33d Congress-First Session.

House of Representatives Washington, May 22, 1854. PRAYER OF THE CHAPLAIN. Rev. Mr. MILBURY, Chaplain, delivered the

following prayer :-Oh thou high and mighty ruler of the un verse, we implore thy blessing to rest upon this House, as it is about to enter upon one of the most arduous and memorable struggles this country has ever known. Help every member to keep cool, calm and self-possessed remembering the angry man gives his adversary the advantage; and that enraged pride compromits his truest interests. Assist every man to co-operate with their Speaker and Chairman in preserving order, recollecting the eyes of the country are fixed on this House: and the deep interests of the country are involved in the deliberations of this Congress.-May every man dare to do his duty, and abide the issue of his conscientious convictions; we pray through Jesus Christ :- Amen.

THE NEBRASKA BILE. Mr. RICHARDSON, (Dem.) of Ill., moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the Ne braska bill.

Mr. WHEELER, (Dem.) of N. Y., asked leav

to offer the following resolutions:-Resolved. That the President he requested to furnish this House with copies of all documents and correspondence in his possession or under his control, in relation to the alleged aggressions of the authorities of the kingdom of Greece, or the authorities of Athens, in that kingdom, upor the rights of Dr. King, formerly the American consul: and of the com nunications from, Athens or elsewhere in relation thereto.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (dem.) of N. C. objected. Mr. Wheelen moved a suspension of the The Speaker decided that the question or Mr. Richardson's motion must be put-first.

Mr, DRAIN, (dem.) of N. Y., demanded the teas and nays. The question was decided in the affirmative -105 against 70. The House then went in-

bill. Mr. Olds in the Chair. Mr. Stephens, (whig) of Ga,—I move to strike out the enacting clause. I do this to cut off all amendments, and to have the bill reported to the House and voted upon. (Sensations and expressions of supprise.) In defence of this motion I quote the 119th rule: cut off by the overpowering majority.

—"A motion to strike out the enacting words

The Speaker said he could not decide as -"A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have the precedence of a mo- the proceedings in committee, except to detion to amend, and if carried shall be consid-termine whether the report was according to ered equivalent to its rejection." Now, let the the rule, and he thought it was. committee strike out the enacting clause of Mr. MEACHAM—Having been deprived of this bill, and let it be thus reported to the our right in committee, we should go back House and have no further amendments, and determine our right. When we get into the House the question will be on agreeing to report. The friends of the bill will not vote down the motion—then we will have the bill to vote on. Voices-" That's \it "-" Good "-" Go

It will then be in order for the chairman of the Committee on Territories to move his substitute as an amendment, which all of us want to vote on. The friends of the bill. standing together, will be brought to vote directly on the measure; in this way we will get rid of continuous motions to amend. I make this motion because it is time we were

voting on the bill. Its friends and enemies have discussed it in the Senate, in the House, and throughout the country. The mind of every man, I doubt not, is made up, already we have had motions to amend the important features. Mr. Giddings, (abolition) of Ohio, inter-

rupted the gentleman raising by the question that his motion was, not in order, because they could not go back to the enacting clause The CHAIRMAN over ruled his point, saying che rule was specially adapted for that pur-

Mr. Hibbard, (Dem.) of N. H.,—No doubt of that. Does the gentleman contemplate that, if his motion prevail, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) shall move, and the with the sole and unconcealed object of em-House order the previous question to be

Mr. STEPHENS -It is to bring the House to vote directly on Mr. Richardson's substitute. and it is the object of the friends of the bill to have a vote immediately, and then go on and attend to other business

Mr. CHANDIER, (whig) of Pa.—This is one of those motions which allows five minutes The CHARMAN—It is.

Mr. CHANDIER-I express my regret at this Mr. DEAN here interrupted with a point of

order, when the Chairman overruled. Mr. CHANDIER resumed—I merely rose to protest solemnly against this extraordinary gag, to be applied to the passage of this bill and to say, while it is possible a majority may thus ride roughshod over-

Mr. Presrov. (whig) of Ky, (interrupting) -I exceedingly dislike, but must rise to a question of order. The proposition is not debateable. (Much excitement and confusion

during these proceedings.)
Mr Chandles resumed. I am satisfied that any one of the majority must dislike to raise such a question-it must be painful to start a point of this kind here, whatever ruling may be made on the question of order. The mi nority have stood before the House on the constitution of the country, and the rules which the House has solemnly adopted for its regulation and government. While they have read day by day in the organs of this administration, not merely invitations to come over against us, but intimations that while they were in the opposition, they were losing their influence in the executive department; and while we have thus seen ourselves threatened, if not wasted, by insiduous attacks, we -the minority-have not resorted to any mode of defeating the bill which is not recognized by the constitution of the country, and by the rules of the House. But the orders are violated.

Mr. Oan, (dem.) of S. C. rose and said something, lost in rociferous cries of "Order." Mr. CHANDIER-I am satisfied the order indicated is not contemplated by the rules.-Having driven the minority from five min- Negatived-yeas 07, nays 117, nto debates, they are deprived of that shelter.

Mr. Washburn, (wlig) of Me., referred to the note to 119th rule, as quoted by Stephens to show the practice of the House was contrary to what that gentleman proposed. The rights of the minority were thus to be violated. (Loud calls to order.)

The Chairman decided the motion to strike out in order? Does the gentleman take an

Mr. WASHDURN No : but I wished to show what the practice of the House is. Mr Rogens, (whig) of N. C .- I desire to state to the House, and those with whom

have been acting, I desire to introduce an amendment to the bill. The CHAIRMAN-Will the committee per

mit the gentleman to make a statement?-(Deafening cries of "No. No." Mr. Rooms-It is not only due to myself but my constituents, who expect me to intro

duce an amendment; I mean that which is known as the Clayton amendment in the the Whole, according to one of the rules re-Senate bill. Mr. Dickinson, (whig of Mass., likewise ury. vished to offer an amendment but both re-

quests were objected to?

Mr. DEAN moved the committee rise. Negatived, 82 against 104.

The affirmative vote on striking out the enacting clause of the bill was taken amid great excitement, during which
Mr. DEAN said:—Let the minority refuse to vote and thus leave the House without a norum—oppose tyranny by revolution.

Messrs, Hainley, (dem.) of Me., and Sage, (whig) of N. Y., severally cried out to the same effect, and were loudly called to order.

The Chairman declared the question carried the minority not having voted. Cries of "Count the other side"-"Question, question." The Chairman said: Those in the negative will now pass between the tellers.

Mr. CAMPHELL, (free soil) of Olito-About one will pass through, and he suited his action to the words; however, twenty-one others followed his example. The vote was approunced 103 against 22,

so the enacting clause was stricken out. On motion of Mr. Richardson, the committee rose yeas 101, nays only 2 the minority generally refusing to vote. The Speaker resumed the chair when

Mr. OLDS reported to the House the action of the committee. Mr. WASHBURN, of Me. moved that the bill and amendment be laid on the table.

Mr. DEAN raised a question that less than a quorum of the committee could not raise and report, as in this case. The Speaker said he had no official knowl-

dge of the fact. Mr. DEAN moved that the House adjourn, and demanded the yeas and nays. Mr. Hamilton raised a point of order, saying that Mr. Dean did not move for that purpose, but for a question of order. Mr. Davis, (dem) of R. I., called Mr. Ham-

ilton to order. The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that he had recognized Mr. Richardson as entitled to the floor.

Mr. Hugues, (Dem)of N. Y., raised point of order as to the correctness of the decision of the Committee of the whole on the bill. to Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska The SPEAKER decided that it was right

according to the 119th rule. Mr. MEACHAM, (whig) of Vt., rose to question of privilege, in effect that they had a right to five minute speeches on amend ments to the bill, from which they had been

Mr. RICHARDSON-I move the previous question on the report from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Washburn, of Me, renewed his motion to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Mr. PRINGLE, (dem.) of N. Y., Moved that the House adjourn till Wednesday. Negativ-

ed, 68 against 136. Mr. Morgan, (whig,) of Va., moved unsuccessfully to adjourn till Thursday. Mr. Campbell moved to have a resolution read for information.

Mr. RICHARDSON and others objected. Mr. Campussi moved a suspension of the rules, that he might offer a resolution. The Speaker ruled the motion out of

Mr. Walsu raised a question of order, that the rules of the House are established for the purpose of facilitating, not retarding the bu-

Various other motions were made to adjourn, &c., and voted down by yeas and nays. Mr. Walsh, (dem.) of N. Y., renewed the follows :- That the rules of this House, and of all other legislative bodies, are enacted for the express purpose of facilitating and not retarding the public business, and that all motions made, such as the present, and sundry previous motions, have evidently been made barrassing and preventing the legitimate action of the House, and are clearly and unquestionably out of order; and for these reasons that the whole theory of our Coverito govern, fairly, and not despotically, &c., M. CAMPBELL-I object to the reading of

any argument. Mr. Waish-I withdraw the argument, as the centleman can't stand it. (Laughter.) The conclusion of the point of order was whole discussion of the question now at issue, have already acted with a liberality and forbearance unparalelled, and that any further extension of it, while subversive of the public interest, would tend to establish a precedent which would enable any captious minority to entirely control the legislation of the coun-

Additional motions to adjourn, appeals from the decision of the Chair, &c., were severally voted on by yeas and nays, the minority thus fighting the majority. SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.

The question was taken on Mr. Washburn's (of Me.) motion to lay the bill on the table Negatived yeas 92, nays 112. The question recurring on seconding th demand for the previous question.

Mr. PENNINGTON, (whig) of N. J., moved that the House adjourn. Negatived. Impatient cries of "Question." "Question. Mr. CAMPBELL I appeal to the gentleman from Illinois to withdraw his demand for the previous question until I can make a suggestion relative to this bill. (Gries of "No. no" -"Question."by the friends of the measure.) Mr. Richandson—The appeal is in vain

I decline to withdraw. Voices - "That's right" - "Hold on." The demand for the previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered to be put-Yeas 117, navs 04.

EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M. Mr. SAGE moved that the House adjourn Negatived 85 against 121. The question was taken on agreeing to the

report from the Committee of the Whole striking out the enacting clause of the bill. HALF PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

Mr Richardson moved his substitute for the bill (being the same as the Senate bill, ment.) and anoved the previous question.
Vociferous cries of "Question," "Question."

Mr. DEAN called for the reading of the substitute, saying that neither this nor the House bill has yet been read. The GLERE commenced reading, when

Mr. Jones, (dem.) of Tenn, said-The gentleman who called for the reading being without the bar, I move that the further reading be dispensed with. Mr. Dain (jumping within the bar) replied -The gentleman is alongside of the gentle-

man from Tennessee now. (Laughter.) The reading occupied an hour. Mr. EDGERTON, (dem.) of Ohio, raised a point of order, that as the substitute contains an appropriation for the salaries of governors, dic, it must first discussed in Committee of lating to the taxation or charge on the Treas-

-yeas 116, nays 90. Mr. Richardson's substitute was then agreed to yeas 115; nays 96. The question was stated on ordering the

bill to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Milison, (dem) of Va., moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived-Yeas 100, nays 114. At half-past ten Mr. Martson, (whig) of

Ohio, made an unsuccessful motion to ad-

iourn.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for third reading Yeas 112, mays 99. [While this vote was being taken, Lord Elgin was holding a reception in the lobbymany members being introduced to him. The bill was read a third time, and, at 11 o'clock, was passed by a vote of—yeas 109, nays 100, as follows:—

the bill. the bill. Democrats from slave States, 53 43 " free States, Whigs from slave States, " free States, 41 Free soilers,

Total. The Pennsylvania delegation were nearly qually divided on the above vote. Applause in the galleries and on the floor, accompanied by hissing.

The Speaker rapped for order. Mr. RICHARDSON hoped order would be preserved, and moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and to lay that motion on the table. Mr. LETCHER, (dem) of Va., moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to Wednesday next.

Mr. LETCHER appealed. The Chair was sustained. Yeas 99, navs 80, Mr. Richardson's motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table was agreed to, and at lialf-past 11 o'clock the House ad-

The Speaker decided the motion out or

Montrose Democrat.

iourned.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NONTHERN PENN'A. E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS. Montrose, Thursday, May 25, 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 PIKE COUNTY.

We have heard the name of Profes sor WILLARD RICHARDSON mentioned in connection with the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools. He is connected

with Harford University. It may be difficult for all the Directors in each township to be present at the election, but we hope at least that each town will be represented by one or more. This can easily be arranged by the several Boards.

rassage of the Nebraska Bill! We have only space in our paper to-day to refer our readers to the proceedings of Congress, Monday last, which closed with the passage of the Nebraska Bill as it came from the Senate, striking out the Clayton Amendment prohibiting aliens from the right of suffrage. The deed is done-what next? Time will show.

More Music. We have been furnished with some more of those popular pieces of new and beautiful music just issued from the press. Those who wish to obtain the latest publications can be accommodated at the store of J. Lyons & Son, where is received as follows :- "That the majority, during the weekly, from the establishment of H. Waters, the very latest publications.

A Model Governor.

No State in the Union has more uniformly been blest with able Executives than Pennsylvania. With one or two exceptions, we have always had able, honest and faithful men in that position. They have been men who have commanded the confidence of the State while living, and whose memories have been cherished in the hearts of their survivors and those who have come after them.

It is rarely indeed that the Present honors her public men as they deserve. It is generally reserved for the future to do justice to their characters and deeds. It is generally reserved for a homily at their funeral parade. to impress upon the living the extent and greatness of their many virtues, and a fair paliation for their weaknesses and errors.-Such is the world—such its envy, and such the duplicity of human nature, made apparent, not till mortality steps over the narrow boundary that divides the things misnamed death

and existence. We hazard nothing in saying that we have, at the present time, a Governor of Pennsylvania as much beloved by the masses of her people as any one who has occupied that Chair since the organization of the govern ment. The tongue of slander and defimation is silent at the mention of his name, or i bold enough to attempt to despoil one jewel in his character, though its poison may reach and rest in his heart, with all the consciouswith the exception of Mr. Clayton's amend-ness of malignant injustice, still it reaches and rests not in the minds of the people whom he governs. We know of no public man, occupying anything like the position that Governor Bigler occupies, whose character, public and private, has been so little assailed. He has stood, and stands now, as invulnerable to the assaults of the vicious and the scrutiny of enmity, as the rock of Ages. In the language of Senator Darsie. now the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, "Pennsylvania has an honest man in

the person of WILLIAM BIGLER!" impress upon the public mind at this time.

The main question was ordered to be put sight of hopes blasted and confidence betray- country and her destiny, fear and tremble as will teach any man that it could only have and power.

his public acts. We call on his political en- circumstances. emics to point out if they clin, one act of his It seems to us that we can see the end of the balance of public justice, public duty, and on the wall. Should the Bill repealing the clare their hostility to the Tariff of '42 or be tory tribe, subversive in all its instincts and public faith. We demand a cause of con- Missouri Compromise become a law by act of defeated. What was the consequence? Why purposes of anything like a valuable political demnation or a verilict in accordance with Congress, then there will be an end to all fur- in less than two years a small fraction of the organization, and it must be broken up, it will his merits that shall be overwhelming in its ther harmony of action between the North Democracy of the State had actually forced be broken up. Here in our own county are character,—that shall put all doubt aside and the South. Then will present party or the party to take their position on that quest the voters—here are daring spirits—men who and do that justice to the ruler of a free peo- ganizations cease to exist, and a sectional tion, and embrace it as a distinctive party will not fear to act when the path of duty. ple that his deservings call for.

manship of his capacity to govern well? | subject in a future number. Has he made a single departure from the political faith upon which he was elevated to power? Cán the people put a finger upon a spot in his official character and say, therein we were betrayed ? Has not prudence charand distrust been breathed in the faintest tion. whisper? Can any reason be assigned why We have seen no reason since our last ishe should not be sustained by the people of suc to retract the opinion then expressed, Pennsylvania. Away then with whims and that this movement was ill-timed, uncalled extremes, that shall eventuate in disaster to caprices. Let a spirit of emulation to excel for, premature, and fatal to the accomplish- the very objects they would consummate. in doing honor to a deserving public man be ment of any good. Hold a State Convennatural sense of the masses of men cannot be down fifteen minutes and lay aside the heat in hostility to the enormous wrong proposed edly be returned. imposed upon or misdirected in times of pop- of the anoment and then tell us if you can to be done in Congress by the repeal of the ular discussion. It will return to the right what solid reason exists for any such call, - Missouri Compromise. We are ready to go with unerring certainty, and cluster closely what will be its results, and what good can to any extreme of successful, resistance to to its altars. Truth and justice will prevail possibly flow therefrom to the cause you wish that measure that any man in that meeting while reason controls the actions of men.-

Where shall be the End of Slavery GEORGE WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Addres to his countrymen, admonished them above all things else to beware of sectional issues and sectional agitation. He pointed out, in language which time is fast reducing to prophecy, the fatal consequences that would result to the country therefrom, and the terrible results that would attend the recognition of parties by geographical lines, WASH-INGTON sleeps by the side of his own Poto-

The living Present, and the men who are

true to its holy interests, will be fully vindi-

"Where is heard no sound save its own dashing." while to the eye of close observation it is apparent that the dooin, which he so carnestly prayed might never befall the nation, is fast approaching. We hesitatate not to declare our conviction, that the most terrible struggle that has ever befallen our country is rapidly coming on. The day is not far distant, unless it shall be averted by an omnipotent power. when a state of things little better than civil war, and coually as much to be dreaded, will prevail all over these States. The death-knell of Fraternity will be sounded, the cohesive power of Union cease to exist, and the fragments of a once great and powerful Confedemcy will be scattered from their common

centre in wild confusion. The least attention to the subject will satisfy any man of discernment that party organizations, and the ties which hold them together, are every day growing weaker. The the only result of which will be to place old issues which have kept the two great parties of the country distinctive, have become the settled policy of the government and are little, if at all, threatened with disturbance. With their discussion has terminated the energy with which men pursued the interests involved, and the zeal which animated them in propagating their doctrines, and perpetus ating their supremacy. Talk of any particular party tenet now, which excited the country a heated imagination. We dislike a verdict to the highest pitch eight years ago, and you can hardly get a respectful audience. They an indictment without, at least, a misdemeanare as by-gones in the public mind-ideas or. When Governor BIGLER shall have comand principles which have become fixed facts, mitted anything worthy of political death or never again to be controverted. On those old issues you can no more arouse public at he executes faithfully and in his proper sphere, tention, public clamor, or public energy.

In this state of things it is easy to perceive where lies the impending danger. Politicians must have some element of excitement on which to feed, and the public mind must have some question of absorbing interest. That question now and henceforth will be the have no objection, but we do protest against angry and dreadful one of slavery extension and slave interest the most dangerous as the interests involved are the most important, porsonally and sectionally. The experience of the country has been that no other question can arise which will rouse at once all the and position antagonistic to it, and FRANCIS R. gry passions of men, and drive them on to the jaws of destruction to civil war and all its anybody then dream of demanding of him to corresponding and attendant calamities, with embroil himself in the Tariff controversy, -We regard these things as important to such fatal certainty as this. How careful national question to be decided in the Conthen should our public men be, how they gressional elections, and in nowise pertaining At this day in our government when public arouse this "dog of war," which but three to his Administration, as a condition for the men veer, and public confidence is almost de- years ago was laid down to a "final" repose, support of democrats! No such ridiculous stroyed—hardly knowing where to cling for with the prayers of millions that he might idea was thought of. But suppose it had

ed, and rest assured in the reflection that we he sees the dissolution of old party lines, and resulted in the success of the Whig ticket, are free, in their political relations, from have at least one man to rule over us who the permanent settlement of old party issues, and the perpetuity of the Tariff of '42. All these influences; but they cannot shut their has been tried and found faithful to the last, going on rapidly and certainly, while the agi- moral influence would have been lost,—the eyes to the fact that in other sections of the -who has preserved the essential virtues of tation of slavery in its most cruel and horrid question would have been taken from the District, along the line of the Improvement a character amid the influences of court and forms is every day becoming fiercer and more Democratic party by antagonism, and the centralized power is being formed, which will the demoralizing tendencies of political place desperate. With what solemn potency does whole movement would have been buried in just as surely rob us of our rights and We turn to the record of his Administra- sectional jealousy and contention, come back impracticable, visionary, and over-zealous ad- purposes, as that the sun shall shine for future tion and invite the severest scrutiny into all from the tomb at such a time and under such vocates. Such was not the history of that years. The great State of Sullivan, and the

fut and high-minded Executive. His quiet struction of the Republic or the extermination tion prudently and properly applied. and unostentations manners, the watchful of the Slave power. The Presidential election guardianship which he has exercised over the of '56 will be carrid on with one section arpublic good, the unremitting care which he rayed against the other in unyielding conflict. has applied to the performance of his duties. The last Union of political parties, North and the carnest boldness with which he has re- South, in convention, will have been witnessbuked bad legislation and corrupt appliances ed-the contest will be between the people in the government, his well known integrity, of the North and the people of the South, and the highest place in those affections hilt. The end of such a state of things othwhich they are wont to cherish for faithful ers may predict as well as we. We only Governor Broken is a Democrat in the strict approach, and pray God that it may be turnest sense of the word, but we may fearlessly ed aside, but we believe in human agency afchallenge anybody to find an act of his Ad- ter all. The country must be stirred up, and ministration, where it can be said with any our public men must be taught a severe lestruth that he has overlooked the public benefit son. Every exertion in human power must and been controlled by narrow partisan prej- be used to settle this struggle now, to meet udice. Has he not administered the govern-the foctof peace to the country on the very ment on sound governmental doctrines, and threshold of the temple, and disarm him of

Anti-Nebraska Convention.

We are informed that the Anti-Nebraska Convention to elect Delegates to a State Convention at Harrisburg in June, for what puracterized his official conduct in a most emi- pose we are not informed, met at the Court nent degree, and amidst the most perplexing House Saturday afternoon last. We had no difficulties? Has not the government been reporters present, and therefore know nothing been heard in all the land, or disappointment this writing have been sent us for publica-

drummers.

Democrats? As nearly as we can learn it is that Governor Bigger has not thrown aside the legitimate duties of his office and entered the contest on the Nebraska question. Now please tell us what Governor of a State in this Union, Whig or Democrat has done so Is there one, and if so let us have his name. There are very many of them opposed heart and soul to the Bill, but can one be pointed out who has deemed it a legitimate subject for his interference in any other manner than as a private citizen? If such an one there be we have yet to find it out. We'do protest against this condemnation of a man unleard and before he has had a proper opportunity given him to be heard. If men are ready without visible and reasonable cause to leave the democratic party and go over to the whigs and abolitionists; or, what amounts to the same thing, join hands in a movement, them in power on no more reliable basis on this question than their own party stands upon, we submit that it would be more manly. nore straight forward, and more potential in its meaning, to avow autagonism to the demcratic nominee at once, and plant themselves firmly and squarely on the platform of the Whig party. We dislike this effort at disturbance when no cause exists for it save in without trial, a trial without indictment, and stripes then let him suffer. But as long as the legitimate duties assigned him by the people, we think it going a little too far to hold him responsible for the sins or follies of those over whom he can exercise no control. Try Governor Bigles by his own record, his own acts and his own Administration, and we trying him for the misdemeanors of STEPHEN

A. Douglas or anybody else. A few years ago this District was in a blaze of excitement on the question of the Tariff.-The democratic party in the State occupied a SHUNK was in the field for Governor. Did The Speaker overruled the point, on the ground that the original bill had been disturb the consolation cussed.

The Speaker overruled the point, on the ground that the original bill had been disturb the settlement of conflicting interests, observed how of contention and strife. How should cussed that we feel in turning from the sickening every lover of humanity and his race, his put things right in the State. Common sense less at their feet.

the warning of Washington, to beware of everlasting political sleep, along side of its subvert our party organization for unworthy that has not evidently been well weighed in these things as plainly as though written up- cratic measure, candidates were forced to de- forming within their borders a kind of predacontroversy will be opened, revolutionary in measure. Such is history—it cannot be con- and right comes distinctly to their view. Governor Bigling has been an honest faith- its character, which will end only with the de- tradicted. Such the result of determined ac- But how, it may be asked, is this thing to

We must be pardoned for speaking plain- the county of Susquehanna, with her little less would accomplish.

blood shall drive them on to those impolitic fy the atmosphere.

to abet? Is it answered that "a voice from would go. We do not know that there is Bradford" has spoken and that Susqueharina anything in the Resolutions of the meeting must respond? Then we declare, and know that we would not endorse most heartily what we declare, that Bradford will be very But to the "such other measures" of the promuch surprised at the response. She spoke posed State Convention spoken of in the call, and agroundished har aligned, the deligner of present the state of the invited impolitio, will never see Harrisburg on that business and eventuate in disaster to the opposers of and advertexpected to when elected. The that Bill. We cannot consent that the opopposition to the Nebraska Bill and its infa- position to this measure shall be frittered mies, is controlled in Bradford county by too away in foolish endeavors, that shall weaken make such a fatal move on the political board. and foot at the mercy of a merciless Power.

ordinary procedure on the part of prominent in the name of humanity to desist. Abuses on the North Branch Canal. Nearly a year has clapsed since the time first set for the completion of this great work and still it is delayed. We travelled some thirty miles along its banks last week, and, judging from the state the work is in together with the manner which it is conducted, it will be of no service to the Commonwealth the present season. There is evidently gross carelessness and neglect, a want of energy, a lack of efficiency rainous to the interests of \$2,00, two copies \$3,00, three copies 4,00. State, and her Treasury, on the part of the subordinate officers having the Canal in charge. The Canal Board never was composed of better men—the Governor has done all in his power, and much more than he was called on to do by virtue of his relations to the Canal department, and still the whole work "drags its slow length along." Some-

thing must be done. What shall it be? We have made up our mind that it is time for the press to speak out, for the people to & Co., West Chester, Pa. be aroused and take this matter into their own hands, and we shall therefore follow it up regardless of denunciation from any quarters, till the dawning of a better day. The people of Susquelianua county are still uncorrupted by Canal patronage and influence es, hence here is a good place for the war to open. In our judgment, unless the people of this Senatorial and Legislative District shall bestir themselves at once the whole political complexion of the District will be colored and moulded by that kind of demoralizing power bound hand and foot, bought, sold, taxed and our readers. trampled upon by not very scrupulous men. It is decidedly the ablest and most states To the eye of keen discernment a new ele- man-like speech that Mr. Gnow has made in ment can be seen at work in the politics of Congress. Lucid and logical in argument, this district. It is the element of power and temperate and manly in its tone, and oloquent patronage. Men are no longer to be elected in style, it is a speech well calculated to conto our Legislative offices on the broad and vince the judgements of men. We append distinctive principles of the democratic party, a short extract from the closing paragraphs but rather with an eye to ulterior objects and and believe we hazard nothing in saying that purposes. The organization of the party, in- it is one of the purest gems of modern elestend of being controled by the attachments quence. Speaking of the cry indulged in by men have for principle, is henceforth unless a some, of a dissolution of the Union, Mr. Grow desperate effort shall be made to overthrow says :it, to be controled by the recipients and expectants of State bounty on the Canal. Thus sentatives of the south upon this floor, that if the Democracy and politics of the North are you would strike down the true men of the to be corrupted and demoralized-transformed into another Portage for plunder and all faintical assaults, you have but to force wrong. We sound the alarm early, for it is upon them the passage of this bill as a politupon the threshold that this thing must be ical issue; and when, by your own deliberate met successfully only on the very threshold act, you have violated a compact of freedom,

We have before remarked that our people terrible struggle. In the elections for Con- almighty County of Wyoming, aided and gress the issue was made direct as a demo- abetted by kindred spirits from Bradford, have

be accomplished? How shall the feeble lit-

ly on this subject for we feel deeply. The than six thousand voters, contend successfulpath is so plain for the accomplishment of ly against the great State of Sullivan with her good that we are out of all patience at its four hundred, and the almighty county of abandonment. Let us have time to do some- Wyoming with her one thousand voters, thing—to be heard through the ballot box Well, we admit it looks like a difficult and in the proper elections—let the issue be made | delicate undertaking;" but we have no doubt all entitle him to the confidence of his people. It will be war to the knife and the knife to the fairly and then we shall see where. Pennsyl- leaders can be found here equal to the task. vania will stand. Let the Democracy of the. The way to do it too is very plain. Let the State speak have an opportunity to speak county Convention of Susquehanna, when it public men, and meritorious public services. point out the danger and the certainty of its and something will then be done. The Con-shall meet in September, nominate two good gressional elections are close at hand. In men for members of the House, and tell the those the issue will be made in the several great State of Sullivan, and the almighty districts; and the people will speak. This county of Wyoming to-to-go to-Lacycourse persisted in by Democrats, and we ville, and help themselves if they can for we have no doubt that a complete revolution in Susquehanna have no further use for will be effected in every northern State. The Lacyville conferences till the organization of next Congress will as certainly reflect the the party shall be brought back to the standsentiment of the North as that it shall meet, and of its original purity. This is one way to in a manner to convince enlightened states. the power to despoil. We shall continue this Those who have basely betrayed the country do it, but there is still another. That is to will be safe from harm's way then,-will fall nominate two good men for Members and, like autumn leaves before the blast. But conferees to Lacyville in proportion to the draw off from the main branch, disgust the vote of the respective counties, and tell the people with funaticism and faction, and you great State of Sullivan and the almighty strike a fatul blow at the very object you county of Wyoming to meet us in conference or not, just as they please, and then come We carnestly appeal to our fellow demo- home and elect our men. This county has crats to reflect upon these things soberly. submitted to the exactions of her more power-Honest they undoubtedly are in their endear- ful neighbors long enough. The day has prosperous? Has the voice of discontent of the proceedings save by rumor, as none at ors to do good to their country and race, but come when a stand must be taken, and rethey should reflect that there is a right and sistance must commence. We are ready and a wrong way to do good. Exercise patience, the press is ready for any emergency. We exercise prudence, and be careful lest hot rather have a fight than not. It would puri-

We would not be understood as aiming a blow personally or particularly at our col-In speaking thus frankly we are acting league, Mr. DEEGAN. He made a good memaroused, and let the voice of the people speak tion at Harrisburg! and for what? Pray tell from a conscientious conviction that we are ber, though we could not vote with him when as it has seldom spoken before. We believe tell us in the name of reason, what is to be in the right. We differ in no respect from the public works were in question. Were he it will; av, we know it will. The strong accomplished by such an effort? Just sit the gentlemen who composed that meeting a resident of this county he would undoubt-

New Unblications.

Peterson's National, for June has made its appearance upon our table, and as a ladies Monthly, it stands a star. The new volume commences with July, so that now is the time to subscribe. Terms, one copy for one year, \$2.00 three copies, \$5.00, and eight copies for \$10,00, with a handsome premium to every person getting up a club. Address, postpaid, to Charles J. Peterson, 102 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

Godey's Ladies Book, for June, has made sharp politicians and too sagacious men, to the free spirit of the North, and lay us hand its appearance, embellished with fine steel engravings, it also contains all of the latest We cannot resist the conclusion that Sus- We conscientiously believe that the opposers fashions for the ladies, and as now, it bids quelianna this time has got ahead of the of the Nebraska outrage, by such movements, fair to be forever, no more or less than what are weakening their strength in a day when it professes, "One of the best publications for But what excuse is rendered for this extra- it should be husbanded, and we call on them the young damsels." Terms, one copy one year, \$3,00, two copies \$5,00, six copies \$10,00. Address, L. A. Godey, 113 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

Arthur's Home Magazine for June is now upon our table, and for a specimen of fine workmanship, and beauty of composition, it. is hard to excell; it contains some beautiful engravings, including all of the latest fashions &c. As a literary author, T. S. Arthur. 107 Walnut St., Philadelphia, will ever stand with the first class writers. Terms, one copy

The Pennsylvania Farm Journal, for May, has made its appearance; and is filled with unusually interesting reading matter for the farmer. If there is one work better adapted to the farming interest of this section of country than another, we should say it is this. Discarding all theories not successfully tested, it does not lead the farmer into ontlays from which he will not reap an ample reward.-Price \$1 per year. Address J. M. Meredith

The School Journal, for May, is also on hand. This is a work well calculated to advance the interests of the people in the improvement of the common school system.-The friends of education everywhere should have a work of this character. Price, \$1 per annum. Published by Myers & Wiley. Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. Grow's Speech.

We have reveived a copy of Mr. Grow's speech on the Nebraska Bill, but too late for which is always brought into existence by insertion in this week's paper. We regret it works belonging to the State. We will be for we are extremely anxious to lay it before

"I would say in all kindness to the Repre-North who have ever, with manly inflexibility,