## FLOUTEVOSE encortat.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL-DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND MORALITY.

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Montrose, Susquehanna County, Penn'a, Thursday Morning, April 20, 1854

Volume 11, Anmber 18

## Selected Poetry.

THE VILLAGE.

Oh, a pleasant spot is our village home,
By the side of you peace ful stream,
Where the waters glide o'er the pebbles white Like thoughts through a peaceful dream;
Where the winds sweep by with a silvery sigh
O'er the rich, unfolding flowers,
And the wild bird singeth its sweetest song
In our beautiful forest bowers, That stand all mantled in glorious green, Round this village church of ours.

The mountain darkens the river's breast With its shining robes of green,
And far, far down in the water's depth,
Its shadow is dimly seen:
With the cedar spreading its boughs afar,
And the willow drooping low,
Just lightly touching the sparkling waves,
As onward they softly go,
Half mirthful hailing the ripples bright.
As they togs them to and fro As they toss them to and fro.

A quiet spot is our village home,
When tools of day are done,
When the wearied ones from work return
To their hearth-stones one by one;
No revel shouts on the air are heard, From taverns close and dim, No sound is heard on the stilly night, Save the villigers evening hymn;

The wine-cup stands on the shelf untouched

And dry is the goblet's brim.

No splendid mansion is reared on high In this village church of ours, But humble, lovely cots have we, Encircled with vines and flowers; The windows are mantled with roses bright, And the jessamine pure and fair, Which the maidens gather at oventide
To wreath in their braided hair.

There are lovelier homes on this earth, I know There are loftier cots than ours, There are richer scenes, there are softer Though their windows in grandeur gleam,
Though their windows in grandeur gleam,
Though the scenes around them be brighter far,
Than the poet's or painter's dream,
No pleas to our become can be so dear. io place to our bosom can be so dear As our home by the willowy stream.

## Educational.

Susquehanna County Teacher's Association.

The Susquehanna County Teacher's Association held its fifth session at the meeting afternoon and evening, March 3d, 1854. The Association was called to order by the President, and the Rev. Willard Richardson

There being no miscellaneous business E. E. Guild, to address the meeting which he the necessity of repeating the reproof?

Proceeded to do in a lecture of uncommon that the reproof is a lecture tained the author's well known reputation for independent thinking and practical rea-

The chairman of the Business Committee then submitted a formal report on Text Books which was laid on the table. On motion it was then taken up and considered in committe of the whole. The Association was addressed by S. U. Hamilton, C. W. Deans, W. W. Haywood, S. J. Northrop, S. W. Tewks bury, B. F. Tewksbury, S. T. Scott and Rev. W. Richardson. On motion the discussion was then laid over and the Association adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening EVENING SESSION.

After partaking of refreshments furnished by the good friends of education living near by, the Association again assembled and was

over indefinitely; but after some discussion olution expressive of the sense of the Association on the subject of text books, and report

In the absence of the Committee, the propriety of having a Teacher's Institute and the time it should be held, was taken up and discussed by Wm. W. Haywood, B.F. Tewksbury, C. W. Deans and S. T. Scott, with uncommon unanimity of feeling and sentiment

The Committee on resolutions and a list of text books, now gave notice that they were men know not what they are talking about; ling to revoke his action, and would use his ready to report, and presented the following it is evident that they ought to be rebuked, endeavors to induce the House to send the through their Chairman, S. U. Hamilton, and required to confine themselves to their bill back to the Senate. Mr. Douglas said

which was unanimously adopted. Whereas, In our opinion the want of uniformity in text books is the greatest hindrance to the success of our common schools:

sideration of Directors, Teachers, and the community generally—hoping that by such consideration and future discussion we may conclude upon some series of books worth

Mitchel's with outline maps.

Arithmatic, Mental—Colburn's, Emerson's

or Thompson's. sequel, Thompson's or Perkin's.

Grammar Bullion's, Brown's, Smith's or of the United States to petition Congress up on all political ones, they must receive as

best advantage. Miscellaneous business being next called

for by the President, B. F. Tewksbury offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due to the Rev. E. E. Guild, for the

The attendance on the meeting in the afternoon was exceedingly meagre, many not seeming to be fully award of the true charac-It manifested its deep and heartfelt interest in the course of universal popular education

By unanimous consent it was agreed that the next meeting be held at Montrose on the 1854.

The thanks of the Association are tendered to the liberal proprietors who proffered it arch ample accommodations for its meeting. The meeting then adjourned to meet as above stated.

S. T. SCOTT, Pres. B. F. TEWKSBURY, Sec.

We publish by request the following memorial to Congress, signed by a large number of the New England clergy, with the re- to the receipt of a memorial couched in such marks of several Senators, upon its presenta-terms, and professing to speak by any such

ment. We extract the following :- "And do would almost submit to their rebuke for an they think to intimidate the Senate, and the act porformed in his official capacity. But Representatives of this great Republic, by their blasphemous assumption of the name of the and sacred calling; and when they abanthe report of last meeting which was acceptand of the fiery indignation of the Lord Who would have thought that so soon after the rebake they received from the Senate a presented for the consideration of the Asso- few years ago, on the subject of the Sumlay ciation, the President called upon the Rev. Mail, they would again impose on that body

try, that these religious aspirants have couchclearness, strength, and originality. We're of their remonstrance in as extravagant and frain from giving a synopsis of it as the lec- insulting language as they have. It will do turer partially consented to furnish it for publimore to open the eyes of the community in lication. Suffice it to say that it amply sus- regard to their dictatorial spirit, than volumes which might have been written."

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled-The undersigned clergymen, of different de-

ominations, in New England hereby in the name of the Almighty God and in his presence, do solknown as the Nebraska Bill, or any repeal or Senate, modification of the existing legal prohibitions Wr. I against slavery in that part of our national domain which it is proposed to organize into the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. We promeasure full of danger to the peace, and even existence, of our beloved Union, and exposing

us to the righteous, judgments of the Almighty and your protestants as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Boston, this 1st day of March, A. D.

On motion the discussion on text books was and following the lead of a circular which ble in pointed waters or the pool of politics.

again taken up and S. U. Hamilton address was calculated to mislead and deceive the He would agree with the Senator if he thought ed the committee thereon. W. W. Hay public. They have here came forward with the pool of politics was any more polluted wood then moved that the subject be laid an atrocious falsehood and an atrocious cal- than the stagnant waters of contradictory he withdrew his motion and B. F. Tewksbury erable and corrupting influence of party poli- lucid, clear, healthy and beneficial than the moved that S. U. Hamilton, C. W. Deans, ties. It matters not whether they have misand A. B. Kent be appointed to draft a rest led the whole of the people of New England, ter. It matters not whether the misrepresena list of school books for the consideration of fined to a few-I hold it is our duty to expose tion, who was a brother clergyman, whose Directors, Teachers, and the public general- the conduct of men who, either from ignorof their duties. I held that this Senate is as with instructions to require and report to the capable of judging whicher our action in Senate whether the Nebraska bill was a viovolves moral turnitude, whether it involves lation of the law of God, and whether the subversion of morals, whether it subjects Senate was in danger of having invoked the these political preachers who do not under-

stand the question. It is evident that these vocation, instead of neglecting their holy re- the abolition address put forth by members of ligion, violating its sacred principles of truth Congress had called upon the ministers of and honor, and getting up a document here the Gospel to rise and rebuke this bill as a which is offensive, and which no gentleman violation of plighted faith, &c, and clergycan endorse without violating all the rules of men, in obedience to that call, were engaged courtesy, of propriety and of honor. There in getting up protests founded upon the false of our meeting." best endeavors to procure the adoption of a uniformity of books in the schools of this county; and as a preparatory step, we suggest the following list of books for the consideration of Directors, Teachers, and the community generally—hoping that by such it credit in the country.

it credit in the country.

This memorial, sign-have the supreme right to determine and proed by three thousand ministers of the Living nounce the will of God on all subjects: and of general adoption in our common schools. God—his vicegerents on earth, was evidence that the people were deeply moved by it.—
Text Books. Spelling—Towns, Sander's or Mandeville's that the people were deeply moved by it.—
of Congress? It was an attempt to set up a the the terms regulating the meeting between the Reading—Towns, Sander's or Mandeville's the same political rights as other men. All legislation of the country in the hands and flon. F. B. Cutting and Hon. J. C. Breckenseries. Reading—Towns, Sander's or Mandeville's the same political rights as other men. All legislation of the country in the names and citizens had a right to petition and that right could not be denied. By becoming ministatempt than this was ever made by any litchels's with outline maps.

Arithmatic, Mental—Colburn's, Emerson's or Thompson's.

Attilippatic, Written—Adam's, Colburn's Enterson's and the same political rights as other men. All legislation of the country in the names and long. It is not only on religious subjects, but also up-the country in the names and long. It is not only on religious subjects, but also up-the country in the names and long. It is not only on religious subjects, but also up-the country in the names and long. It is not only on religious subjects, but also up-the country in the names and long. It is not only on religious subjects, but also up-the country in the names and long. It is not only on account to political rights as other men. All legislation of the country in the names, and long. It is not only on account to political rights as other men. All legislation of the country in the names, and long in the country in the names, and long. It is not only on seven male subjects of the country in the names, and long in the charnel, to political rights. Washington, March 30, 1854—2 o'clock.

Washington

tion of the Senate, in anticipation, or after it he was sure that there could not be found tion are due to the Rev. E. E. Guild, for the has taken place. They do not stop there, throughout the country any other body of able and satisfactory manner in which he in their character as ministers, they have the men of equal number who had more ignordischarged his duty in capacity of a lecturer temerity to threaten the Senate with the ven- ance upon this one subject upon which

ministers of the Gospel declare to be come when not a man could be found who would mitted by an act of this body. He objected say he ever was opposed to the great Ameri-

Baptist cause," in which is a long editorial grace, he moved, as the proper course, that THE COMMESPONDENCE—ARRANGEMENTS FOR article, denouncing in severe iterms the pre-sumption of ministers of the Gospel in med-dling with the medial be not received.

Mr. BUTLER said he had always on tortained the highest respect for the ministers of the dling with the affairs of the U. S. Govern- Gospel. His respect was so high that he that respect was for them in their appropri

> the turbid pool of political strife, his respect no longer continued. These memorialists have quitted the pulpit, and have taken their place in the political arena, and they speak s viceregents of God on earth, and presume n His name solemly to pronounce upon the Senate the judgment of the Almighty. He could no longer respect them, when they themselves abandoned their sacred duties. When they had abandoned the religion which they professed—the religion which was typi-fied by the meek and lowly Lamb, and took up the character of the political lion, going

round, seeking whom they might devour, they do violence to the gospel and the religion of our Saviour. He knew not what more was to be done than that Senators should express their condemnation of this proceeding. emply protest against the passage of what is He thought they deserved the consure of the Mr. Petit, of Ia., said he was in favor of the largest liberty to petition, provided they were respectful. His first objection to the memorial was, that it was out of time and test against it as a great moral wrong—as a inemorial was, that it was out of time and breach of faith eminently injurious to the moral too late to affect any action on that bill, principles of the community, and subversive of which had passed the Senate, in all probabil-

all confidence in national engagements—as a ity never to return. The Senate had, done the deed, and now deserved the righteous judgment of heaven. It would seem that this righteous judgment meant pains, torments, and punishments; but he expected it would be one full of approval for the deed The Senator from South Carolina said he had Mr. Douglas Said Yet here we find a great respect for clergymen so long as their umny against this body, and prostituted the theology in which these clergymen lived. He believed the pool of politics far more Hel stagnant waters which surrounded the contradictory creeds and dogmas of these men, and drawn them into their pool of dirty wa- no two of whom could agree upon any parter. It matters not whether the misrepresenticular point of theology. The Senate had tation has taken a broad scope, or been con- an officer chosen for his ability and information of the control of the duty it was to expound divine law to the ance, or wilful fulse knowledge, will avail Senate, and he would therefore, if motion be themselves of their sacred calling to arraign in order, move to refer this memorial to the the conduct of Senators here in the discharge Rev. Henry Slicer, Chaplain of the Senate, us to the judgment of the Almighty, as are judgment and condemnation of Heaven in passing it. (Loud laughter.) If Mr. Slicer decided in the affirmative, he would be wil-

on any subject properly before them was out the divine will whatever they received from which he hoped never to see denied. All the Church. If this pretention of the clergy omy, and Hygiene.

Resolved, That we are well aware that ted with the respect due to them. He hoped there are many good books, not named above but our object is to ascertain what books treat such petitions otherwise. The memorial speak in the name of the Almighty, and in that name protests against the bill. It tells thers. It came from a class of persons who Congress plainly that the gates of heaven laid aside the character of American citizens are glosed unless we obey the beliests of the and address their petitions as ministers of the abolitionists. He had great respect for eler-Gospel—they petition as ministers of the Gos- gymen, and for their calling. He had no el and not as citizens. As ministers of the doubt but these memoralists were men of ospel they come here, and denounce the act | learning, intelligence and respectability; but

before it.

Resolved, That the principles presented and they profess to serve. Such language was lad ever read the history of the act of illustrated by the lecturer form the only not respectful, coming from any petitioners, 1820? Not one. How many of them had true basis of educational improvement and Ministers of the Gospel, as such, were undevertend the history and votes of the Norknown to the constitution, or to our forms of them States repudiating at the time of the government, and God forbid they should be adoption of that very act! Not one. known to it. It was the wise policy of our How many of them had ever read the fathers, and it had been the universal desire votes and proceedings of the act of 1850? of all the people, to Keep all the ministers of Notione. Yet they profess to speak the will ter of the Association; but in the evening the the Gospel, as such; and the government, as of God upon a subject in relation to which assemblage exceeded all expectations, being wide apart as possible, and the wisdom of they are professionally ignorant. They speak larger, by far, than at any previous meeting. that policy was made manifest to day by the of the saucity of national engagements. Did they manifested its deep and heartfelt interest paper now lying on the table. The history any one of these three thousand preachers of the world had shown the evils of recogni- tell their people in 1850, when the fugitive in the course of universal popular education zing ministers of the Gospel as forming any slave law was resisted by force, that it was by an attentive listening to the proceedings part of the government. In all countrys and their duty to obey it on the ground that it of the Association till nearly ten o'clock at in all times, when vested with power, they was a national engagement of the constitunight.

On this ocasion they come here, and in the they tell their people that the Senate did name of the Almighty God they invoke his right in passing that act, and in carrying out the next meeting be held at Montrose on the vengeance upon us for our action on a political national engagement? Not one. If it was afternoon and evening of Monday, April 24th it al measure: Let three thousand citizens of part of the duty of these three thousand cler-New England, or three hundred thousand, or all of New England, come here, and, as citizens of the United States protest as is their when in Boston the law was openly resisted by force! They were silent. But now at the bidding of the abolition junta in Conmen do not come here as citizens: they come gress they come forward and arraign the here as ministers of God—his vicegerents, as Senate of the United States in the name of the Senator from Texas said, or vice-gerents, as he probably meant—and as servants of the Almighty. He cared nothing personally the Probably meant—and as servants of for this or many other insults caused by the their Divine Master, and in his name protest addresses of abolition confederates. He against a great moral wrong, which they as could bide his time; the day would come

tion. We copy it from the "Signs of the authority. Without any disrespect for the The Cutting and Breckenridge DifTimes," a paper "devoted to the Old School cloth, which to say the least, they do not

A DUEL-FINAL SETTLEMENT.

an principle of self-government.

NO. I. Mr. Cutting to Mr. Breckenridge. Washington, March 27, 1854. Hon. J. C. Breekenridge-Sir-In the

ourse of the debate in the House this mornng, in reply to what I considered to be a lescried that what I had suo a giment, you I now call upon you to retract this asserentleman to another.

This will be handed to you by my friend ing party.

7. Maurice, who is authorized to receive your

6. The pistols are to be loaded with the or-Mr. Maurice, who is authorized to receive your answer, and to act for me. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. B. CUTTING. [Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

Mr. Breckenridge to Mr. Cutting. Washington City, March 27, 1854. Sir -Your note of this date, by the hands f the Hon. James Maurice, is this moment

The word to which you except having been bunded on one personally applied by you to me which I consider improper and offensive, cannot be withdrawn while the cause of it remains. Respectfully, your obedient servant, John C. Breckenbidge. Hon. F. B. Cutting, Washington City.

[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins. Mr. Cutting to Mr. Breckenridge. WASHINGTON, March 28, 1854. Hon. J. C. Breckenridge—Sir-Your note of last night, in answer to mine, was handed to me at too late an hour to admit then of a

reply.

The expression to which you object was ap plied by me in the course of what I consider ed to be a legitimate criticism upon a part of your argument, and was not intended to be personal in its character, nor, in my opinion, when considered in connection with my remarks, does it justly admit of that construc-

I therefore have to reiterate the demand already made. Very respectfully, your obedient servant F. B. Cutting.

[Eudorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins. [ Hawkins, who declined to receive it.]

Mr. Breckenridge to Mr. Cutting. Washington City, March 28, 1854. Hon. F. B. Cutting-Sir-Having received your note last night at a very late hour, I had no time to consult a friend to whom I would refer the Hon. Mr. Maurice, to embrace the afternative offered by your note, and arrange the terms of our meeting, until this morning. My friend Col. Hawkins will present this note, and act for me in the matter.

I have the honor to remain your obedient John C. Breckenridge. servant [Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

Mr. Cutting to Mr. Breckenridge. WASHINGTON, March 28, 1854. Hon, J. C. Breckenridge-Sir;-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning, in which you refer me to you friend Col. Hawkins, to "arrange the terms

Col. Hawkins to Col. Monroe.

Mr. Mason sain.—The right of all citizens not only on religious subjects, but also up from the city of Washington.

and one round ball. The distance shall be sixty paces.

The parties shall stand erect, with their feet not more than twelve inches apart. The weapons shall be placed in the hands of the principals by their respective seconds, cocked, with the butt to the shoulder, the muzzle pointing to the ground, not more than

three feet from the left toe. The word shall be given in the following manner:-Gentlemen, are you ready? Fire one two three with a pause of at least one second between the words. Neither party shall be at liberty to raise his piece before the word fire, or after the word three. If the parties are ready, no response shall be given; if not ready, he will respond promptly, not

Before the parties are armed, the word shall be given in blank by the second, who has won it, in as nearly the same manner as it will be given when they are to fire. The choice of position and the giving of the

word shall be determined by lot; the parties holding the same position so long as the fight may continue. But previous to each fire the seconds shall again cast lots for the word.
Respectfully, your ob't servant,
T.T. Hawkins.
[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

No vii. Col. Monroe to Col. Hawkins. Washington, March 29, 1854. Sir—I requested a statement embodying your views of the terms of the meeting of Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Cutting, with the hope that our views would coincide as to the weapons, distance, &c. But as the weapon selected is one with which my principal is wholly unacquainted, and the terms otherwise objectionable, it becomes my duty to stand on our rights as the challenged party, and I

fowing:--Proposed terms of the meeting between the

am under the necessity of proposing the fol-

2. Weapons to be the ordinary duelling

pistols; distance ten paces; pistols to be held downwards in a perpendicular direction. 3. The choice of weapons and giving of the word are each to be decided by let, in a manner to be agreed upon by the seconds
4. The word is to be given in the following manner;-"Gentlemen, are you ready?" (upon each party responding "ready,") "firemore than two seconds to elapse between each word from "fire" to "halt."

5. Neither party shall be permitted to elevate his pistol from a perpendicular position I now call upon you to retract this asserby the second of the adversary of the offend-

dinary charge of powder and one round ball, each to be loaded alike, by some person or persons to lie selected, by and under the supervsion of the respective seconds 7. The positions having been marked out by the seconds, the choice thereof is to be de-

cided by lot. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAS: MONROE. [Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

Col. Hawkins to Col. Monroe. WASHINGTON, March 29, 1854, 10 P. M. Col. Jas. Monroe-Sir:-I have the honor acknowledge the receipt of your note of

There seems to be a misapprehension as to the relative positions of Mr. Breckenridge and the Hon. Mr. Cutting. Mr. Breckenridge, I am confident, considers himself the challenged, not the challenging party. I never entertained the idea that my principal occupied any other attitude.

Under these circumstances, I conceive that to him on which the correspondence is based. I have the honor to remain, with assuranc-

es of high respect, your obedient servant, [Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

Col. Monroe to Col. Hawkins.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1854. Col. T. T. Hawkins-Sir:--In reply to your note of this date. I have the honor to say This letter was shown by Mr. Maurice to that, in my opinion, the misapprehension to which you allude has arisen from a misconception of the exact character of Mr. Cutting's

On referring to that note, I find that Mr. Cutting uses the following language:—"In the course of the debate in the House this morning, in reply to what I considered to be a legitimate criticism upon your argument, you asserted that what I had said was false. I now call upon you to retract this assertion, or make the explanation due from one gen-

I am not able to regard this in the light of challenge, and I am confident it was not so regarded by my principal, nor did it seem to be so considered by Mr. Breckenridge in his reply of the same date.

To enable me, however, to speak with certainty on this point, I wish to confer with my principal, and will apprise you of the result of that conference to-morrow morning. I have the honor to be, your obelient ser JAS. MONROE. [Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

NO. X. Col. Monroe to Col. Hawkins. Washington, March 30, 1854. Col. T. T. Hawkins-Sir : I have the honor to apprise you that on conferring with my principal, I am authorized to say that the view taken by me of Mr. Cuttings original note as expressed in my note to you last evening, is

correct. I have the honor to be, your obedi-

T. T. HAWKINS.

[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

Col. Monroe to Col. Hawkins.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1854. Col. T. T. Hawkins-Sir:-In answer to our note of this date, referring me to Mr. Breckenridge's of the 27th inst. to Mr. Cutting, I have the honor to enclose to you the reply which Mr. Cutting made to that note the next morning, and which when then tendered to you, you declined to receive, and which I beg leave to request you will now present to your principal.

I remain, with assurances of high respect, your obedient servant, Jas. Monnoe. [Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins. No. XIII.

Col. Hawkins to Col. Monroe. Washington, March 30, 6 o'clock.

Col. James Monroe—Sir:—I have just re-ceived your note enclosing one from Mr. Cutting to Mr. Breckenridge, which was shown to me on the 28th instant by Maurice, and which, in my judgment, could not be received as I considered a challenge then pending between the parties, and it would involve an impropriety to receive it before the delivery and parties, and it would involve an impropriety to receive it before the delivery word from me.

of my principal's response.

I will deliver Mr. Cutting's note to Mr.
Breckenridge to-night, and hand his answer o you in the morning. I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant, T. T. HAWKINS.
[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

> NO. XIV. Mr. Breckenridge to Mr. Cutting. Washington City, March 30, 1854, 10 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. F.B. Cutting—Sir:—The correspondence between Col. Monroe and Col. Hawkins, our respective friends, has been submitted to Proposed terms of the meeting between the Hon. J. C. Breckenridge and the Hon. F. B. Gutting—

1. The parties are to meet at —, in the State of ——, at — o'clock, on the — day of March; instant.

2. Weapons to be the ordinary duelling. In reply to that note, I state that the disa-

vowal it contains of an intention on your part to be personal in the language which led to my remark, is satisfactory, and I willingly withdraw the expressions which I used in rethem utterance. Permit me to express my regret that any

isunderstanding should have occurred beween us, and my gratification at its explana-I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedi-JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE. [Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

Mr. Cutting to Mr. Breckenridge Washington, March 31, 1854. Hon. J. C. Breckenridge—Sir:—Your note flast evening has been handed to me by Col.

I take pleasure in acknowledging its receipt and the gratification I feel that the causes which originated the correspondence referred to in it, have ceased to exist. Reciprocating the sentiments of regret that any misunderstanding should have taken place, and of satisfaction at its happy explanation. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient ervant.

F. B. Cutting. [Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

REMARKS OF MR. M'CLIATOCK

OF ALLEGENY COUNTY, On the final passage of the joint resolutions against the passage of the Nebraska bill. MR. SPEAKER -Before the vote is taken on the resolutions, which I am sure, have parted | them by "Stealing fire from the Sun." long repose on our files, I propose to say a

the rights appertaining by custom to the chal- ositions, that will not fail to be endorsed by enged party belong to Mr. Breckenridge, who the people of this Commonwealth, hamely stands only in a defensive position, and not to that the compact or compromise of 1820, is Mr. Cutting, who addressed the original note still unrepealed, and should remain unrepealed "now and forever."

Viewing the Compromise act of 1850, a finality on the perplexing subject of slavery, and recognized as such by the Baltimore the country at that period.

ve branch, and was the first to stretch her involved, "without fear, favor or affection." and toward the national ark, to insure its ready and vigorous to repress the agitation nmates that the waters were subsiding. She submitted to unpalatable, if not obnox- troduction of the Nebraska bill into Conous requirements, out of fealty to the Union, and with the promise, that thenceforward,

rious future; when the law of 1850, after re-sistance in various sections, had been prompt-ly executed, the fire of agitation is again illuminated with acts of peace, philanthrophy kindled, threatening to apply the torch to and patriotism-as a citizen of a great naour matchless institutions.

braska and Kansas into territories, and if any its mexampled past; the duty is made promongressional action has interfered with the validity of the Missouri compromise, as is al- feality I profess toward her institutions, by eged by those who have charge of the mat- the necessity of preventing constant and ruter, where was the necessity for a word, or inous changes in her fundamental laws, and a line, in the territorial bill to raise the ques- finally by a desire to resist encroachments on

Sir, I admire the bold and open projector where good can be effected. I cannot land the Ephisian copyist, where nothing but ruin and with the hearts best will, that I must repromises to follow his reckless course.

There appears to be an aim, beyond the Douglas' bill. In itself, it is almost impracticable, both climate and topography presenting obstacles to the successful introduction of any other than free labor; at least it is so judged from the unnecessary haste in anticipating a population demanding a territorial

Whether this bill passes or not, the manu-[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

[Should it be defeated, the spirit of conquest position than we are, and will lead them—if will turn the ngitation into another channel, to nothing else—to cool and deliberate judge—will turn the desired weal may be reached.

[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. Hawkins.

[Col. Hawkins to Col. Monroe.

[Col. Hawkins to Col. Monroe.]

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The weapons shall be the ordinary rifle, of language used in debate; I have merely to when you may find that beyond a certain commonly known as the Western rifle, which shall be charged with one charge of powller Cutting of the 27th of March. I remain with the people,) may be found to advocate the assurances of high esteem, your obedient ser- dissolution of the Union, without the fear of the cry of treason to startle them into "a so-ber second thought." Sir, I thank God that my country has hope beyond Mason and Dix-on's line, and that there, sir, in the much ibused and misrepresented south, we have numane masters and patriotic servants, devoted to the best interests of the Union, who will join in the sentiment in a shout of inspir-

ing nationality and admiration - "the Union,

one and inseparable, now and forever." Sir, I admired the ingenious and eloquent argument of the gentleman from Columbia, and was fully prepared for the sentiments he uttered. He proved himself no unworthy fol-lower of his illustrious prototype, and that like him he was a northern man with southern principles. He puts aside gracefully the old-fashioned northern truths, expresses no horror of human servitude, and but carries ont his theory by apparently countenancing that repudiation of public faith and congressional enactments, in the exercise of his own judicial jugdment. At least such is a fair inference when you find him treating the ordinance of 1787, and the compromises of 1820 and 1850, as so many uscless foot-balls. These points

word from me. The gentleman from Columbia, with a sophistry that may be pardonable in a lawyer or speculating philosopher, but without the ingenuousness of the stateman, following in the path of pro-slavery orators, although his language might forbid the construction, leads the hearer to believe that the law admitting New Mexico and Utah as territories expunged the compromise of 1820. He used language similar to that of Mr. Douglas: "They say my bill annuls the Missouri compromise. If it does, it has hardly been done by the act of 1850, for these words were copied from the act of 1850, for when he was interrupted by the inquiry, "why did you do it over again," Mr. D. promised to come to that point directly,

but never reached it. Sir, the compromise of 1850 did not wipe the Missouri act from the statute book. The course of the Senator refutes the declaration, when he finds necessity to advocate another blow on its integrity. Yet, sir it is desired to wine out all the advantages of the compromise from the reach of the North, whilst the South are already in full enjoyment of more ply. A similar declaration at the moment than their share of the advantages of the comshould be considered as sacred as an act of parliament or "magna charta" itself.

Sir, the abstract question of the right of the people to make their own laws, is not a debatable question. The universal sentiment is affirmative but from the conventional arrangements of those who have preceded us, our linghantedied if we deem it dishonor to

Society is formed by compromises, and the nutual giving up of natural right. It is so with the comity of nations, and our first moments of national existence and national independence were distinguished by patriotic submissions and sacrifices. Sir, when solemn egislative acts can be passed to-day, under the auspices of the master-minds of the land, with the promise of permanency fresh upon their lips, and to-morrow be violated with impunity, the cords that bind the States togethe er as an harmonious whole, will soon have been severed, and chaos be made to rule the day. Our institutions are sustained by moral force, and not by awe of bristling bayonets. Do not then weaken them by a reckless immorality-but pray the God of Nations to stay the fury that must follow a departure from duty, and thus release the advocates of this measure from the "rock" to which they are bound in "frigid chains," and from which the

Senator from Columbia will fail to deliver with none of the elements of success by their long repose on our files, I propose to say a from Dauplin to give a political complexion to the decision of this question, without reputified constitute plain and intelligible prop-diating his purpose. At this moment it is ungenerous to make so serious a charge, as to the views of either the President or his distinguished Cabinet. He will fail to point out any record of this alleged charge of Sentiment at Washington. It has always been my effort to resist the dangerous errors of extremes—to allay the storms that threaten to break up the peace and harmony of the counplatform of 1852, I am constrained to resist try to conform to the wise counsel of the every effort to revive the perilous agitation faith of the republic, by avoiding all geothat threatened the peace and happiness of graphical differences, and I am yet found here in my place on this floor, regardless of Pennsylvania stood foremost with the ol- what others may think where a principal is consequent to the attempt made by the ingress, and to ward off, as far as lies in my feeble power, this attempt to reduce the area of freedom. Sir, I feel this readiness and disl geographical differences should cease.

At the very moment of repose, when the position imposed on me, not only as a Penncountry was dreaming of a brilliant and glo-sylvanian, but as a citizen of the nation, as a tion that promises in its future greater bril-No objection exists to the erection of Ne- liancy and glory than has been witnessed in inent by the love I bear mankind, by the her charter of freedom. Sir, I bow to present laws, even where

slavery is protected, whilst it is right, proper,

sist its further advance. The gentleman from Columbia charged the adoption of the principle involved in Mr. agilation on the present occasion, to the mover of these resolutions. Sir does not that Senator know that the storm clouds that arose in the Susquehanna and Alleglieny vallevs have been accompanied to these halls by the whirlwinds of public opinion, moving

from all points of the compass.

The calm and sober expression contained in the resolutions, are calculated to allay irfacturers of excitement, or rather those who ritation, rather than to create it. They were