of the wrong it would inflict on the pioneer to flixing the limits of the proposed new territ and emigrant, whose characters are sufficiently certified by the vigor and enterprise that directs them to undergo the hardships and

it was possible to degrade labor; this will be understood by all who anderstand the prejudices existing between the races. Sir, this feature, even if slave labor to any great extent cannot be introduced; will retard settlement: and make it a land to be avoided by the seeker after a peaceful home, who has turned his back on the storal of desnotism.

The following paragraphs from a Southern paper, have under their playful style a volume of serious truths, and evidence much good feeling.

THE FINAL FINALITY The argument which the friends of fresh disturbances and renowed agitation on the slave question, are now employing in behalf of their pestilent Nebraska bill, is, that they disturb matters, to prevent disturbance, and agitate us for quiet's sake. But really gentlamen, we do not enjoy the plan of letting you break our head, in order to have you plaster it. We hate your cudgel; we abominate your that, or your royal unction of this. Your salve shall neither angint our head nor yours. We'll run no such risk to oblige you. We are very

well as we are, and choose to stay so. "But Presidential candidates urge us to have this one more disturbance, and then (they give us their word) we shall never be troubled again. In short, the present is to be "the very last" agitation. They told us the same in 1860; that was then to be the finality. Pray, is a fi-

nality to be final or not! of the same worthics want hugely to get rid of the Missouri compromise; and the aboli-

"Harke ye, gentlemen of the South! When you were stronger, you got the old compromise; now, when you are weaker, you had better stick to it. Nay, stick to all the compromises; for be assured that the next agitation—that i to say, this, if you are drawn into it—will, in all human probability, be the last. There'll never be another Compromise; rely on that easy

prophecy."
The truth of the closing paragraph read, may be in the fact, that after this wholesale encrocehment, there can be no demand for what has ceased to exist; the whole line of freedom will have been wiped out, and a vast territory, three thousand miles in length, and with sufficient bounds erected, not merely to make one or two States, but to constitute twelve States, each one of equal territory with Ohio, comprehending limits not unworthy of an empire.— gratification of seeing it incorporated in the bill This fact is not but should be generally known which annexed Texas to the United States. by the people, that they may understand the magnitude of the subject under deliberation. magnitude of the subject under deliberation. Missouri Compromise has been charished as a The consummation of this project will be tru- fair, just and honorable adjustment of a fearful ly the end of compromises—the death blow to

Your ear, Mr. Speaker, whilst I read from the President's message to Congrest in 1853, the words of peace and patriotism: "It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject which may properly be regarded as put at rest, by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is by kired of the controversy, and know that the bright with profiles and the future full of december is disgusted with it." mand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useits dangers serve not as beacons, they will ev. them."
idently fail to falfil the object of a wise de "So long as our opponents do not sign. When the grave shall have closed over all who are now endeavoring to meet the

curred to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory.

"Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But not withstanding differences of oninion and sais and specific provisions the acquiesence of distinguished citizens, whose de- disturb the Compromise measures would be laid votion to the Union can never be doubted, has on the table by a vote of five to one." given renewed vigor to our institutions and re-

term if I have power to avert it, those who pla-Sir, I have seen nothing from President Pierce. since he uttered these words, to countervail them. When they are repudiated, which I trust

stored a sense of repose and security to the pub-

lie mind throughout the confederacy. That this

the last resolution in the following abstract from

constitution, to interfere with, or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of evgress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to lated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts .have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political insti-

covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and the last Congress, the "act for reclaiming fugi- supreme course of the country." tives from service or labor included, which net being designed to carry, out an express provision litical science and bears the sentiment of chive stated \$830,97.2. The amount of coat on of the constitution, caunot with fidelity thereto alrous Maryland. No legal hypercriticism then hand now is \$337,644 against \$301,220 last be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair

sist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out word used at the time and up to this hour. Why of it, the agulation of the slavery question un- sir, before the ink of engrossment; that placed der whatever ships or color the attempt may be the act of 1850 on record, is dry, its compromis

You have in the above resolutions that part of | denied. the decalogue by which we profess as politicians | The patience of the Schale, I know, must alto be governed, and on the truths of which we ready be exhausted in the discussion of this sub entered into the fierce and wonderfully resulting ject, and the severity of the cold under which conflict of the November following, when they I have struggled to day, rendering my annunciademocratic platform. Sir, are we to abanbon me to draw to a close.

usurp the prerogative of making a party test on commanding the admiration of all nations. a favorite measure—until adopted by democratic organizations, it should certainly be permitted especially where one is acting under high conare to become the slaves of men who frequently make public opinion, and who only reflect borrowed glory, (I do not speak of the gentleman or earthquake; that is, the excited from Phinois, who commanded and held my adindignation of the civilized world." miration by the statesmanship and patriotism displayed in his Chicago speech,) we had better put

on the livery of party at once. Sir, the people have taken hold of the helm and henceforward will indicate the course to be pursued by the servants.

How pleasing an illustration of this fact is found in the transactions of the recent Democratagitation, and reiterating an abiding faith in the

In fixing those boundaries, I paid no atte tion to the fact whether they included old territo perils of frontier life. But sir, after the denunciations of this deformity by the dearned gentleman from Dauphin, my words would be idle.

But in view of the fact that it would debar the spirited emigrant from a territory where the country was regarded the spirited emigrant from a territory where it was possible to degrade between the same the spirited emigrant from a territory where it was possible to degrade between the same the spirited emigrant from a territory where derived. I say, therefore, that a close examina-

tion of those acts clearly establishes the fact that it was the intent as well as the legal effect of the compromise measures of 1850, to supersedo, the Missouri compramise, and all geographical and territorial lines.

Sirj in order to avoid any misconstruction, I will state more distinctly what my precise idea is upon this point. So fains the Utah and New Mexico bills included the territory which had been

subject to the Missouri compromise provisions, to that extent they absolutely annulled the Missouri courrecipironise. As to the unorganized territory not covered by those bills, it was superseded by the principles of the compromise of 1860.—We all know that the object of the compromise measures of 1850 was to establish certain great principles which would avoid the slavery agita ion in all time to came. Was it our object simply to provide for our temporary evil? Was it our object to need over an old scre, and leave it to break out again! Was it our object to adopt | islature. salve. You shan't make for yourselves. (as you a mere miscrable expedient to apply to that ter-hope to do;) either your Presidential sceptre of ritory, and to-that alone, and leave ourselves entirely at sea, without compass when new territory was acquired, or new territorial organizations were to be made."

Here we find that the line of 36 deg. 20 min found no consideration in fixing boundaries, the act of 1859 invalidating the compromise of 1820, the latter having been superseded by the principles of the former. Thus, in one breath admitting that the Missouri act was only partially ab-rogated, and in another assuring us that it was

annulled and superseded.

This bold way of disposing of great national questions is too often effective, by throwing a tionists (wise and consistant) are suddenly great yell over the eyes of the people, and thus deslovers of that same compromise. So they have potically directing their opinion.

No one who has gone through a political cancountry? falsifying the truths of history in small events, and thus governing for cyll. This policy may be successful, but that does not make it right. Whatever may have been the purpose of the Illinois Senator, it must be evident to him from

recent events that he merely, in the act of 1850, healed "over an old sore" to have it "break out It may be instructive to go back of the distinguished Senator's speech recently delivered in the United States Senate, to that of 1851, deliv-ered in the same forum and by the same person,

on the finality of the compromise measures

Mr. Douglas said: "When the stormy agitation arose in connection with the annexation of Texas, I originated and first brought forward the Missouri Compromise as applicable to that territory, and had the "For more than a quarter, of a cenurty the

controversy in 1821." "After the war with Mexico had commenced in August, 1846, I proposed to extend the Miss-our Compromise to the Pacific as a substitute for the Wilmot Proviso." "In taking leave of this subject, I wish to state that I have determined never to make another speech on the slavery question. I am hearti "The whole country is acquiescing in the

ful lessons of admiration and instruction. If south. Nobody proposes to refleat or disturb for any purpose? We claim that the Comproobligations of duty, the year 1850 will be re- mise is a final settlement. Is a final settlement open to disunion and agitation and controversy

Are not the friends of the Compromise becoming agitators, and will not the country hold us responsible for that which we condemn and denounce in the Abolitionists and Free Soil-

"Those who preach should not be the first My word for it any proposition to repeal or "Let us cease agitating, stop the debate, and

Is not this a full, clear, and explicit answer of repose is to suffer no shock during my official Mr. Douglas of 1851 to Mr. Douglas of 1854? It requires no commentary, and is only referred to, to evidence the fact that the omnions of great men, like the noticy of nations, change. When we wish to learn the intention and true

construction of an act of Congress or a constitumay never be done, he must fortify himself with tional provision, we refer to the journals of the more potent arguments than have reached us country for instruction. The following is from Niles' Register of 1820, and is full of meaning, But sir, I desire the attention of Senators to as to the object of legislation at that period. "The territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. is forthe proceedings of the Baltimore convention of gree forbidden to be peopled with slaves, except in the State of Missouri. The right, then, to inhibit slaves in any of the Territories is clear-

ly and completely acknowledged, and it is conditioned as to some of them, that even when they become States, slavery shall be forerer prohibierything apportaining to their own affairs not ted in them. There is no hardship in this. The prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of Territories belong to the United States, and the abolittonists or others, made toginduce Con- the Government may rightfully prescribe the terms on which it will dispose of the public lands. take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calcu. This great point was agreed to in the Senate, 33 votes to 11, or really 139 to 37. And we trust that it is determined forerer' in respect to. the countries now cabicet to the legislation of

the General Government. " It is true the compromise is supported only by the letter of the law, repealed by the authority which enacted it: but the circumstances of the case "Resolved, That the foregoing proposition give to this law a monal fonce equal to that of a postire provision of the Constitution; and we do not hazard anything by saying that the Constitution therefore the democratic party of the Union, exists in its observance. We wish to see the constanding on this national platform, will abide ract kept in good faith, and we trust that a kind by, and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts | Providence will open the way to relieve us of an known as the compromise measures, settled by evil which every good citizen deprecates as the be light. The sales of coal have reached

This comes, sir, from the "rade mecum" of political science and beers the sentiment of chivdoubted that there were two parties to the Missour act of 1820-the word "compromise" indi-"Resolved. That the democratic party will re- cates that parties to it existed, and that is the character may as readily and as reasonably be

were made the very girders and braces of the tion painful to you as well as myself, admonishes

the structure before we permit it to return, who | Sir, I cannot better do this, than to repeat th will then be commissioned from the ranks of the stirring and elequent language of one of the people with materials for its re-construction, or giant minds of the country, referred to by the are we to anticipate that popular action by wiping gentleman from Dauphin, at the great defender out every timber having reference to freedom or public faith.

gentleman from Dauphin, at the great defender of the constitution, and one whose place will be hard to supply when another tornado of political I hold that no man in the land is clothed with strife promises to sweep over the land. He has authority, no difference how high his position, to gone down, leaving a glorious sunset behind him

"There is something on garth greater than arbitrary or despotic power. The lightning has its power, the whirlwind has its power, and science and judgement dictates. Sir, when we the corthquake has its power; but there is something among men more capable of shaking despotic thrones than lightning, whirlwind or earthquake; that is, the excited and aroused Let it not be forgotten, that although the

fault here may not reach a moiety of the despotism, at which this warning was directed, the same power that crumbles thrones and prostrates princes, will not fail to rebuke this violation of

Sr. Louis Election. The Baltimore Sun of ic State Convention, avoiding an endorsement of Monday morning says; "At the municipal election in St. Louis, on the 4th (3d) instant.

# Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A. E. B. CIEASE & ALVIN DAY, Enrors. Montrose, April 20, 1854.

Democratic State Nominations.

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 PIRE COUNTY.

It will be seen by our Harrisburg correspondence that no day has yet been fixed upon for the final adjournment of our Leg-

The bill for the sale of the main line of the Public Works, which passed the House, putting the minimum price at eleven millions of dollars, was disposed of in the Senate on Friday last. The minimum price of cleven millions, as reported in the Pouse bill, was changed to ten millions. So the bill will have to go back to the House.

By the George Law, from California we have news of the postponement of the election of U.S. Senator. The George Law brings over \$800,000 in gold.

In Washington Territory, Columbia Lancaster, (dom.) has been chosen delegate to Congress.

Re We invite the attention of our readrs to the speech of Mr. McChintock, comnencing on our first page, on the Nebraska resolutions in the State Senate. We have not room to refer particularly to it, but our eaders can examine it for themselves.

The election in Linode Island resulted n favor of Wing W. Hopkin, whig, for Governor, by a small majority. The Senate will probably stand 10 whigs, and 13 democrats and independents. The House will be composed of 41 whigs, and 31 democrats and independents

WAR IN EUROPE. As will be seen by refrence to our foreign news, war has actually been declared by England and France. So there is, probably, no other alternative but a resort to prims.

A NEW GOLD COIN. Senator Gwin, of California, has introduced a rather novel but Compromise measures-everywhere, north and national idea relative to a large denomination of gold coin. He proposed, by a bill introduced in the United States Senate by him,
a law, and then we must plod on still, with and resumed the consideration of the bill make genery which the non-fulfilment of her just to authorize the coinage of \$100, \$50 and this cumbersome appellage hanging to the \$25 pieces, the first to be called the *Union*, the second *Half Union* and the third *Quarter* cating out the substance of our people. No repeal or medification, why should we agitate to authorize the coinage of \$100, \$50 and the second Half Union and the third Quarter

#### In Court.

Court convened here on Monday and transacted some miscellaneous business of but little importance and it - packet of the storm adjourned on Tuesday. All business, not otherwise disposed of, was put over to August Sessions, There will be no Court next week, as will be seen by reference to advertisement.

### Fire in Dimock.

A dwelling house belonging to C. J. LArunor, in Dimock township this county, and occupied by Erastus Cook, was consumed by fire on the 8th inst., together with a portion of its contents. Also, a Blacksmith shop adjacent thereto, occupied by Ira Shoemaker. The fire originated from a stove pipe, in the dwelling house, which, we learn, was in rather of an unsafe condition. The loss to Mr. Lathrop, who owned both of the buildings, is stimated at \$400.

The profits of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, says the Honesdale trial and commercial pursuits, she departs Democrat, during the last year were \$830,-972, equal to 11 1-2 per cent. on the capital from Honesdald was 494,209 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company also shipped 512.777 tons. The season was 193 working days. The enlargement of the Canal has been completed and the enlarged boats have carried 106 to 140 tons. The stock of coal \$2,046,033 ; tolls \$378,479 : profit as above stated \$830,972. The amount of coal on the corrupted.

# GLEANINGS.

J. Ellis Bonnam has been chosen Chair man of the Democratic State Central Com-

Tue amount of gold and gold dust arrived at New York from California, as per manifest, during the month of March, was \$3,-

Ir is said there is now twenty-eight millons eight hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury of the United States. THE Mormons at the Salt Lake have adop-

Mu. Our, alias the angel Gabriel, is ma-

THERE is a great demand for mechanics a Alton, Ill. Journeymen carpenters are receiving \$2, and bricklayers and plasters \$2,50

The number of Post Offices in the United States is 18,410; on June 30th, 1851, 19,706; on june 30th, 1852, 20,001; and on June 30th 1853, 22,220. Since that time about 1200 more have been udded to the list.

# Editorial Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1854. Late at night, but what is the difference only that it is written ! Another week's work has been done, its hours and days have fled away, and so we will post the books and see how the account will stand between a week of human life-time and eternity. In truth the credit is very small, the debtor very largea gold mine, exhaustless in its wealth; would scarce set it even. And so we travel on, going, who knows where !-- to stop, who knows when -ending at last, in who knows

what I Very many try to quess where, when, and in what, and preach and speculate, and guess again, and so convince themselves at least that they are very wise, essaying to be called philosophers, and, calling others fools, magnify their own wisdom. | But, methinks it will be in a caliner home that we'll be taught the wisdom we have learned so ill in this. But I'll stop moralizing. I don't believe I am good at that

" For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell Shrink and consume the heart, as heat the scroll.' Now I guess you have had enough of poetry, enough of nonsenses and I will try to put something else on this rage, lest you should think, and justly too, that I have lost what little sense inv brain once possessed. I told you last week that spring,

\* \* \* \* delicious spring.

Nursed in the lap of thin and subtle showers, Had come to us like the fine love of children, Touching the sacred feelings of the heart." -But, alas! it has gone again, and to-night the wintry winds howl past, the air is filled with driving snow and sleet, the cardle is robed in a white vestment, and the flowers which for many a day have-

"Loaded the air down with their fragrance," are frezen stark and still and "-Their young leaves time with glee, Even in the teeth of that idd, sober hind, Winter unkind.

Well, this is a queer world, and peopled with strange beings. Onward, "let It spin forever, down the ringing groves of change," we'll all at last be even, all at last pass away like the Pagine Railroad an exception.

the sad echo of a dream Last Monday the Bill for the sale of the Bayard opposed it. the House by a vote of 64 to 30. It was fa- Monday week. ken up in the Senate next day and after two or three days discussion passed that body then will open another struggle on concuring sign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones, of New York, submitted a resoin this amendment. My impression is that lution, which was adopted, directing the Comsome doubt of it. Should it finally be sent last census: to a committee of Conference of the two into Committee of the Whole on the State of upon the loyalty of her subjects and the brain relation to the vote of James Pollock, government has any right to impose such citizens these great clininels of commerce

herself from them entirely. They transformed the government into an immense speculation, untailing upon it all the corrupt and demoralizing influences that control the actions of bad men. Our governits expenditures, there slight of right exist no petitior of private industry, in common indusfrom the purposes of a government and paralizes the energies of her people. And more plied to the extinguishment of our State debt. rupt, her credit doubtful, and her public wir- guide and protect them.

No day of final adjournment has been fixed ject and fix upon Lucsday the second of May. Bill, and School Bill, still hanging, besides several important railroad projects, and not a little local legislation, it is difficult to see how

justice to all concerned. Yesterday we were in session from nine in the morning till about eleven at night, save of course, time to get our lunch. The School Bill was under discussion in the evening, and passed to third reading. It came up again ted a phonelic alphabet of thirty-eight let- to-day, but the hour of adjournment arrived before a vote was taken on its final passage. There is a good deal of opposition to it, prinking a great excitement in Boston by his cipally from the German counties, but it will street preaching and the sounding of his pass by a large ninjority. The Bill creates county Superintendents much after the system generally prevailing in the New England States, and is pronounced, by very competent persons, a splendid system, calculated well to inspire energy and vigor among our common schools, the very elements that have heretofore been wanting. I am confident that our school system will be much improved by the 24th proximo. operations of this law.

It is not much likely that I will write you again before the close of the session. That agitation, and reiterating an abiding faith in the calculation of the volte of our people against egitation as well as against dictation, or rather the necessary for it.

That Legislature of Visconsin has refused to probably for it.

That Legislature of Visconsin has refused to probably for it.

That Legislature of Visconsin has refused to probably for it.

That Legislature of Visconsin has refused to my home, content for the future to remain the probably for it.

That Legislature of Visconsin has refused to my home, content for the future to remain the probably for it.

The who wishes to take my place, with its load of cird, its weight of any interesting expression.

The wonderstand the purposes of the disciplance with its load of cird, its weight of any interesting expression.

The consideration of the bill empowering of Visconsin has refused to my home, content for the future to remain the probably in the prohibitory liquor bill, although my home, content for the future to remain the propose of the disciplance with its load of cird, its weight of any interesting expression.

All the hightness are proved, with the prohibitory liquor bill, although my home, content for the future to remain the propose of take my place, with its load of cird, its weight of any interesting expression.

The wonderstand the purposes of the disciplance with its load of cird, its weight of any interesting expression.

All the hightness are proved to be a min formidable fleets of gun boats are collected by a large majority to take my place, with its load of cird, its weight of any interesting expression.

All the hightness are proved to be a min formidable fleets of gun boats are collected to be a min formidable fleets of gun boats are collected to be a min formidable fleets of gun boats are collected by a large majority to sixteen bundled in shillow waters at the principal points and formidable fleets of gun boats are collected by a large majority to sixteen bundled in shillow waters at the principal points and formidable fleets of

bil "vanity and vexation of spirit," and he the Postmaster-General to close a contract for on whom they are placed is taken from a bed of roses to rest upon a bed of thorns! Enough of my life has been thrown away, +-let those try it who have plenty of time to lose. So

good night, at least I'll mock the One who draws the drapery of his couch About him, and fies down to pleasant dreams.

33d Congress--First Session. Washington, April 11. SENATE. - A very large number of petitions remonstrances, &c., were presented by Messrs. Soward, Everett, Foot, Smith and others.

Several petitions were also presented in fa to American citizens abroad, and in favor of pay back to all purchasers of public lands, the cheap ocean postage.
Mr. Badger moved that the Senate proceed ited credit of five years on Railroad Iron. Mr. Mason urged that the Sendte go into

Executive Session.

Mr. Badger appealed to the courtesy of the Senate. He said that it was necessary for him to leave town, and that he had on Friday last given notice that he would call up this bill yesterday. He gave way very cheerfully to the Squator from California, (Mr. Gwin,) vesterday, as he knew he wasso situated as to make it highly important to him to have the Pacific railroad bill taken up. He hoped, therefore, that the Senate would indulge him

by taking up his bill this morning. Mr. Alison pressed his motion to go into Executive session. The vote being taken the motion was lost

iyeas 17, nays 23. The Senate then took up the bill introducelf by Mr. Badger, allowing a limited credit of five years on railroad iron.

Mr. Bhdger said the object of the bill to give encouragement to railroad improvements and intimated that he would accept Mr. Hunter followed, and said that he would vote for the amendment conditionally.

Mr. Seward spoke in opposition to the bill. He said that the effect of a temporary suspension of the duties on railroad iron would be equivalent to its premanent repeal. He Messrs, Rusk, Badger and Douglas support-

ed the bill. Messrs. Pratt, Weller, Bell and Maine Line of the State Improvements passed The subject was finally postponed until

The Senate then adjourned.

House The Speaker laid before the House eleven to ten millions. It will probably be tions connected with our foreign relations, taken up in the House Monday noxt, and which was referred to the Committee on For-

it will be concurred in and thus go to the mittee on Printing to inquire ato the expedi-The House then at one o'clock went again having been spared to maintain peace, relied

Hig appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year

Mr. Cullom having the floor made an earburthens on its subjects. It may have been denounced the course pursued by Senator right enough for the State to step forward and develop it sources by giving to her when he left Tennessee, he never dreamed that a he should be called upon to participate in the discussion of this vexel question—the sectionwhen private enterprise was inadequate to do al struggle. He then thought only of the it, but after they have been once completed, Pacific Railroad. He denounced the bill as it has no business to keep them when offered a nefarious measure, and calculated to destroy a fair price. The legitimate object of their the price and harmony of the country. It construction has been intrained, the public begishation of the country for the sake of perwas the work of politicians to strangle the have the benefit of them, and it then becomes sonal acgrandizement. Kansas and Nebrasthe duty of the Commonwealth, to divorce ka was how the hue and cry. | He contended that our fathers had pledged the faith of the country in 1820; we were now called upon to repudiate their pledges. This was the na-

from the people of the North, the South, nor ment should be a simple machine, and, in all the West. It originated with a defeated of St. Petersburg had placed Russia in a state Presidential candidate. Why was he the of war with France. The Emperor also dechances for vast and wasteful extravagance. hittle giants of her own? The Senator from champion of the South? Has the South no When it is otherwise, when the State steps Illinois, at former periods, had avowed his apforward and engages in the conducting of proval of the Compromise, and by his votes, railroads and canals, making herself the com- and motions, and declarations, had regarded them as binding forever. He had boldly proclaimed his reverence for the authors of that

He, (Mr. M.) denied that the North had repudiated the Missouri compact. It could not stock of the Company. The coal shipped than this, she robs the citizen of his rights, be proved. They had refused to make other makes him the tax-ridden slave of her power, He then spoke of the provisions of the bill as and creates derangement in every department not containing the principle of non-intervenof political virtue and happiness. The public tion. We appoint officers, judicial and exworks, or at least the less productive portion ecutive, and, repealing existing laws, make of them, should be sold and the proceeds ap- laws for their government. In the beginning of the government, the territories had been minors, wards of the United States Governleft unsold when navigation is resumed will The State must be rid of these vast dependen- ment. It could not be otherwise. We may cies, which are rendering her Treasury bank- delegate to them certain powers, but we must

In conclusion he defended the comprom and eulogized and vindicated the poble Tennesseeans who had assisted in the passage of upon yet. The general opinion seems to be the measure—Williams, Eaton, Robert Allen, that we shall, Monday next, consider the sub- Newton, Campbell, Bryant and Cobb. Their State even yet honored them. But the patri-With the Sale Bill, Appropriation Bill, Liquor arch of Ashland had also been called to sustain the scheme. Were he here, those who now use his name would, like sheep, leap through the windows for escape. He would remind his (Mr. Clay's) successor (Mr. Breckwe shall get away sooner than that and do enridge) that he, in culogy of Mr. Clay, had lauded him for the enactment of the Missouri compromise. He alluded also to the efforts of certain elergymen, that he regarded them as outside of any healthy political organiza-

The Committee then rose. On motion of Mr. Cobb, his bill for the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands, was considered, and postponed. The House then proceeded to the business upon the Speaker's table, but without doing mything of importance. The House adjourned.

Washix тох, April 12, 1854. SENATE. - Senator Foot, of Vermont, sub mitted a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of the erection of a Custom-House at

The President laid before the Senate a lethis seat as a member of that body, from the Senator Hamlin, of Maine, presented me-

morials in favor of a negotiation between the

United States and European governments, for

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the transportation of the mail between New Orleans and San Francisco, according to time,

was then resumed. Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

M. Churchwell, of Tennessee, replied in fafor of the bill.

The yeas and mays were taken, when the motion was carried by yeas 81. nays 59. Mr. Kerr, of North Carolina, moved to lay the bill upon the table.

Washington, April 17. SENATE. Senators Wade, Seward, and numer presented remonstrances against the

passage of the Nebraska bill. Senator Brodhead presented a memorial voy of securing the right of religious worship that the Homestead bill be amended so as to mout paid therefor with interest.

Senator Shields presented a memorial of the to the consideration of the bill allowing a lim- believers in spiritualism, with 15,000 signatures, praying an investigation of the matter. Senator Shields made a humorous speech, and finally the memorial was laid upon the

Senator Butler reported a bill to cularge he judicial system of the United States, which ne moved be considered on the first of May .-Motion carried.

One Week Later From Europe. Arrival of the Hermann and America - Very important news-War declared by England & France-Two thousand Russians drowned :

The Hermann was detained at Bremerhaven two days in consequence of a heavy gale of wind. Her coaling at Southampton had in consequence to be effected with extraordinary dispatch.
This steamer brings the news so long ex-

pected of the preliminaries to a formal dec-laration of war by England and France against Russia. The Hon. Capt. Blackwood, the British Cabinet courier who was charged to deliv er the British ultimatum to the Czar, returned to London at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 25th ult. He arrived at St. Petersburg on the 13th March and delivered his message, waited until the expiration of six days, and on the 19th began his homeward journey. The Emperor himself had left the capital' for Helsingfors, would however, willingly make the iron for in Finland, after he became acquainted with the nature of the summons, and before the actual arrival of the courier who was the bearer of it. Count Nesselrode, however, was instructed to inform the Cousuls of England and France that to the summons to evacuate the Principalities no answer would be returned. In consequence of this, the Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords and Lord John munication from the Secretary of State, Russell in the House of Commons brought with amendments, the most important of transmitting the correspondence in relation to down a message on the 27th ult. from the which was the reduction of the price from the case of the Vrescent City, and other ques- Queen, announcing the failure of negotiations carried on by her majesty in concert with her allies, with the Emperor of Russia, and the consequent necessity of adopting other measures to repress the unprovoked aggression on the dominions of a friendly power.-Some further papers, the Queen announced. Governor for his signature, but there may be ency of printing the mortality sacistics of the would be hid before the House, and her Majesty expressed her assurance that no endeavor

> zency which the non-fulfilment of her just xpectations had now occasioned. The message in both Houses was listened to with the most breathless attention, and nest speech against the Nebraska bill. He consideration and framing a reply. The Earl of Derby expressed a hope that on that day specting the past negotiations, the future objects of the war and the alleged protecorate which England and Erance were said to have united in establishing over Turkey. Earl Grey hoped the reply to the address would be so

framed as to seeure unanimity.

The London Gazette of Wednesday 29th, sublished according to precedent a declaration of war, says the London Times is sent or conveyed to the enemy according to modern

Proceedings of a similar nature to the above had taken place in the French Legislature, almost at the same moment. The Min-perusal of our citizen soldiers throughout the ister of State having read to the Corps Legislatif The petitions for the measure hall not come in the name of the Emperor a message announcing that the final resolve of the Cabinet clared that the whole responsibility of the rupture rested with the Russian Government. The message was received with energetic expressions of adhesion by the whole body.-The President then went on to say that the Emperor relied on the support of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all France. under the grave aspect of affairs. This intimation was also received with loud cheers, amendments." and the Assembly broke up with shouts of Vive'l Empereur. Another communication to the same effect was also made to the Senate, where it was received with the saine en-

> The French Minister of Commerce had informed the various Chambers of Commerce throughout France that letters of marque will not be granted to American vessels, and that the Federal Government had declared to the lars per month, and the privates of volunteer French Minister that acts so contrary to the mounted corps twenty dollars per month for rights of nations would not be tolerated in

the Union. War having now been as good as declared both by Great Britain and France, the preparations for hostilities were hastened by the British Government. It has been finally de-cided to send the entire English cavalry force lestined for the East through France, embarkng it on the Mediterranean at Marseilles .-No other portion of the British contingent force proceeds by that route. Eighty transports were to be attached to the British land Pollock is found recorded among the NAY s force in the East, divided into three squadrons each of which is to be under a senior naval

The British steamer Sampson reports by telegraph that the Russians were abondoning their posts on the east coast of the Black

Souchum Kale was in flames, and the Cireassians plundering it. further information. This is later than the ex-

planation given in the British Parliament.

The allied fleets remained at Beycos. suling mouth of the Danube impassable. Kioge Bay is named as a rendezvous.

Lord Bloomlield, the British Minister at ter from the Hon. Truman Smith, resigning Berlin, telegraphed to Sir Charles Napier the declaration of war, with instructions to cominchee hostilities. The Russians were making stern propara-

tions for hostilities in the Baltic. It was supposed that the first collision would

The Sultan has betrothed his daughter the Princes Munirch, to Ilhemi, eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt.

A division of the British fleet, twenty three strong, passed the Great Belt on the morning

from Northumberland County, Pa., asking of the 25th ult. Tiey arrived off Kiel the next day. The Miranda was employed in taking soundings. The weather was very

Envoys were daily expected at Athens with

the final commands of the English and French

It was given out that several Nobles had

Fifteen thousand French troops had already

embarked and the remainder of the army,

50,000, will be in Turkey by the 1st of May.

Four thousand were landed at Gallipoli on

The English Cavalry Regiment were to go

to Marseilles and thence by steam to Galli-

oined the insurgents.

the 26th.

A dispatch of the 5th March from Odessa states that a division of the Russian fleet had just left Sevastopol with the object of provisioning and reinforceing the Russian forts on

the Circusian Coast. Advices from Constantinople of the 16th March stated that the Mufti refused to grant the felwal for the emancipation of the Christians. The Sultan went himself to request it. but without success. Mehemet Pasha was intriguing against the Mufti and sided with the military.

The treaty of the triple alliance between France, England and Turkey, was signed on the 12th March at Constantinople. The sultan recognizes the right of property to the Rhjahs and grants other concessions to them. The Treaty will be published at Constantino-

ple after arrival of the allied troops

A telegraphic dispatch dated Ibralia March 23, at noon, declares that 18,000 Russians passed the Danube near Gedschid. The Turks retreated before them. About 30,000 would have crossed by nightfall. Another dispatch from Vienna of the 28th

March, affirms positively that 35,000 Rusians passed the Danube on the 23d, without meeting with any resistance. General Luders/was supporting these movements from Galatz. The Russians had suffered a defeat at the hands of the Turks on the 15th March, when Gen. Gorchakoff wished to depart from the Island opposite Tourtoukai. His troops had already occupied the bridge which had been built when some Turks fired upon it and destroved it. the bridge was carried away by

We clip the following from the Harrisburg Union.

the current with all those upon it. The loss

of the Russians was 2,000 men. The Turks

suffered no loss

Pollock and the Volunteers. Our neighbor of the Telegraph is young and handsome, qualities of no considerable value in attendance upon tea parties. But our friend will learn before many years have elapsed, that neither innocence nor beauty can supply manly and frank conduct, so essential to honorable position in the editorial chair. We can be charitable in cases where want of experience may have imposed upon a well meaning young man; and it is because we are thus in lulgent, the incretions of the Telegraph the whig candidate for Governor, will be view

ed with compassion. After a period of three weeks, the mouth-Friday the 31st ult. fixed for taking it into nee for Governor, as to his vote against an increase of pay to the volunteers, brought into the service of the United States under the ten

regiment bill. Had the advocate of James Pollock referred to the record, as the same may be found in the state library, we should have been content to let the voters in this commonwealth fudge between us. But as our young friend has neglected or refused to exhibit the official. act of James Pollock, on the question of increase of pay to the volunteers, during the war with Mexico, we take occasion to supply that omission; and further, we would recommend the sudjoined extract taken from the congressional Journal of 1846, to the careful

commonwealth. The Telegraph aspires to celebrity as a political leader. His essay on the present occasion to serve the interests of an open and avowed enemy to the volunteers, only proves the soundness of his views on the "goose question." "Train up a child in the way. ho should go."

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins their secretary: "Mr. Speaker:-The Senate have passed the bill of the House No. 145, entitled 'An act providing for the prosecution of the war between the United States and the republic of Mexico? with

The House proceeded to the consideration

question was stated, Will the House agree

thereto? When the main question was yut, and all the said amendments were concurred in, except the following: . . "Strike out the following words in section 9, viz., except as follows, to wit: privates of infantry, artillery and riflememen shall recieve ten dol-

And insert: "And all mounted privates, non-commissioned officers, musicians and artificers, shall be allowed forty cents per day for the use and risk of their horses, except horses actually killed in ac-

their services, and the use and risk of their hor-

And the question being put, Will the House gree thereto? it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 117, navs 50. The Name of James

### The Whig Candidate.

Well, "the child is born, and his name is" -Pollock. The Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland County, ex-Member of Congress, is the Whig candidate for Governor. What exulting peans will ascend from Whigs The Furious steamer, was sent to gather hoarse voice of the mammoth city daily will lead in the hymn, and the shrill small notes of the modest country weekly will be head in echoing the chorus. How the types will There were rumors (not credited, however,) rattle and the heavy presses groan—to tell of Turkish preparations to attack Sevastopol. The British frigate Retribution found the pion. It is not unlikely that lithograph likeneses of him will be hung in every bar-Napier's fleet, at last accounts—the 29th room, in every mill and smith-shop, and up-March—was again under way, the supposed on the most conspicuos tree at every cross-destination being to seize the Island of Alaud. road in the State. He is not a military hero -indeed his vote in Congress in favor of the expediency of ordering our troops to retrest — proves him to be far from brave. In 3 late campaign, the Whigs learned that military heroes are not acceptable to the people -with their characteristic shifting, they have gone to the other extreme-in the selection of their candidate for Governor. Mr. Pollock's