress by the Constitution; and the duty of Congress to enact, even before the passage of the compromise, the fugitive slave law, can be denied by no man, with a moderate share of intelligence and patriotism. The reasonable and just extent of this provision, correspond to it the good and patriotic of all parties, both North and South.

The Nebraska bill embodies the principles of the compromise, so triumphantly endorsed by the people, in the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency. In the perfectly anticipated contest with the New York democrats, it will favor it, as well as the influence of the Fillmore wing of the Whig party. So in the South, the democrats will support the measure; and the Whigs, always in favor of the compromise, would certainly be very inconsistent in opposing it. So, so, the whole influence of the administration, in all parts of the Union, and the whole of the compromise portion of the Whig party, will certainly be in favor of the measure. We do not think it possible for it to be defeated.

In the language of the Memphis Appeal, "We do not look for agitation, save among a few hot-blooded partisans. The bill of Senator Douglas stands upon a foundation which their most relentless hate and their most determined opposition cannot destroy one iota from its firm position. It stands upon the reiterated approbation of the whole Union, and the whole people, from one extreme of the Union to the other."

The abolitionists and slavery agitators, will, of course, oppose it; but, so far as we have an opportunity of observing, they form but a small portion of the present Congress. It is a fact, and they will become worse, and tend only to call attention to their own corruptions and illicitness - and the people will prove to be groundless.
This week we publish another article from Senator Douglass—his report, as chairman of the committee, on the bill for the establishment of a Territorial government for Nebraska—which is equally able, and is an entirely equal tribute to the memory of Mr. Walker of Wisconsin, in connection with that of Mr. Douglass. The bill is, as was to be expected, received with all the good that can be said for their support, and has been introduced and supported by a southern man. Besides, his commandings, positions, and capacity before the people of the North, and the question which is brought forward or advocated by him.

If the Nebraska bill becomes a law in its present shape, and we have reason to hope that it will, we shall find that a deep and an additional debt of gratitude to Mr. Douglass, and those who so nobly cooperate with him, and in its continued progress.

STATE OF THE UNION

We cheerfully give place, below, to the article on the subject, from the S. W. Independent, and give it to our cordial endorsement.

Mr. Douglass has stated that he will not, for a dollar, be mulattoes or slaves. He has also said that he would be a mulatto if he were a slave, and that the whole slave trade should be removed from Congress.