Trouble With Cuba.

The detention of the steamer Black Wartior at Havana is likely to lead, to trouble. She had cleared from Mobile to New York with a cargo of Cotton and other freight, and in accordance with custom this freight was not on the manifest exhibited at the Havana Custom House, it being understood that that form was not necessary for goods in transitu. She had no freight for Havana and was entered as in ballast, according to a form said to have been prescribed by the captain of the Port on the occasion of the ship's first visit in August 1852. To the surprise of the officers of the revenue authorities on this occasion declared the manifest, seized the ship declared her cargo confiscated, and at last dates it was in course of discharge by the Spanish officers. On the eve of a general European war, in which Spain may become involved and which will deprive her of all valuable assistance in this hemisphere from her allies, it is imprudent to say the least, concerning it, to violate established centeries to the United States and to exasperate those Cubans who already sympathize with the American people. Our government will, un-doubtedly demand an immediate explanation and redress and we should not be surprised if the consequences would prove serious. - Phil. Bulletin,

The Black Warrior Trouble.

The following Message was transmitted to the House of-Representatives, by the President in compliance with a resolution, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Af-

To the House of Representatives :- In compliance with the resolution of the House of Black Warrior at Havana, on the 28th ultimo. There have been, in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggressdress have led to protracted, and, as yet case of wrong, that it would be reasonable to ernment; but similar expectations in other judices, in any other right than that of honest cases have not been realized. The offending party is at our doors with large powers for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for repar-

The source of redress is another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints made to the home government, are but the repetition of excuses rendered by inferior oftations of misconduct. The peculiar situation litionists and the Nebraska Bill." of the parties has undoubtedly much aggrevated the annoyance and injuries which our thorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate, to its fullest extent, her responsibility Postmaster, David L Meeker. for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them she owes it to justice, and to her friendly relations. with this Government, to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of these powers, and in case of miuries, to provide for prompt redress. I have already taken measures to present to the Government of Spain the wanton outrages of the Cuban Black Warrior, and to demand immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens. In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximality to our coast, the relations which it must ever bare to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly sist with peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail. I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. It anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand. FRANKLIN PIERCE

Washington, March 15, 1854.

The Anti-Liquor Law.

The bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this State, which passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday, by a vote of 50 to 44, contains the following clause authorizing the search of premises where liquora are suspected to be kept for sale. It is the 14th section of the bill:

"That upon the oath or affirmation of two citizens of any city, borough or township, before any justice or other magistrate, that intoxicating or spirituous liquors are kept or designed for sale, and have been sold by any person, who shall be named or otherwise designated, the said magistrate shall issue his warrant of search to found thereon, he shall seize and keep them, to-gether with the vessel in which they may be contained, until final action be had thereon; but which a trading shop or house of entrenchment is not kept, shall be searched by virtue of any such warrant nor any part of such dwelling house that may be occupied by other persons than the owner or keeper of such trading shop or house of entertainment, nor any custom house or bounded warehouse of the United States, nor any ship, boat or other vessel engaged in the transportation of freight, or as common carriers.— And the liquors so seized may, upon proper proof, and full examination, be declared forfeited by the said magistrate, and if so, they shall together with the vessel containing them, or either of them, be soid for the purposes above indicated by the said Sheriff or other officer, and the pro-ceeds to go to the County Treasurer of the county in which the liquor may be seized; but if the said liquors and vessels cannot be sold, they shall be destroyed in the presence of the magistrate and the complainants. But that, if relarned to the person and place from which they may have been taken. And that no liquors imported under the laws of the United States, in the original casks, barrels or packages, nor any intended exclusively for domestic use, shall be seized by virtue of any warrant which may be issued. And from all decisions of any magistrate, either the owner or complainants may appeal to the Court of Quarter Semion or Common Pleas in the county in which the liquors may

A SEVERE SERVENCE .- Bowland A. Smith. arrested for robbing the U.S. Mail, was ar-

Montrose Pemocrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN MORTHERN PERE'A. E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS.

Montrose, March 30, 1854.

Democratic State Hominations

For Governor, WILLIAM BIGLER. OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY. For Judge of Supreme Court,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK. OF SOMORSET COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner, HENRY S MOTT.

OF PIKE COUNTY.

The Nebraska Bill. We must confess that we are not unfre quently amused at the stop thief erv, which we see almost every day put forth by the press in the interest of the Nebraska Bill.-Democrats are exhorted to beware of the Whigs and Abolitionists, who it is represented, have again combined to disturb the peace of the country by raising anew the Slavery agitation. We are not disposed to apologize for these two parties, as we have no doubt that at least they deserve much that is said of them. We have never known them to act from disinterested motives in anything when Representatives of the 10th inst, I herewith political advantage could be gained; but transmit a report of the Secretary of State we cannot but pity those who manifest so containing all the information received at the much either of ignorance, stupidity, or wilful Department in relation to the seizure of the madness and determination to déceive community, as to attempt to impress the public with the idea that all who oppose the Neion upon our commerce, and violations of the braska Bill are abolitionists or Whigs. It is rights of American citizens, and insults on a stale cry,—an attempt to gather up explothe National Flag by the Spanish authorided thunderbolts for another discharge. It ties in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain revise as unmanly as it is unjust, and false in fact. fruitless negotiations. The documents in It betrays both meanness and cowardice,these cases are voluminous, and, when pre- a disposition to sustain a sinking cause "with pared will be sent to Congress. Those now all the strength that madness lends the weak," transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure reckless of truth, reckless of honor, reckof the Black Warrior and present so clear a less of honesty, and reckless of consequences; expect full indemnity therefor, as soon as this and the men who persist in it, exhibit themunjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be selves to the discerning part of those whom made known to her Catholic Majesty's gov- they would deceive by arousing morbid prej-

In our paper to day may be found an article from the Washington Union, on this point, which we earnestly invite every Democrat to read. The latter part of the article quite fair, considering it from a Southern ficials to their superiors, in reply to represent paper. Read the article headed "The Abo-

Post-Office REMOVAL.—We learn that citizens have suffered from the Cuban authe Silver Lake Postoffice has been removed from Inomus hogors' to the house of the

> iphonian Society" will come off at Academy Hall, on Friday evening the 7th day of April next, to commence at 74 o'clock.

NEW PAPER -- We have received the first No of a new paper just started in Wilkesbarre, authorities, in the detention and seizure of the entitled " Democratic Expositor." It is a demcratic paper, and judging from this number we should say it will be a valuable auxiliary in inculcating the principles of democracy.

CORRECTION.-Last week in our notice of fire in Brooklyn township, which consumed acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the dwelling house of Hilliard Sterling, we the adoption of a policy threatening the hon- were misinformed as to its origin. The fire my integrity to the Democratic party, and or and security of these States, can long con- is supposed to have caught from the stove my friends, to pass by unexplained and unre- In this way the issue on the bill was first made pipe in the garret, and not from a stove around which were shavings, as stated in our last paper, as there was no stove thus situated in the house.

> We have received a communication from "A Contributor," but its length precludes an insertion this week. As the writer appears to be influenced in a great measure by personal feeling, and as the manner in which he discusses the subject of the "Nebraska Bill" appears to us to be far less effective than that of Judge Douglass, whose speech we published two weeks since, we have some hesitation in appropriating so much space to his communication as we necmeans desire to restrict a free discussion of charge as that he prostitutes the dignity of to withhold his approval from the measure, any public coverties any public question.

We would invite the attention of our any Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff, City Marshal, Deputy Marshal, or to any Constable, who shall proceed to search the premises, which shall be particularly described in such warrant, and if any spirituous or other intoxicating liquors, such as on steel, in the best manner, by the first artshall be mentioned in the complaint, shall be ists in this country; and being made from to his breast. I have fought his battles when daguerrectypes, the engravings are true and life like representations of their originals. that no dwelling house, in which, or in a part of Judging from the Part we have received, endeavoring to destroy his personal reputation and his Cabinet, with Justices McLean, Grier, and Catron of the U.S. Supreme Court, it is a work which by far surpasses anything we have ever seen of the kind, and is eminently worthy of public patronage. In the language of an exchange, which expresses our opinion exactly, "this is the first book of any sort that purposes to hand down to after time, in an authentic form, the portraits and characters of men distinguished in the walks of I had a right to be a candidate for that place; private life as well as of public life.

of living biographies was fortunate in the ex- but far more to the unpopularity of certain upon the trial it should appear that the liquors treme. We cannot but regard this targe newspaper editors, who espoused most warmly are not illegally kept and sold, the same shall be and splendid production as one of the most the interest of my rival in caucus, than to remarkable and valuable this country has yet any other cause.

Any of our readers who wish to examine often prayed most carnestly in his heart, to this work, can do so by calling at our office. be saved from such friends, believing, as I do,

We have upon our table a Novel sa. minded man. titled " The Secretary or Circumstantial Evidence," by the author of "Heads and Hearts," from the celebrated publishing house of De Witt & Davenport, 160 and 162 Nassau St., because I think it conflicts with the cornect raigned in the U.S. Circuit Court at New er choice works, at the store of Geo. Fuller. Country, at Beltimore, that they would "sesist Ky, to fight a duel. The cause of this un-

FOR THE DENOCRAT. Temperance Meeting in New Mil-

MESSES. ERITORS: GENTS-By request of friends, and feeling deep interest in the temperance cause, and of sustaining it by the strong arm of law, I gress from this State except one, opposed am induced to inform you, with the hope of the passage of that bill. And, if I mistake inducing others to do likewise, that the friends | not, our State Convention and our Democratof temperance in New Milford, held a meeting in the Bradley school-house on Thursday evening 16th inst. The meeting being called to order by Wm. Harding Esq., was opened by prayer, and addressed by J. B. Mc-Collum Esq. of Montrose, on the constitutionality, legality, and importance of a prohibitory liquor law, and of the importance of immediate and energetic action. The address was well received. The positions taken being sustained by close logical reasoning, and forcible illustrations, carried conviction to the mind, that something decisive should be I have, it asserts a deliberate and unmitigadone, to arrest the Gigantic, the Powerful and Insidious for that is stalking among us with his legal badge of protection, to seek out, degrade and destroy all who may be overcome by him. Citizens of Pennsylvania, arouse! The fell-destroyer of all that is fair, all that not act thus towards Mr. Polk, in reference is lovely, and all that is good, is among you, seeking for your sons and daughters, your Honorable public servants, yea! and yourselves also, that he may pilfer, rob, degrade, and destroy. Will you remain inactive ?-Will you fold your hands languidly, and let him do his work of ruin and death ! If not, Awake! Arouse to action! and speak in tones that can not be mistaken, to your Legislature now in session, that they pass a prohibitory liquor-law, that the greatest enemy of your prosperity, your peace, and your happi ness may be not only restrained, but annihi-

lated. Let your petitions go to the Legislature signed by your thousands, and tens of by the silence of a manly contempt.

E. B. CHASE. thousands entreating them to arrest the foe. Citizens of Susquehanna, will you not be heard, and felt in the struggle of the monster for life? He feels that it is his death struggle, and so it will be if we all do our duty. Let meetings be called in every Sub-District in the county. Let the subject be presented to the people in its true aspect. Let your petitions be industriously circulated, and sent to the Legislature before the question Thus confined, the peace and harmony of the of reconsideration comes to its final issue.-Let the citizens of the whole State do likewise, and when your wishes are known, your Legislature dare not, and will not, refuse to grant your request of deliverance, from the braska bill into the Senate by Judge Dougmost subtile for the most vindictive tyrant. las. The eager vehemence with which they the most cruel enemy, and greatest curse assailed that bill when it rested upon the ex-

that we have to endure.

We copy the following from the Pennsyl-

ania Patriol: Exminition An exhibition of the "Phil- headed "Mr. Speaker Chase," which seems ing me in a false position before the Democracy of the State, and I therefore solicit the in the future schemes of political aggrandizefavor of you to occupy a little space in your ment by their leaders. Upon its introduction columns, for the purpose of correcting erro- the abolitionists took the lead in opposition neous impressions. I seek no controversy to the bill. They prepared the arguments on with the Union. I am not aware of having which it was to be attacked, and sent them reated either its editors or proprietors in any other than the most kind and gentlemanly manner, and hence am entirely at a loss to considerations which promised to aid in prosecount for an ungentlemanly and unprovokd personal attack from that quarter. I have essary for the friends of the bill to meet and had too much to do with newspapers, however, to be at all annoyed, personally, by any such attack, but I cannot in silence permit unprovoked and uncalled for attacks upon prominent antagonists, and the arguments furfuted.

The substance of the charges brought against me is, that I was elected Speaker of the other. To a very considerable extent, the the House of Representatives by influences issue has retained this complexion in the disfrom Washington; that President PIERCE and some portion of his Cabinet interfered in the elections of this State and made me oppose the bill are abolitionists. The violence Speaker, while in return I have turned my and industry with which their prominent men back upon the Administration, in the true have kept up the warfare have enabled them

spirit of ingratitude. I have never supposed that President Pierce cared a fig whether I was elected Speaker of the House or not. I have not the honor of abolition enemies have occupied this promihis acquaintance, have never seen him in my nent position in the contest has made it neclife, never had any communication with him. and hence am unable to see that he should have had any interest in making me Speaker, or any inducement to have used his in- as to regard every man as an abolitionist who fluence in my behalf. I have ever been, and | could not reconcile it to his convictions of duessatily must if we insert it. We may, per- am still, a devoted friend of his administra- ty to support the bill. That any democrat haps, give it a place next week, as we by no tion, and as such, must repel so disgraceful a purpose of interferring so unwarrantably in our state Politics, as to attempt to make me Speaker of the House of Representatives. much regretted. We are aware that there readers to the "Circular" in another part of Nor did I ever have one word of communica. are democrats withholding their support, who our paper, giving the plan of a work now in tion with Judge CAMPBELL, as intimated, on course of publication, entitled "Portraits and the subject of the Speakership. I have no Memoirs of eminent Americans now living," doubt that he is my friend. I have ever all was dismay around—when intolerance. bigotry, and black-hearted calumny were containing the portraits of President Pierce among the virtuous and the good. If the Union supposes that wanton and ungenerous personal attacks upon one who is not conscious of ever having, in the remotest manner, ill-treated its editors, will eventuate in sundering the personal or political relations between Judge Campbell and myself, in my poor judgement it is wasting time and tal-

ents. I suppose, Mr. Editor, that I was made Speaker because I had the largest number of votes, never having entertained a doubt that and, so far as I am able to speak with truth and The author's conception of the great work certainty, my friends attribute my success not to "influences from Washington" at all.

> Understand me not as casting ungenerous remarks upon him. I have no doubt that he of abilitionists in connexion with the opposithat he is a generous honorable and high-

But the climax of my offending seems to be that I am hostile to the passage of the Nebraska Bill, now before Congress, Well, I thus circumscribed and limited, am opposed to that bill. I am opposed to it

But I must be "read from the party" for

my opposition to this bill because, it is al-

leged, I have placed myself in a hostile po-

sition to the National Administration! Let

us see. With Mr. Polk's Administration the

tariff of 1846 was an administration measure.

It is history that every Democrat in Con-

Legislature passed resolutions against it.

cised by the National Administration then,

from such imputations. I know not whether

ie is for or against the Nebraska bill, never

having said or written "in substance that he is

against it," and when the Union asserts that

ed falsehood. I care not whether President

Pience be for or against it. That is a mat-

ter for him to attend to. I am against it,

the Administration about a mere thing of

will be promoted by dragging my humble

name before the public, in this unprovoked manner, I shall rejoice that I can, thus ren-

The Abolitionists and the Nebraska

Bill.

We have long cherished the hope that the

passage of the compromise measures of 1850.

would result in so entire a withdrawal of the

slavery question from the two great political

agitation to the ranks of the abolitionists.-

confederacy could never be disturbed or en-

dangered by sectional agitation. That the

abolitionists themselves looked to such a re-

sult as fatal to their "occupation," was fully

manifested upon the introduction of the Ne-

act language of the Compromise of 1850, and

before the clause was inserted declaring the

Missouri Compromise inoperative and void,

showed conclusively their determination to

resist any measure which promised to place

ing the question open, to be made available

broadcast over the country, appealing earnest-ly and passionately to all the feelings and

ducing popular excitement. It became nec-

counteract the opposition; and in executing

this purpose, they found themselves engaged

in a contest in which abolitionists were their

nished by abolitionists were to be answered

up between its friends on the one side. and

the abolitionists as its leading opponents on

cussion to which it has given rise, although it

cannot with propriety be said that all who

to retain the front rank in the opposition, and

have caused the opponents of the bill to stand

in the background. The very fact that the

essarv for the advocates of the measure to di-

rect their blows at them and at the arguments.

We have never been so far misled, however,

or whig should be coerced by his convictions

to withhold his approval from the measure,

opposition with abolitionists, has been one

feature in the controversy which we have

stood side by side with us in 1848 in advoca-

ting the principle of non-intervention avowed

by our candidate for the presidency, and who

have ever been zealous supporters of the Com-promise of 1850, which have secognised and

enacted that principal. We are aware that

there are other democrats who objected to the

who have since faithfully acquiesced in it, who

are not prepared to sustain the Nebraska bill.

In our own judgement it would be unwise as

it would be unjust to regard and treat such

opponents of the measure as thereby aboli-

ionizing themselves. Such democrats, as we

understand them, recognise the principle of

non-intervention as sound, but they are not

satisfied that it should be applied to the Ne-

braska Territory. We cannot agree with

them in views which control their decision of

the question; but because of this difference of

opinion as to application of a principle in which we agree, we cannot bring ourself to

denounce them as abolitionists. Whilst we

can have no respect or charity for men who

have repudiated and "spit upon" everything

like a compromise for the settlement of the

slavery question, when they now come for-

ward, with canting hypocrisy, to talk about

the sacredness of the compact of 1820," we

can and do exercise a wholly different feeling

ly and faithfully to every compromise which has been adopted. When therefore, we speak

tion to the Nebraska bill we do not wish to

he understood as designating all who oppose

the bill as abolitionists. We rgret most deep

ly that any but abolitionists should be in the

opposition to the bill, and we will not abon-

don the hope of yet seeing the opposition

It is rumored that Mr. Cutting of N.

towards those who have ever adhered honest-

Harrisbury, March 23.

seen however that he is not satisfied with the details of the Bill, and intimates a suspicion Vas every Democrat in Pennsylvania ostra- that the Bill after all is a cheat, and that it really proposes "intervention" when it preand denounced as the abettor of Whigs and bends to discard it and that it is a serious abolitionists because he sustained the tariff of '42 against that of '46? Not at all. It is a effect legislate Slavery into the territory by new doctrine to me that any Administration pretends to keep the consciences of its party reviving the old Spanish and French laws adherents on questions that arise incidentally which were abrogated by the Act of 1820. in the affairs of the country, and I have no Mr. Cutting's motion was carried by a vot Mr. Cutting's motion was carried by a vote hesitation in defending President PIERCE

will never be reached by a vote. Mr. Ctrino. Mr. Speaker, I now move o refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and in so doing, I am animated by no sense of disrespect to the Chairman of the Committee on Territories but see no reason why I should quarrel with who has moved to refer it to his Standing Committee.

the Bill on the shelf." In all probability it

Mr. Richardson -Oh, certainly not. opinion. The Democrats of the State did MR. Curring.-Nor to any of the honorato the tariff, nor did Mr. Polk act thus towards them. I intend to abide in good It is, I believe, a matter distinctly understood faith the settlement of 1850, as a final arrangement of the slavery question, and, stanbill; and that, as far as respects any amendding on the Baltimore platform of no further agitation of the subject, oppose the Nebraska ments to the Senate bill, they can be effered Pierce's Administration the platform on through the circuitous course of referring the bill to the standing Committee on Territories. which it came into power—then am I its opof again having it placed on the Speaker's ta-ble, and, after much delay, again restoring it I have done, and if the Union supposes to precisely the position in which it is to-day. that its prosperity, politically or otherwise,

As respects the motives which are insinuated by the Chairman of the Committee against me for making this motion, I desire der it service, and shall manifest my rejoicing to have it understood that I have maintained the great principle of allowing to the people Wilmot Proviso upon the Territories, in 1847, matter that is plain to every man of practical ries as, for example, the people of Oregon, the State of the Union. or Washington to the intelligent occupiers Mr. Speaker, I say that, if men at the the West, and Eastern States, and is to be de ture disturbance. It showed, also, a fixed de- of those remote and distant districts, full lib- North will throw aside their fanaticism, their plored by every lover of his country, of freedom MR. Horkins - My attention has been ture disturbance. It showed, also, a fixed decalled to an article in the Union of this place, headed "Mr. Speaker Chase," which seems the number of discord and dissension for their own manner, and in the way which their and give to this bill a fair and candid example the number of the nu

> to me for another reason. It is supposed to suming that the BADGER proviso is retained. embody and have perfected the great and car- It is eminently a measure favorable to the dinal principle of removing from Congress, North; and upon a full and fair discussion, and transferring to the people of the Territo-in my humble judgment, it can be proved to ries, the whole subject of legislating in favor be so. of or against the institution of slavery. This

ind inestimable consequence. In any aspect of the case this is an imporrisions in it, as I have seen them in detached which require to be modified and amended cuss it elsewhere. before, in my opinion, it ought to receive the support of this House. That part of it which restrains the right of suffrage, which takes a matter of no consequence for us now to infrom the hardy pioneer and the enterprising settler that which the people of Illinois, of Iudiann, of Wisconsin, and, I believe, of other western States, have deemed advisable and cited into a sort of civil insurrection. Nevfound to be an enlightened policy that of al- ertheless, the principle of non-intervention by lowing the right of suffrage to aliens who Congress, in the matter of slavery, and the have declared their intention to become citi- right of the people of the Territories to frame zens, and who have taken an oath to support their own laws, are sound and just. Therethe Constitution of the United States and the fore it is that I desire full discussion, and provisions of the Territorial act. In my opin- above all, that when we deal with a subject ion such persons, settlers in and subduers of a which culists the sympathies and feelings of wild and remote region, ought to be entitled men so deeply, we should avoid everything not merely to the right to acquire land, but like the appearance of legislative management to participate in the councils of their new- or of parliamentary tactics. They do not beborn Territory, and to have a voice in a gov- long to a case of this magnitude. They disernment which touches so nearly their imme- parage it, and detract from its character; diate and dearest personal interests. This bill they give rise to unjust suspicions of unfair should go to the Committee of the Whole, in play, and there are enough of them abroad order that it may, at all events, in that re- already. I say, therefore, that we must have spect, be amended; for I undertake to say, full, frank, and candid discussion. that the people of the free States will insist upon the right of suffrage in favor of the set- a proper shape, is the matter to which I have Compromise of 1850 when it was passed, but tlers as a sine qua non, without which this already referred; and gentlemen more immebill ought not, and I think cannot pass.

parently all are unifed in favor of at? or will and justify their votes upon this occasion? ple opportunity to place our views before the in this bill. people of the North, through the medium of the Committee of the Whole? When we assert to them that the great principles of civil and constitutional rights—the great principles of popular government—are asserted and vindicated by this bill, shall we not have the usual opportunity of examining, discussing, ten portraits and sketches, and is complete in it and amending it in the Committee of the self. Five parts make a volume. Four volumes

Doubts have been thrown out whether or not the principle of non-intervention is really embodied in this bill; and whether, by the proviso of Mr. BADGER, which may hereafter

These are matters which I do not propose to examine or discuss at present; but the mere fact that there are different opinions upon the construction of the bill in this respect, demonstrates the propriety and the indispensable necessity of a close, severe, and thorough examination of its provisions.

Haven Connecticut on Friday last. He plead of connecticut on Friday last. He plead guilty and was sentenced by Judge Ingersoll it is a work of thrilling interest, and will be any further agitation of the slavery question, happy affair, arose out of a discussion on the to hard labor in the States prison for the term of twenty seven years.

The Senate has sent to us a bill whose cardinal principle is enveloped in a multitude of the work, so far as already published, or say volume desired, will be sent to any part of the U. Son receipt of the price, which is five dollars a three works are the work of the Union.

The Senate has sent to us a bill whose cardinal principle is enveloped in a multitude of work, so far as already published, or say volume desired, will be sent to any part of the U. Son receipt of the price, which is five dollars a three works, at the work of this union.

The Senate has sent to us a bill whose cardinal principle is enveloped in a multitude of work, so far as already published, or say works, with sontences argumentative, sentiments and will be any further agitation of the dual principle is enveloped in a multitude of work, so far as already published, or say works, at the work of the work, so far as already published, or say works, at the work of the work, so far as already published, or say works, so far as already published, or say works, at the work of the work, so far as already published, or say works, at the work of the work, so far as already published, or say works, so far as

NEBRASKA.

Below we give the remarks of Mr. Curring of New York, on his motion to refer the Nebraska Bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. C. is one of the when this Territory was ceded to the United Broadway, New York, to whom all communications are not astute lawthe State of the Union. Mr. C. is one of the when this Territory was ceded to the United Broadway, New York, to whom all communications are not astute lawthe State of the Union. Mr. C. is one of the when this Territory was ceded to the United Broadway, New York, to whom all communications are not astute lawthe state of the Union. Mr. C. is one of the when this Territory was ceded to the United Broadway, New York, to whom all communications are not astute lawthe money he will forward the work to any part
the State of the Union. Mr. C. is one of the "New York Hards," and declares himself in States, there were laws supposed to exist, or tions in regard to the publication must be ad favor of the principles of the Bill. It will be regulations and customs which originated dressed. with the former owners, the Spaniards and French, by which slavery was recognized and protected as an existing and valid institution. These laws and new usuges would still have prevailed, but for the eighth section of the act | sas Bill" held at the N. Y. & E. Hall in the in relation to the admission of Missouri as a Borough of Susquehanna, on Thursday the question whether its passage would not in State. This section was proposed to be repealed by the Senate, in order to remove any and all legislation by Congress, so as to leave chosen President, Robert H. McKune this Territory in the same condition as if it Susquehanna, A. Meyers of Harmony, and had never interfered. If Congress had never Dr. H. A. Tingley of Susquehanna Vice Prelaws would now prevail there. 110 to 95, and is regarded as having "put

existed (and but for the intervention of Congress would still have existed) prior to 1820 shall not be revived or put in force! What is this but the abolition by Congress of the meeting was ably addressed, by Eld. Hills of Spanish and French law! Is not this Con- of Jackson. The committee now reported gressional interference and congressional leg- through their chairman L. P. Hinds Esq. of who can appreciate a fact, find that if this bill shall pass, laws which were in existence de members that are associated with him. when the Territory came into possessien of the United States, and which recognized and prothat that Committee has already discussed and lected slavery in the Province of Louisiana, parellel of 36 deg. 30. min, into the Territories elaborated the subject, and have reported a are, by the action of Congress, by the BADDER of Nebraska and Kansas,—denying foreigners proviso, rendered inoperative and of no force the rights of suffrage except on 5 years residence or effect. Plain men see that in 1803, the within said territories, abrogating the solemn bill. If this be abolitionism, then am I an in Committee of the Whole on the state of laws and customs then existing recognized treaties of this government with the Indian triber bill. If this be abolitionism, then am I an in Committee of the Whole on the state of laws and customs then existing recognized within said borders and repealing the great con.

Abolitionist; and if this be opposition to Mr. the Union with as much facility as by going the condition of slavery, whilst in 1854 Conpromise of 1820 known as the Missouri comprogress proposes to declare that they shall not be deemed to be in force. Can it be denied that this is the effect of Congressional action? or can it be pretended that the BADGER pro-

ask again how it happens, if this Territory came into our possession with slavery recognized and protected within its limits, that of every organized community or Territory now, in the year 1854, if this bill passes in the right to form for themselves the laws units present shape, these provisions are obliter-der which they are to live, and which are to operate upon their happiness and prosperity careful examination of the bill, that it does gave S. A. Douglas of Ill, for his attempt to from the outset of the attempt to ingraft the extinguish and obliterate the laws and cust break the plighted faith of the nation in her treat toms prevailing in it at the time of its cession, up to this time; and I deny that there is a why then we have the principle of intervengentleman on this floor, come from what quartion upon the very face of the bill. If those ter of the Union he may, who more sincerely who deny this power to Congress are content organizations of the country as to confine its and more devotedly agrees to that principle to acquiesce in its exercise, the question may than I have hitherto and now do. It is a be quieted by the surrender of the principle. Now, sir, in my opinion, the people of the common sense, that the people of the Territory North understand but little of the real results of Oregon, for instance, are better able to de- of this bill; and therefore it is that we have vise with intelligence and discretion the laws had petitions pouring in upon us of engrinous under which they are to live, and by which bulk, containing thousands of names; we they are to be regulated, than the people of have had clergymen, separating themselves as the State of New York or of New Hampshire, a distinct class from the rest of the communior of any other remote country, either directly ty, undertaking to denounce this bill. Sir, I trol the government, the repediation of the solor through their Representatives in their lo- will venture to say that not one of these gen ema agreements, compacts and compromises by cal Legislatures, or in this body, can possibly themen, respectable as they may be in their frame for them. My doctrine is, that good proper sphere and in their appropriate calling, sense and sound principle require that we has ever even read the bill which Lnow move. should leave to those who live in the Territo- to refer to the Committee of the Whole on

own experience and knowledge of the country, ination, they must irresistibly come to the listen to the seductions of power, the smiles of and of their own necessities require; and conclusion that it is, in its results, and in the ambition, or the blandishments of monopolies there can be no reasonable doubt, except in future the best measure for the North that but to remember they represent the industry.not the view of fanatics or political agitators, that has ever been tendered. It is the South that the capital of the country and freemen not slaves. they will form and frame laws for themselves will find, in the long run, that, so far from bebetter than any we possibly can suggest for ing beneficial to them, it will be, when applied to future acquisitions, the most fatal This bill from the Senate commends itself measure that, as yet, has been proposed, as-

But the gentleman from Illinois says that object, if it can be attained, is of paramount if the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union we shall never be able to reach it. Why, sir, we all tant bill. It merits the deep consideration, know that when we are in Committee of the I may say the most anxious consideration, of Whole, by a bare simple majority of votes, every member of this House. There are pro- every bill upon the Calender preceding it may be laid aside until we reach it; and surely portions in the Globe-for the bill itself has if there is not strength enough to command a never been printed, that I am aware of, except majority in Committee of the Whole to lay recently, as I have been told, in the columns aside other bills for the purpose of taking up of the Daily Globe—there are provisions in it, this one, it is idle and a loss of time to dis-

Sir, this has become a grave and serious question. How it happened to become so, quire or examine into, but since its introduction into Congress the North would seem to have taken up arms and to have become ex-

We must bring this bill, by amendment, to diately interested, must ascertain for them-But, Mr. Speaker, by whom is it that the selves whether the BADGER proviso does or right of fully discussing this measure is de- does not involve the principle of dongressionmanded! Who are they who, after it is dis- al intervention. On that point I am not preposed of, are to take the brunt of the contest? pared to offer a decided opinion; but I must Are they the people of the South, where ap- say, that the more I have thought of it, and the more I have reflected on it, in my opinit be the representatives of the free States, ion it does conceal and contain the princiwho are hereafter to go before their people ple of intervention by Congress. It does profess to declare, that laws which existed at If we are to stem the current of fanaticism the time this Territory came into this Union upon the fields where the battles are to be shall not be revived or put in force. If that fought, shall we not have full scope and am- be so, then the principle of intervention lurks

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supposes, is, that it means nothing in the scription, and the best way to obtain it is to send

Citizens Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Susquehan na County, opposed to the "Nebraska Kan-16th inst., Stephen Frazier of Oakland was interfered, of course the French and Spanish idents, and Samuel Brush Esq. of Oakland, In this posture of affairs Mr. BADGER pro- Secretary. posed an amendment, which was carried by On motion a committee of five persons were

which it was declared that the system which appointed by the President to draft resultitions expressive of the sense of the meeting During the absence of the committee, the slation against slavery? Thus plain men, Susq., the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Whereas a bill has been introduced into the

councels of the Nation organizing that country west of the State of Missouri, and north of the mise. Therefore,

Resolved, That we believe persons coming from that this is the effect of Congressional action? In the control or can it be pretended that the Badger protivated territories should enjoy within the same viso means nothing?

If we mean to declare the principle of non-had heretofore exercised those rights in other intervention, let us do it and carry it out. I Resolved. That we view with deep concern this attempt to trample on the rights of the poor untutored Indian and deem it unworthy the action of a great and free people.

Resolved, That Gen. Sam. Houston of Texas

ties with the Indian tribes dwelling within the limits of said territories.

Resolved, That we deem the attempt to re-

peal the Missouri compromise as a breach of a most solemn compact between the Slave and non-slaveholding States, a repudiation of an agreement under the seal of the nation, given in the hands of her most distinguished statesmen and acquiesced in for a period of 34 years. Resolved, That having the fullest confidence in the integrity and ability of Hon. G. A. Gzew, we call on him to use all means he may deem prop-

er to defeat the Nebraska Kansas Bill. Resolved, That the spirrit of aggression of the slave monopoly, the attempt of slavery to comthis monster dristocratic monopoly, slavery and the corrupting influence of Slavery on the Freemens representatives, threatens a subversion of the rights and liberties of 18 Indian tribes, of all foreigners settling in the territories and the white toiling millions of the North, the South.

enting a free constituency to beware how the Resolved. That while we abhor detest and utterly repudinte the principle of extending slavery over free territory of breaking Indian treaties of denving the validity of solemn agreements, and of excluding foreigners from suffrage; yet we heartily and warmly thank those Statesmen who have been true to freedom, their country, to justice and to God!

By the request of the meeting L. P. Hinds Esq., in support of the resolutions addressed the people at length reviewing the whole history of the compromises between Freedom and Slavery-giving a vivid picture of Slavery as it now is, and as it was in the days of Jefferson and Washington, earnestly exhorting free men to wrest the government from the hands of this now monster aristocratic monoply and bring it back to the early policy of its founders. Robt. H. McKune, Eld. Blakeslee, Mr. Skinner also made remarks in opposition to the Nebraska Bill.

After a motion to publish the proceedings the meeting adjourned.

STEPHEN FRAZIER, President. SAMUEL BRUSH, Sec'y.

Pennsylbania Legislature.

HARRISDURG, March 22. SENATE.—The Senate took up on their final passage, the joint resolutions against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. McClintock spoke at some length in favor of the resolutions. Messrs. E. W. Hamlin and Jamison follow

ed in opposition to them, The question was then taken, and the resolutions passed finally-yeas 18, navs 15, the vote being the same as that on second reading yesterday.

The Senate their proceeded to the consideration of the bill prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The eight section, relating to the search f private dwellings was restored in a modified form, and adopted—yeas 20, nays 13. The thirty-one gallon clause was struck

A new section was offered submitting the uestion to a vote of the people. The question on the amendment still pen-

The Senate adjourned.

Afternoon Session .- The Senate re-assembled at 3 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the bill to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The section submitting the enforcement of

the law to a vote of the people, was opposed by Mesars, Evans, Price, Buckalew and oth-Mesers, Quiggle, Darsie, Crabb, Hamilton, Kunkel, and others, advocated the amend-

ment, and it was finally adopted—yeas 21, navs 9. The bill then passed second reading. A motion was made to suspend the rule, and

that the bill be read a third time, but it was lost—ayes 19, nays 13—two-thirds voting in

The Senate adjourned. House.—Several unimportant bills were A bill was read in place to authorize, the Governor to sell she public works of the State to the Pennsylvania Railroad Comps.

nv. and to authorize the Company to pur-

The previous question was called, and the final passage of the bill being put, the bill passed—yeas 50, naya 44. Mosers, Carlisle, Hart, Hillier, Manderfield,