

THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. OF PENN.

The next quarterly session of this body will be held in Conduersport, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April next. We hope to see a full attendance at that time, and a session such as the present position of our noble cause demands.

We have been favored with an exchange with the Independent Herald of West Chester, Pa., and are very much pleased with its manly tone and judicious bearing.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—This is a subject of great interest to every taxpayer. On the first page we publish pretty full extracts from the report made to the Senate of this State by the Committee ordered for that purpose.

The first section of the bill for the sale of the public works has passed the Senate, and we have no doubt, but the entire bill will pass that body, but its fate in the House is quite doubtful.

The National Ally of Slavery.

A large majority of the men in this country who have heretofore sustained the regular nominations of the old line democracy are unquestionably opposed to the fugitive slave bill, opposed to the Baltimore platform, and opposed to the extension of Slavery into territory now free from that curse.

First.—It is a fact that the Administration is using all its influence to push through the Douglas Nebraska Bill, and thereby extend the curse of Slavery over the virgin soil of that vast Territory.

On the 27th of January, the Washington Union, which is admitted to speak by authority, said of this Nebraska Bill: "That the Democratic party is entirely pledged to this policy—the Democratic administration is pledged to carry it out—and we have witnessed with pleasure, indications that in the matter they will be sustained by National Whigs, every section of the Union."

It has, used similar language before and since, and no one having any knowledge on the subject has ever denied it. Conclusive on this point is the vote in the Senate on the passage of the bill. Of the ten Senators from the North who voted for this bill, every one of them is an Administration Democrat.

Fact second: The passage of this bill will strengthen and extend Slavery. Says the Hon. Edmund Burke, the most active old line Democrat in New Hampshire: "The Nebraska bill," he says, "if it shall pass both Houses of Congress, repeals the Missouri Compromise. And what will be the effect of such repeal? Unquestionably to revive and establish Slavery over that whole region."

That good may be brought out of evil, is very true; and if this infamous bill should pass, we shall do our best to make it an instrument of good, but the tendency of it is evil, and nothing but evil.

Fact third: The Administration, Bigler party of Pennsylvania, is the "National Ally of Slavery," and is just now exerting all its influence in favor of Douglas' Nebraska Swindle. In proof of this, read the following article from the Harrisburg Union. The italics are ours:

The meeting called at the court house on Saturday night last, to express public sentiment in relation to the Nebraska bill, was a rich affair. There is no question that the democratic sentiment in this region is in favor of the bill; but the call was not in favor of a democratic meeting, which gave the whigs and abolitionists a free ticket, of which they availed themselves, as is their custom, to produce agitation and confusion. The

fact is, very few democrats had seen the notice or knew aught of the call being made. Judge Dock, who was called to the chair in the first instance, was entirely ignorant of the meeting ten minutes before, and even when he took the chair was not fully informed of its precise object. He did the best he could under the circumstances, and adjourned the moment he discovered there was no concord among those present. A meeting was subsequently organized among the opponents of the measure, and resolutions expressing their views were passed. We do not see any necessity for further action in the premises. The whigs and abolitionists availed themselves of the occasion offered, and expressed their sentiments, which they have placed on record. The democrats are unanimous, or nearly so, in favor of the bill of Judge Douglas, and no expression of their opinion could add any strength to it in Congress. The member from this district is an old anti-mason as well as abolitionist, and we may expect his vote to be cast against the measure in defiance of any instructions from his democratic constituents. The action of the legislature might have some effect—but the mere proceedings of a town meeting can have none.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that many democrats, in and out of the legislature, have determined to hold a meeting in favor of the Nebraska bill, at the court house on Tuesday night, and that proper notice will be given. As this has been resolved upon, we trust that there will be a large turnout, and that spirited resolutions will be adopted; not that they will have any force in determining the question before Congress, but because it is necessary, when the democracy do meet, that they should sustain their character as the bold and unflinching advocates of correct principle.

All we have to say in addition, is, that notwithstanding the bone and sinew are opposed to this measure, the wire-pullers are in favor of it; and they will keep the party in subjection, or ruin it in the attempt.

Witness the vote in the Senate of this State on the motion to postpone the anti-Nebraska resolutions, when all the Administration members but two voted to postpone, which was equivalent to a vote in favor of the Douglas bill; and, the Senator from this district went with his party, in favor of Slavery.

We ask our friends to spread these facts among the people, and see what influence they will have.

HARRISBURG, MARCH 8.—The Democratic Convention this afternoon re-nominated Wm. Bigler for Governor on the first ballot; J. S. Black, Judge of the Supreme Court; and Henry S. Mott, Canal Commissioner. The Convention re-assembled and adopted a series of resolutions. An effort was made to introduce Nebraska resolutions, but they were choked off, and the Convention adjourned side die.

That is the same game that was played at Pitsburg on which we commented last week. What kind of Democracy is that, which chokes off resolutions on the most important political question of the day? What is the use in adopting resolutions on any subject if the one which overshadows every other is to receive the go-by? The simple truth is just here. The hunker politicians of this State are in favor of the Douglas bill, but they dare not say so for fear the people will not stand so much subserviency. And they would not suffer a resolution against the bill to be passed, for fear it would damage their precious bantling too much. Hence the only course left to them is to apply the gag and say nothing. Such is old line democracy in Pennsylvania.

Hon. Gerrit Smith. The election of this most radical of all Abolitionists marked an era in the anti-slavery movement. It is a sign which the Nebraska conspirators would do well to study.

We see indications all around us that the dishonorable course of the Southern Senators on this Douglas fraud will open the way for the propagation of Mr. Smith's most ultra notions. The following letter, written by one of our coolest and most impassioned citizens, speaks a language that will soon be very common should this odious Nebraska Bill become a law:

MARCH 8, 1854. GERRIT SMITH—My Dear Sir: I have your favor acknowledging the receipt of a remonstrance against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and admission of Slavery in the Territory of Nebraska, with assurance of its early presentation. You have our united thanks. We appreciate now more fully the glorious prerogative of petition—the right to be heard by our rulers. Although we live remote from your district; nevertheless we feel bound by a common attachment to the great cause of human liberty, in which so many good men are battling. Potter county watched with the most anxious solicitude the canvass of your district. She was not disappointed; and now we are permitted to see in our

national legislature a band that will inevitably leave their mark on the age in which we live. There is Chase, Wade, and Giddings, of Ohio, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, Wm. H. Seward, of your own native State—with a few other kindred spirits, that we view with great pride—all laboring earnestly to accomplish a task so long since commenced by yourself, viz.: the freedom of the general government from Slavery, the plague spot on the history of our country. We say, Go on in the full consciousness of right; we drink in every truthful sentiment that drops from your lips; thousands, ah! hundreds of thousands, do the same. The time will come when men, from the pressure of public opinion will interpret the Constitution aright. Then State Constitutions will form no barriers between the slave and his liberty; his shackles will drop from his limbs, and he will stand up a freeman.

The Way It Works. The reckless course of the Politicians at Washington in trying to force through the Nebraska swindle, is gathering a storm at the North which will soon purify the atmosphere, and sweep forever from the free States that most contemptible of all human creatures, "a Northern pro-slavery Democrat."

The evidences of this are accumulating on every hand. Even in Pennsylvania the people are beginning to repudiate the control of the natural allies of slavery.

We received the other evening from Sasquehanna County a business letter, dated March 6th, from which we make the following extract: Hunters are getting to be very scarce article here. Six months ago, at the time Wilnot made his first speech, there were a few left. Now they have entirely disappeared. The current of political opinion, like Noah's flood, has drowned the last survivor. They seemed to think when Wilnot commenced, that there was not going to be much of a shower. "Now they are dead, they have found out their mistake." Day after tomorrow the Anti-Douglas, and I might as well say Pierce meeting, comes off at Montrose. It will no doubt be a large one. The people are unanimous, determined, and enthusiastic—Wilnot will be there without fail. Henry M. Fuller, of Wilkesborough, Judge Avery, of Owego, are also expected to speak. The late reaction in public opinion to mind the lines of Bryant: "Truth crushed to earth will rise again. The coward doubts of God are hers; But Error wounded with the wither's pain, And dies amid her worshippers."

The Southern President. The honest-hearted men hereabouts who voted for Franklin Pierce under the impression that he would be the President of the American people, have doubtless become un-deceived pre this. His whole course since he was installed chief magistrate of the Nation, has been sectional, illiberal, and pro-slavery.

The following from the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer discloses the true reason why he was elected, and the work he was expected to accomplish: "Mr. Pierce was the nominee of the Southern Democracy, and he was selected with a special reference to the protection of the rights of the South. It was thought, and, as time will demonstrate, it was thought not without reason, that of all the true men of the North, Mr. Pierce possessed in largest measure the will and the capacity to arrest the encroachments of Abolitionism. His nomination was in no degree the result of chance or inconsiderate action. In giving him their support, Southern men consulted their own interests, and his unsuspected soundness on the Slavery question contributed more than anything else to his election. It was impossible, therefore, after such evidences of confidence on one side, and obligation on the other, to expect that Mr. Pierce would do otherwise than he has done in respect to the Nebraska question. In espousing the cause of the South in this controversy, he but vindicates the consistency of his public life, and redeems his pledge to the country."

We think the above is matter of fact, except the assertion that the "Southern Democracy" controlled the election. There is no doubt but the Southern Slave Power controlled his election, and have used him since as they chose, but the Democracy of the thing is not so clear.

A single act of the Administration will give the clew to its whole aim and spirit. Says the National Era: "Let us mention one fact as a specimen of a class. The leading paper of the Old-Line Democracy in Wisconsin, orthodox, long established, always recognized as a thorough party organ, recently took occasion to condemn the scheme for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. What is the result? It is deprived of the privilege it has enjoyed of printing the laws of Congress, which are now appearing by authority in two obscure prints of very limited circulation, the only merit of which is, they go for the project of Repeal!"

It is a fact worth knowing, that almost every religious newspaper in the country opposes the violation of the Missouri Compromise.

The Unity of Despots.

Nations are but members of one great family, as the brotherhood of man is universal. This family had its first Cain, despot, and murderer, in the eldest born son of Adam. And, as the original sin of the parents of our race has descended through time and spread over the face of the earth, so have the Cains of the family of man increased to strike down innocence with the arm of night.

As the universality of the brotherhood of man begins to be felt through the all-powerful agency of steam and electricity in bringing together and blending nations in sympathetic action, the passions of one great common heart vibrate around the world to the quickening impulses of great common interests of humanity. It is found that the same inborn love of liberty and hatred of oppression are common to the masses everywhere—that the same arrogant assumption of power, and disregard of the right, lurks in the breast of every tyrant, whether Czar, King, or Slave Driver, that did in the breast of the first murderer.

As science links closer the brotherly tie of nations, so tyrants are enabled to cement closer their brotherly union. Of this the history of a few years past is a striking illustration. In 1818 and '49 the down-trodden people of Europe arose in the avenging might which the people alone possess, and thrones and systems created by Kings, vanished before them like the illusions of a dream.

A day of Divine retribution seemed at hand. No crowned head rested secure upon its shoulders. But alas! the people were duped into listening to the seemingly fair offers of compromise in which the Despots professed to yield what was asked. But, whoever knew a Despot guiltless of perfidy? Yet, whoever witnessed such concert of action in the foul deed as was evinced in this case? No sooner were the people sufficiently deceived by the apparent concessions of their rulers, than the Lion of the sea-girt Isles frowned down—the Jackals of France, Austria, Prussia and the Germanic Principalities stole a march on—and, when betrayed by her best denizens, the Russian Bear arose from his den in the North and crushed Liberty in Europe. Despots rejoiced then, and glorified themselves by shooting men and whipping women for loving Liberty.

In 1850, the liberty-loving freemen of the United States alarmed at the increasing strength of the Slave Power, sought to save the vast territory acquired by the war with Mexico from its hereditary despotism by the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. But the petty plantation tyrants of the South and their servile tools of the North had been taught by their European brethren a recent lesson in duplicity not to profit thereby. They wished to compromise the matter, under the plea of justice to all; and Freedom, when basely betrayed, had to yield to their united acieim: Then American Despots rejoiced and celebrated their triumph, by hunting down, with guns and dogs, men, women, and child, every where guilty of loving Liberty.

For the last three years, the Despots of Europe and America have been engaged in a common cause—crushing out of the people the last vestige of freedom. And in events transpiring this same unity of motive and action can be traced. No sooner does the Czar, the acknowledged head of the Despotie brotherhood, enter upon a grand scheme of robbery, than his imitators here do the same. To a careless observer this concert in action may seem accidental; but to one accustomed to look upon the unity of Despotism, there appears nothing like chance in it, but the natural effect of a common interest.

The same base, selfish motives actuate Nicholas in seeking to extend the area of Serfdom, as do Senator Douglas and his associates in seeking to extend the area of Slavery. And it is full time that the people should know that Despotism is the same thing under whatever guise it may assume; that it will enslave men both black and white wherever it has the power. The laboring class of the North should consider the fact that the tyrant who lives at the expense of other men's toil, cares little whether African or Anglo Saxon blood courses their veins as long as he can debase them to the condition of brutes.

Freedom only can elevate labor to honor and respectability. Slavery always debases it to its own mean level. Slavery is steadily encroaching upon the area of freedom. What guarantee have the free laborers of the North and West that their descendants will not be finally reduced to a condition no better than serfdom by its debasing influences? Their schools, and the intelligence of the laboring men! The power that makes it a crime to teach black men to read will not scruple, when empowered to make laws, to make it criminal to teach white men. If the intelligence of the people could not save them from the outrageous fugitive slave law, and can not now prevent the Nebraska swindle, how can it be relied upon to protect them from entire subjection to the same despotism?

The cause of the enslaved is the cause of every free laborer of the world. Every inch of ground yielded to Despotism in Europe or America brings nearer the day of the free laborer's servitude. All despots are brothers and act together as such. Why then should not all men who love liberty and the right, act for their common interest and each other like brothers, as they are?

The War in the East.

The importance of the Nebraska question has led us to use most of our space for some time back, in giving our readers a full account of that movement. The war between Turkey and Russia has not made much progress however, and we shall try to keep our readers fully advised of all the important movements on the great chess board of Nations.

The following from the N. Y. Evening Post of March 9th gives a fair synopsis of the latest news from the seat of war: The arrival of the Asia at Halifax brings us intelligence of three days further progress in European affairs. No official declaration of war has yet been made by the allied powers, though it is reported in a manifesto had been agreed upon by France and England, which amounted to such a declaration, and that it would in a few days be published to the world.

No collision had yet taken place between the allied and the Russian fleets. The former were still in the Bosphorus, sending, however, an occasional vessel to convoy the Turkish traders or to watch the enemy.

The action of France and England is embarrassed by two great complications, the vacillating conduct of Austria, and the insurrection in Greece. France both wheedles and threatens Austria in the following announcement: "If the flags of France and Austria are united in the East, France will not permit any attempt to separate them beyond the Alps."

The hopes of revolutionary Italy and Hungary are bound up in this portentous declaration. If Austria sides with the Czar, then liberty may, perchance strike a blow for itself. If she allies herself with France and England, then stronger letters are to be forged for freedom. Human liberty is thus to be used by the powers of Europe. The hopes of the freemen of Italy and Hungary are basely offered in barter for Austrian aid.

In regard to the insurrection of the Greek subjects of the Sultan, the allied powers will have no difficulty, probably, in allaying that. The demands of the Christians will, no doubt, be liberally met, and their complaints satisfied. France and England are not about to fight for Turkey but against Russia. The intercession of these powers, backed by their formidable armies and fleets, will give them absolute control of Turkey.

The most liberal concessions will then be made to the demands of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. The resistance of Turkey will be impotent. It is unquestionably for the interest of western Europe and civilization, that a more liberal government should be established at Constantinople. The Christians of Turkey, being once admitted to equal political and social privileges with the Turks, will gain the ascendancy, and it is by no means an unreasonable hope, that a liberal constitutional government may be before long established in the land of the Moslem. Such a government would be the most irresistible obstruction to the progress of the Czar, whether he hungered for more of Europe or of Asia.

The Nebraska Bill Passed in the Senate. Douglas' Nebraska Bill passed the U. S. Senate on Saturday morning last, the Senate having remained in session all night. The vote stood 37 yeas to 14 nays. Ten members were absent or did not vote, and there is one vacancy.

So far, as our observation has gone, we have heard but one expression in this community in regard to this agitation of the slavery question, and that is of universal condemnation. Regarding, as almost every one did, the passage of the compromises of 1850, as the final disposition of the question, the passage of Douglas' Bill is looked upon as an outrage upon the North. The bill however has yet to pass the House before it becomes a law, and it is hoped that that body will have sufficient respect and honor for the rights and feelings of the North, to reject the enormous proposition which the Senate would have fastened upon the country.—Albany Luminary.

Very well. If the people of Lycoming look upon Douglas' bill as an outrage upon the North, as it certainly is, why don't they make that feeling manifest in a way that would assist in defeating so great an outrage? The crime is already half committed. It is in the power of the people by prompt and energetic action to prevent its consummation. Philadelphia has spoken by her solid men, a stern protest against this base proposition to violate pledged faith. Now let the people of Lycoming, and of every other county, who are opposed to the Douglas outrage, follow this example and the bill will soon be powerless for harm.

True man Smith of Connecticut, in his recent speech in the United States Senate, on the Nebraska bill, says: "I hate a Northern anti-slavery demagogue, and I hate a Southern pro-slavery demagogue. I think meanly of them all; but of all the mean reptiles which God, for some inscrutable purpose, suffers to crawl and beslime the earth, I think a Northern pro-slavery demagogue is the meanest."

The Maine Law in the House.

The business of drunken making will go on for another year in Pennsylvania. The bill for the prohibition of the liquor traffic has been killed in both houses. We gave the vote in the Senate last week. Below is the vote in the House as we found it in the Philadelphia Register: Yeas—Messrs. Abraham of Delaware, Atherton of Luzerne, Baldwin of Philadelphia, Ball of Erie, Brigham of Allegheny, Caldwell of Clearfield, Carlisle of Philadelphia county, Chamberlin of Beaver, Crane of Wayne, Cummins of Somerset, Davis of Crawford, Deegan of Sullivan, DeFrance of Mercer, Fletcher of Philadelphia county, Foster of Centre, Gallentine of Fayette, Gibbonney of Mifflin, Gwin of Butler, Hills of Erie, Hummel of Dauphin, Hott of Philadelphia county, Lowrey of Tioga, Linn of Washington, Magee of Clarion, Maguire of Huntingdon, Manderfield of Philadelphia county, M'Combs of Lawrence, M'Connell, Miller of Philadelphia county, Moore of Philadelphia county, Parko of Allegheny, Parmelee of Warren, Passmore of Bradford, Porter of Allegheny, Poulson of Philadelphia county, Roberts of Fayette, Smith of Crawford, Stewart of Butler, Ziegler of Jefferson, and Chase (Speaker) of Susquehanna—41.

Nays—Adams of Perry, Barton of Bradford, Beck of Lycoming, Beyer of Montgomery, Beyd of Philadelphia county, Bush of Northampton, Byerly of Westmoreland, Calvin of Bucks, Collins of Cambria, Cook of Westmoreland, Daugherty of Bedford, Dunning of Luzerne, Eckert of York, Edinger of Monroe, Evans of Chester, Fry of Montgomery, Gilmore of Franklin, Gray of Lancaster, Groom of Bucks, Hamilton of Allegheny, Hart of Philadelphia county, Hipple of Schuylkill, Horn Schuylkill, Hunsacker of Lancaster, Hunter of Berks, Johnson of Northampton, Knight of Philadelphia county, Lary of Lehigh, M'Kee of Cumberland, Mowly of Lebanon, Monaghan of Chester, Montgomery of Northumberland, Palmer of Montgomery, Rawlins of Lancaster, Rowe of Franklin, Sallade of Dauphin, Scott of Cambria, Shenk of Berks, Siddle of York, Simonton of Juniata, Smith of Berks, Stoelckale of Greene, Strong of Philadelphia, Struthers of Carbon, Wheeler of Chester, Wicklein of Berks, Wilson of York—52.

Absent—Messrs. Beans of Bucks, Eldred of Clinton, Bliss of Adams, Killgore of Mercer, Muse, Putney of Jefferson, and Wright of Philadelphia County—9.

By this it will be seen that one of the members from this district, Mr. Beck, voted against the bill, and the other, Mr. Eldred, did still worse—for he designedly abstained: it is remembered that both of these members secured their election by representations that they were in favor of submitting the Maine law to a vote of the people, their course since election will seem very honorable. We admit, that we did not expect anything better of them, and we hope the next time they are candidates for election no one will be deceived by the shallow pretence that such a man as John B. Beck can be relied on for any good purpose.

Nebraska in the House. When the vote was taken in the Senate on the great question of freedom or slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, only fourteen Senators were present and actually voting for freedom.

If anything can startle the free States, this ominous vote ought to startle them, and it will produce that effect. All eyes will be turned now, with intense interest, to the House of Representatives. Men will look to see how many representatives from the free States will plead newly-obtained views of the constitution, or other plausible excuses for betraying their trust, and giving a lift to one of the most damning of human oppressions; how many will be influenced by soft-spoken promises, some to be kept and more to be broken, by an administration, frightened out of its proprieties on this occasion; and above all, they will look to see how many good men and true are found standing boldly forth, in spite of threats and entreaties, of denunciations and bribes, and giving their voices and votes for liberty.

Let no representative from a free State mistake or misunderstand the position in which he is placed. Faithfulness in this instance admits of no apology. No plea can be received even in extenuation of such an offense.

Every representative of a free constituency who goes for Douglas' bill, should be considered as disqualified for holding any office of trust and honor hereafter.

Above all, every member from a non-slaveholding State, professing to be a democrat, should hesitate long before recording his vote for Douglas' bill. It is a sham democracy that volunteers to bear the standard of progressive oppression; and under that standard none but sham democrats will consent to enlist or serve.

We trust that the pitiful scene enacted in the Senate will not be repeated in the House. To see in addition to the other desertions, such men as Edward Everett stirring up the vote on this question of infinite importance, was a sad commentary on the deleterious effects of politics upon the backbones of aspiring men. Let us hope for better things from the House.—N. Y. Evening Post.