The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. ERAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

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TERMS.

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☞ The article on our first page entitled "Philadelphia," is well worthy the careful perusal of all Pennsylvanians. Besides giving many interesting facts concerning our great Metropolis it tells some wholesome, though unpleasant truths with regard to the malign influence sham Democracy has exerted on the prosperity of the Commonwealth. If these things are so—if the vote of Pennsylvania has almost always been cast against the interests of Pennsylvania—is there not enough of wisdom and patriotism among us, to make our future history different from our past?

Elizabeth W. Richards' School.

We have been gratified to learn that Elizabeth W. Richards, the sister of our lamented friend Joseph T. Richards Esq., has opened a boarding school in West Chester, Chester county, in this State. The location is one, whose reputation for intellectual culture and high scientific attainments, is probably equal to any in the Union. Our friend will be placed in competition with the highest and best schools. And young people of both sexes will have as many advantages in an intellectual moral and social point of view, as they can obtain in any other location. We have no doubts of her acquitting herself with credit to herself, her pupils, and the neighborhood she has left. Cabinets of natural science, philosophical, chemical, and astronomical apparatus, are all provided for the improvement of the young people of the vicinity. And of all these her scholars will have their share of the benefits. Lectures are regularly delivered, as in large cities; and when we reflect upon the attainments of the distinguished individuals of that community, we recommend the school with great confidence to all who have children of a suitable age to place there.

THE BAKER FAMILY.—These celebrated vocalists gave one of their charming concerts in this village, on Tuesday evening last. An unusually large number of persons attended, for the reputation of the Bakers for skill and power in their art is so well established that all who have a taste for music, are ever eager to enjoy the elegant entertainment they furnish. We have heard but one opinion expressed as to the excellence of their performance.

The Nebraska Question in the House.

To give our readers some idea of the reception the Nebraska bill meets with in the popular branch of Congress, we propose to make extracts from several speeches recently delivered there. The first is from the remarks of Mr. Fenton, a New York Democrat. In reply to remarks of Mr. Smith of Va., on the Free-Soil organization of 1848, he says:

Their organization, sir, in 1848, so far as resistance to slavery extension was concerned, was but the echo of the sentiments of the fathers of the Republic; it was but the echo of the sentiments of those men who, fresh in the spirit of the Constitution, established the ordinance of 1787, and but a counterpart of the action of those patriotic men who, in 1820, formed the celebrated Missouri compromise. And, sir, it was but the reflection of the whole northern sentiment in 1847—for you will remember that the northern mind had become stored with the principles of the Wilmot proviso. And in this connection I would not fail to mention the action of my distinguished friend and colleague from New York, [Mr. Walsh,] and who had the honor, in the New York Legislature, not only to vote for the instructions to our Senators in Congress in favor of the Wilmot proviso, or the doctrines assumed in the Wilmot proviso, but, I believe, he made the first speech made in the New York Legislature in its favor. And you will recollect sir, that that distinguished individual of New York, who was then in the Senate, Daniel S. Dickinson, although he evaded the instructions by a species of special pleading, said on that occasion that he was prepared when the time should arrive, to sustain the doctrines of the Wilmot proviso, instructed, or uninstructed. I need not mention the Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Hon. R. H. Walworth, Governor Wood, of Ohio, and the hosts of distinguished men all over the North, who either warmly espoused the Wilmot proviso, or manfully resisted, by writing and speaking, the extension of slavery over soil then free.

The bad faith of those who, after denouncing others as agitators and enemies of the Union, have themselves thrown a fire-brand amid the councils of the nation, is forcibly and truthfully set forth in the following.

Both parties went down to the people on that issue, and there was witnessed the beautiful and sublime spectacle of northern and southern men who had differed upon the great question of slavery and its extension, vieing with each other in their efforts to convince the source of political power of the fact that the agitation and its causes were forever expelled from the national councils, and the fraternizing influence of *quiet*, and mutual confidence was restored to the people; and we met, and mingled our congratulatory vows, and offered up the sincere thanks of joyous spirits for our happy deliverance from past dangers, and exulted in the bright prospect of future peace. With this understanding, this compact, we entered the field of political conflict, in 1852, and achieved a most unprecedented and glorious victory. A victory ushered in by most favorable circumstances; and one that gave more promise of coming glory to the democratic party, than any since the triumphs of the chiefest among ten thousand—the lamented Jackson. After these two victories—the one of the compromises, the other of the election of 1852, the giant people lay down to a sublime repose, and the great army slept soundly—slept under the impression that sleepless and faithful sentinels were on the watch-tower, guarding with unceasing vigilance, Democratic freedom. Thus they slumbered from the strife of agitation and the toil of battle, dreaming of long years of undisturbed enjoyment of freedom's progress in the Democratic empire. But alas! in the midst of those pleasant dreams they were aroused by the cry of treason in our camp. A trusted officer on guard has listened to the whispers of ambition, the scepter of power has been presented in all its attractions to him, while the people's eyes were closed in sleep, and he has fallen down to worship it.

Moses was not more surprised, when he came down from the mountain and found his hosts in tumult, than this army of millions of freemen, when awakened by the roar of renewed conflict and the heavy tread of armed invaders. While we slept Mr. Chairman, an idolatrous image was attempted to be substituted for the true God; but allow me to predict, that the rebuke administered to Aaron and the hosts around him was not more signal and just than will be the defeat of those who have ventured again to sport with the lion, or the sleeping energies of confiding, but when aroused, indignant freemen. Hitherto we have acted on the defensive; but let me tell gentlemen, a sentiment exists at the North, call it what you will, philanthropic or fanatical, which will justify itself by this want of good faith in taking an aggressive attitude; and if it do not carry a war into the very camp of Africa, will enter the out posts, and clear what it conceives to be the taint of slavery from the territorial soil, which, by the spirit and genius of our institutions, and the great base or the superstructure—the inalienable rights of man—should be devoted to freedom's uses.

We give one more extract from the gentleman's remark's, showing to some extent, his understanding of the nature of the Bill under consideration:

I have said, sir, that this is affirmative legislation for the spread of slavery. How is that to be proved? I answer first, because slavery has been excluded by positive enactments, and the repeal or suspension of said enactments gives a license to slavery to exist where it did not before. The contingencies of its rejection by the people in legislative capacity in the Territories by no means precludes the possibility of its entrance. It is now prohibited; you pass this bill, and it may advance and plant its standard upon that soil.

I apprehend it would be no difficult undertaking to prove to the satisfaction of all who hear me, that slavery has no LEGAL existence in any of the Territories of the Louisiana purchase.

Prior to its cession to the United States, slavery was abolished in all the French Territories; and that, of course, spoke freedom to all enslaved in Louisiana; and I have been unable to find any express statute authorizing its existence or creating slavery therein.

You will find the compromise of 1820 permitting it south of 36 deg, 30 minutes; you will find statutes regulating its government, and pointing out the relative duties of master and slave, which statutes assume, all of them, that the institution legally existed there at the time of the purchase from the French. Ay, sir, it did exist but existed only by an arbitrary exercise of power, and is another painful exhibition of the condition of the helpless, when exposed to the action of the strong, when that action is based upon the cupidity of man.

But, sir, for the purposes of this argument, I will concede that slavery legally existed in that territory up to the time of the compromise of 1820, and existed by virtue of law, (and I think it has been adjudicated that it can only exist by virtue of positive law,) and then I will assume that it was abolished in these Territories by law. *Then* I submit that the repeal of the statutes of 1820 revives the previous existing law of Louisiana.

Hence I say the bill under consideration although negative on his face, is affirmative in its character for the spread of slavery.—A principle sir, I cannot sustain, nor will, I believe, the people of this country sustain it.

I believe, sir, that nineteen out of every twenty of the citizens of the free States are opposed to the measure. More: I believe if this measure was concocted for the aggrandizement of any individual, or set of men, they will find—perhaps when too late to save from political bankruptcy—they are counting without their hosts, and the ladder they have built on which to climb to power will be found too weak to sustain him or them, and they will, ere long, be found in that unenviable position incident to action based upon the prejudices rather than on the principles of men.

Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, made a forcible speech on the same day, of which we here give the concluding passage.

You have as yet heard but little remonstrance. The reason is plain. The people—struck dumb by the reckless audacity and perfidy of the proposition—would not believe that it had been made, and took refuge in incredulity. But, depend on it, they will awake. Pass these bills, and you will rouse a stronger and more bitter anti-slavery feeling than has ever before existed in this nation. You may declare that Slavery cannot go there because of climate and production; but I will put it to an honest and practical test. The Missouri delegation are men of great ability and integrity; they are on the borders, and can express their own opinion. If any man representing Missouri believes that slavery will not go to Kanzas on the passage of this bill, I now invite him to say so. No denial. Why should it not go there as well as to Missouri on the same parallel of latitude? Pass that bill and the spawn will be cast along all the streams, and the larva will be deposited in all the soils, from which is Lereafter to spring a race of bondmen—of slaves. The fathers of our constitutional age believed, that before this our deliverance from slavery would come; but it would seem as if our province was only to extend the area of oppression. Is that the deliberate will of the nation?—I believe not. If the friends of these bills succeed, they do what Washington and Jackson so earnestly prayed should not be done. You will form sectional parties. You make such a party on one side by the passage of the bill; you do it by banding together in a solid phalanx on one side of the line. Do that, and your example will be followed on the other side. No man, no combination of men—no party, or combination of parties—can prevent it; and I beg of you to remember, that by this act you exhaust the specific for allaying agitation. If the Missouri compromise be repealed, I honestly believe that it is the last compromise that will ever be made between the clashing interests of different sections in this Republic; and I as seriously believe it is not the last compromise that will be rendered null and void.

News and Notions.

—Petitions against the Nebraska bill continue to pour in upon Congress.

—John Mitchell's new paper, The Citizen, is out in favor of the Nebraska bill.

—The French Spoilation Bill passed the U. S. Senate on the 15th inst. by a vote of 16 to 7.

—Gen. Scott is writing his own biography. He has abundant materials for an interesting work.

—Hereafter passengers will be carried from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania railroad, in fifteen hours.

—The whigs have a majority of the Board of Supervisors in Broome county N. Y. Dr. Burr being beaten in the town of Chenango by 350 majority.

—An Indiana paper says, that of the one hundred and ten newspapers published in that State, all except ten advocate the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

—There is a man in Tunkhannock whose voice is so *husky* that he is always suspected of being *corned*. The other day he was *threshed* to make him *shell out*.

—Hon. James A. Pearce, whig, has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Maryland, by a vote of 58 for him, and 39 for Hon. Albert Constable, Dem.

—Gov. Bigler has signed the warrant for the execution of James Quinn, of Luzerne county, for the murder of Mahala Wiggins. The execution is fixed for the 7th of April next.

—The value of public lands for railroads, asked from this session of Congress according to the bills introduced or projected, amounts to the enormous sum of $350,000,000.

—Some of the papers look at the election of Fessenden to the U. S. Senate, from Maine, as the result of the Nebraska agitation, and the desertion of Democratic members in consequence.

—A California paper gives the following as a bill of fare at a Chinese Restaurant, in that city: Cat cutlet, 25 cents; griddled rat, 6 cents; dog soup, 12 cents; roast dog, 18 cents.; dog pie, 6 cents.

—The Lowell Advertiser asks: "What is the difference between an attempted homicide and a Cincinnati hog butchery? One is an assault with an intent to kill, and the other is a kill with an intent to salt.

—It is said—but can it be true?—that a member of Congress who is known to be committed against the practice of dueling, is more liable to insult, at Washington, than one who has no scruples on the subject.

—The Washington correspondent of the New-York Times suggests that Mr. Gadsden's new territory to which the fanciful name of Aresonia has been given be called Fagendia, as it is apparently the fag end of creation.

—An Australian, from the number of murders committed in that auriferous region, thinks Melbourne is the place of which Shakespeare prophesied, when he spoke of 'that undiscovered country from whose *bourne* no traveller returns.'

—The Cincinnati Gazette in speaking of the resignation of his Cambridge professorship by Professor Longfellow, says it is rumored that he accepts an invitation of the Trustees of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, to join the faculty of that institution.

—Several Russian officers visited the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy Yard and the United States ship Pennsylvania lately, and were received with the usual salute. The object of their visit to this country is to examine our ships and to purchase vessels for their navy.

—Col. Benton declares that the central part of the Rocky mountains has territory enough to make a mountain State double the size of all the Swiss cantons, with every thing as grand in scenery, and without the drawback of its avalanches, glaciers and cold.

—It is mentioned in a Russian account of the battle of Akhaltyck, in Asia, that the Russians gave no quarters to any but Turks. One gun, served by Poles, was charged by Bagawouth's dragoons, and the artillery men, in despair, flung bullets with their hands at the heads of the Russians.

—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Hausom, indicted for manslaughter in Bradford county, the jury, on the 11th inst., rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty." It will be remembered that the defendant, in a sudden quarrel, struck a Mr. Wafford with his fist, and the blow proved fatal.

—Five hundred and fifty-four clergymen of Massachusetts have replied to the question,—'Are you in favor of the prohibitory principle and main features of the anti liquor law of Massachusetts?' of whom five hundred and forty seven answered 'yes,' and seven 'no.'

—If we are rightly informed, every Member of Congress from the free States, who voted to allow Slavery in Missouri, was doomed to private life by his constituents. Let Senators and Representatives, from the East, North, and West, remember that while the hosts of freemen yield to slavery all its legal possessions, yet *they all hate Slavery and love Liberty*.

—It is said that forty eight hours abstinence from liquids of all sorts, will kill a cold entirely, and the more the patient exercises and creates exhalation from the skin, the more he robs his blood of water, thereby breaking the bank on which the nose, throat, and lungs rely for the means of making themselves troublesome. Will the doctors tell us whether this theory is scientific?

—Theodore Parker, in a recent sermon on the Nebraska iniquity, gave an apt illustration of the way in which Slavery now makes Presidents: It is by transubstantiation, as a Romish priest converts an ordinary baker's wafer into a god. When we want a President, the South takes a piece of dough and makes one.

—The question of enlarging the New York canals was submitted to a vote of the people in that State on Wednesday; the result is in favor of the enlargement by overwhelming majorities, although the votes in all the districts was exceedingly small. The cost of the enlargement is variously estimated at from five to ten millions of dollars.

—An eagle, measuring seven feet four inches from tip to tip of his wings, and weighing ten and a quarter pounds, was killed on the 5th inst., by Mr. Peter Parslow, upon the farm of Hon Benjamin Enos, at De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y. It was of the species known as the brown eagle, and is to be sent to the State Cabinet of Natural History to be stuffed and exhibited in that collection.

—We are pained to learn the decease of Moses Pownall, Esq., who died at his residence, in the village of Christiana, in this county, on Saturday evening last.—Mr. P. was a representative in the Legislature for two sessions, and was last year nominated as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner. He was much esteemed by his friends and acquaintances over the State, and his loss is more deeply lamented by his immediate neighbors and friends.—*Lancaster Daily*.

—P. T. Barnum is now engaged in writing his own life and adventures.—Five thousand dollars have already been offered for the copyright. Although Barnum (says the Norwalk Gazette) is one of the cleverest fellows in the land, it is intimated that he will receive ocular demonstration that there are at least half a million of persons ready to "take his life" the first opportunity that is given them. We don't doubt his courage, but then we rather reckon he'll *pocket the insult*. He does generally.

—It is stated that ex-President Fillmore is about to lead to the altar Miss Elizabeth Porter, of Niagara Falls, only daughter of the late Gen. Peter B. Porter, a hero of the war of 1812, and Secretary of War under John Quincy Adams. Miss Porter is 32 years of age, and a lady of superior intellect, high cultivation and large fortune. Her brother and herself are the sole heirs of their father's great estate, including Goat Island and other lucrative property at Niagara Falls. Miss Porter has long been a reigning belle in Western New York.

—In Circassia, Georgia, Persia, and India, one of the mother's earliest cares is to promote the growth of her children's eyelashes, by tipping and removing the fine gossamer like points with a pair of scissors, when they are asleep. By repeating this every month or six weeks, they become, in time, long, close, finely curved, and of a silky gloss. The practice never fails to produce the desired effect, and it is particularly useful when, owing to inflammation of the eyes, the lashes have been thinned or stunted.

—A learned London editor, supposed to be particularly well posted up on the geography of America, in a recent article intended to illustrate the grasping spirit of the Yankees, says: "The acute Yankees do not wish to trust entirely to force or diplomacy for the accomplishment of their views. The all-potent dollar is the weapon on which they most rely; and they have already purchased from the King of Mosquitia (Mosquito) a tract of country covering several millions of acres, *to which they have given the name of Nebraska*, and which is to be forthwith colonized by the Anglo-Saxons."

—"The little giant in a predicament," is the subject of a telling caricature in this week's Picayune. Douglas is represented staggering and ready to fall under the weight of a huge burthen labelled "Repeal of the Missouri Compromise." A savage Southerner is brandishing a huge bowie knife in his face, while at his rear a tall giant Yankee has a foot and a clinched hand raised to annihilate him at discretion. A fair realization of Old Bullion's remark. "What do I think of Douglas's bill, sir? Why, if he don't carry it, the South will kill him, and if he does, the North will beat his brains out."

—A Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says that land stealing has become popular and honorable. It is, perhaps, a national failing and we come by it in a very honest way.—The Vikings of the North were the originals of our Cuban and California Filibusters. The Saxons, Danes and Normans, sprang from the same Scandinavian stock, and were all landed rievers.—Walker and his gang are natural successors of Hengist and Horsa, and there is so general a sympathy among our population with the propensity which furnished incitements to their crimes, that we shall be compelled to pay for rather than punish their excesses, as a doting father empties his purse for his scape-grace son, in preference to using the birch for his reformation.

WHAT IS THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE? Simply this: that in 1820, when Missouri was admitted into the Union, after an arduous struggle, the bill which provided for her admission enacted as follows:—

Provided, That in all territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: Provided always, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his labor or services as aforesaid.

JUSTICE BROUHT TO A FULL STOP.—The Judges of the Supreme Court of this State have heretofore travelled about to hold sessions at four different points. They are fatigued with this vagabond life and ask to be permitted to come to a stand still at Harrisburg. One of their complaints is, that they err in opinion because they are judges errant. The opponents of their request allege that justice already halts too much. We would commend to the Judges Mohammed's example: he went to the mountain, when the mountain did not come to him. Let them go to the suitors and witnesses; it costs less for five to travel than for five thousand.—*Philadelphia Register*.

Letter from Judge Wilmot.

We find in the New York Evening *Post*, of the 14th inst, the following letter to the Committee of arrangements, for the Meeting recently held in New York City, to protest against the Nebraska bill. It is an able, and eloquent document, and in our judgment reflects much credit upon its author.

In referring to it the *Post* truly remarks: "In the struggle which this profligate scheme has awakened, we fear we can hope but for little aid from the poor old spiritless state of Pennsylvania. In all political controversies of importance, Pennsylvania, as represented in Congress, generally contrives to be in the wrong.—The politicians of that state seem, as a general rule, to be unprincipled beyond the general character of their tribe, and even when pretending to belong to the democratic party, they are very apt to oppose its best measures, and disregard its best-settled maxims. In Judge Wilmot's district, however, the people are right on the Nebraska question."

TOWANDA, PA., FEB. 4, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—The letter of invitation, with which you honored me, to attend a meeting of the citizens of New York, without distinction of party, on the 30th ultimo, to protest against a violation of the Missouri Compromise, reached this place during my absence from home, and was not received by me until last evening. Fearing my silence might be construed into disapprobation of the objects of this meeting, I am constrained to reply even at this late day, and to avail myself of the opportunity your invitation affords, to place on record my condemnation of the enormous wrong threatened the country and posterity, by the repeal of a compact that has been held inviolable by the American people for two generations. It is now one-third of a century since that compact was ratified, under circumstances of imposing solemnity, that gave to it an obligation scarcely second to the demands of the constitution itself. Its repeal would be a virtual change of that instrument; as it would reverse the uniform interpretation it has received in every department of the government, from its organization down to the inauguration of the present administration.

Whence comes this unexpected and startling assault upon the vital interests and guarantied rights of the free states? Through what instrumentalities is it expected to consummate the deed of wickedness and shame? Slavery, emboldened by recent triumphs, and calculating upon the broken spirit of the North, strikes this deadly blow at the progress and development of free institutions; instigated to the attack, encouraged and led on by the treachery of northern men, who would barter their country's future and the highest interests of humanity for a brief day of official power. The demoralizing temptations of future preferment—the seductive appliances of present patronage—threatenings and denunciations, wherewith to overawe the timid and irresolute, are the potential agencies upon which slavery builds its confident hopes of success. It is believed that all those of the free states, whose integrity and moral strength place them beyond the reach of these influences, can be overwhelmed by the revilings of a perverted public opinion; that the voice of manly protest against aggression the most flagitious, can be effectually silenced by partisan clamor and a subsidized press.

Were it believed possible that the freemen of the North could be aroused to that indignant energy—that stern, unbending resistance, so urgently demanded by the crisis—the authors and abettors of this conspiracy against God and mankind would skulk from the impending rebuke, and call upon the mountains to cover their shame. The proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise is, in itself, a burning infamy; and it carries with it an infamous imputation upon the character and patriotism of our people.

These covenant-breakers act upon the assumption that we are so demoralized by the spirit of Mammon, that we value material above moral interests; so debased by low and selfish desires, that we love the honors and profits of office more than we love the glory and welfare of our country.

I have read with deep interest the proceedings of the meeting held at the Tabernacle. The high character of the men who participated in it—the dignity and firmness of its resolves, afford grounds of encouraging hope that the North will at length become "aroused to the defence of its rights." The magnitude of the issue cannot be over-estimated.

The result will fix the character and condition of our country for all coming time. If the barrier erected against slavery in the Missouri Compromise be broken down, then indeed, will the institutions established by our fathers be subverted; and on the ruins will grow up a mighty slave oligarchy, overshadowing and controlling the destinies of the continent. An inexorable and remorseless despotism will rule, as with a rod of iron, that land consecrated by blood to freedom and oppressed humanity.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID WILMOT.

To Shepherd Knapp, Esq., and others.

Meeting at Honesdale.

A correspondent at Honesdale, Penn., sends us the proceedings of a large and enthusiastic anti-Nebraska meeting held at that place on the evening of the 7th inst. There were over 400 present. The meeting was called to order by S. E. Dimmick, Esq., a prominent supporter of Pierce and King during the campaign of 1852, and now a member of the Democratic County Committee. Abram Swart, Esq., another leading Democrat, presided. Samuel Allen, also a well-known Democrat, and a zealous supporter of Pierce and King in '52, acted as one of the Vice Presidents. The remainder of the officers of the meeting, as well as the Committee on Resolutions, belonged to the different political parties. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Elder, of Philadelphia, after which a series of resolutions were reported by Mr. Dimmick, which were strong and pointed against Mr. Douglas's bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. After a short but stirring speech from the Hon. Wm. Jessup, in support of the resolutions, they were unanimously adopted, copies of which were directed to be sent to the Pennsylvania U. S. Senators, and to the Representatives in Congress from that District. Our correspondent, who is himself a Democrat, adds:

"This Administration and certain Senators and Representatives from the Free States will ere long find that the people, the rank and file of the Democratic party in the Free States, have done all they ever intend to do in aid, either directly or indirectly, of the extension of Slave territory, most especially north of lat. 36 deg. 30 min."—*Tribune*.

The Nebraska Meeting.

The meeting held in the Court House on Tuesday evening last, in pursuance of a call signed by several hundreds of our citizens, of all parties, despite the inclemency of the weather, was one of the largest and most respectable ever convened in that place. It was distinguished by the earnestness which pervaded the assemblage, as if those who had met there to protest against the perpetration of a great wrong, were fully sensible of their high duty to their country, and of the serious and weighty business in which they were engaged. There was not so much of the noisy enthusiasm which usually marks political gatherings, as there was of that earnest but determined action which demonstrates the fulness of conviction, and the disposition to express a sense of right.

The meeting being organized, Ulysses Mercur, Esq., was called for, and made his appearance amidst applause. His remarks, though brief, were eloquent and pertinent, and were received with marked approbation.

Hon. David Wilmot was next called for, and the appearance of this time-tried standard bearer of Freedom, brought out a storm of applause which fairly shook the house. His address occupied nearly two hours, and was listened to with intense interest by the audience. At all times eloquent and earnest, he portrayed the growing strength of the Slave interest, and depicted its blighting influence upon the prosperity of the Country. The scheme to extend Slavery by repealing the Missouri Compromise, he denounced in eloquent and indignant language, as an act of nefarious treachery to the North, of faithlessness on the part of the South, and a bold and infamous bid for the Presidency. His exposure of the falsehood that the Compromise of 1850 had any reference to the Missouri Compromise, was scorching and sarcastic, and scattered this unwarranted assumption to the winds. The close was an earnest appeal to Freemen to think and act for themselves, as became the sovereigns of a free and enlightened country. Such are a few of the topics touched upon in his speech, which has never been surpassed in eloquence, earnestness and argument, by any of his former efforts.

Henry Booth, Esq., was next called for, and addressed the meeting in his usual able manner, when the meeting adjourned.

Upon no question of public importance has there ever been such unanimity of sentiment as in regard to the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Its advocates are the exceptions. Even those who have maintained the right of the South to participate in the occupation of the territory, view the proposition with alarm and abhorrence, as a violation of a solemn covenant, and the indication of a disposition to trample under foot all compromises when they are supposed to militate against the free spread of Slavery.—Bradford Reporter. (Dem.)

Dignified (?) Legislation.

On the day set apart for the consideration of the bill for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, there was a full attendance of the members of the lower House at Harrisburg, and a good sprinkling of visitors to watch the proceedings. The House went into Committee of the Whole Mr. Roberts, of Fayette, in the chair and Mr. Johnston of Northampton, in the progress of the action, offered the following:

Provided, That in order that such agent or agents so as aforesaid appointed, may be uniformly known and distinguished as such officers throughout the Commonwealth, every such agent shall be required to wear a green coat, a pair of striped pantaloons of green and yellow Conestoga boots, square at the toes, and that part bound with iron, a belt about his body, from which shall be suspended at the one side a large cheese knife, and upon the other a common bung-driver, a hat made of patent leather, the color of a brick, in the front of which shall be affixed, after the manner of a cockade, a calf's tail, not less than eighteen inches in length, upon his heart a brass plate, inscribed thereon, 'The Law and its Officers.'

This was read, laughed at and pronounced to be out of order; when Mr. Smith, of Berks, seeing how little wit it took to raise a laugh, tried his hand, by offering as an amendment:

That nothing contained in this act will apply to any person or persons or party except he who votes with the black cockade faction, known as Blue Light Federalists.

This of course was also declared out of order, but the constituents of these gentlemen must feel proud of the dignity, wit and high legislative ability of their representatives.

The Voice of the Free States.

ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

With the exception of what appears in the Albany *Argus*, and a few other prints of the Law and Croswell faction not a word in favor of the Nebraska fraud appears in the presses of the free States, which is not dictated from Washington and published to order. The faint and timorous assent to that fraud expressed by the Democratic Central Committee of this city, was of that description. The Boston *Post*, the *New Hampshire Patriot*, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, speak as they are bid:

'As the prompter breathes the puppet squeaks.'

The free expression of the North among all parties—whether enemies of the administration or friends—whether democrats or whigs is openly, earnestly, uncompromisingly against the measure.

The other day we gave some examples of the disapproval with which the most conservative part of the religious community regard the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise, and of the universal hostility which the German part of the population bear to it. To this we must add, that the Address of the Members of Congress who first took ground in opposition of the measure, is now extensively circulated in the German language. The New-York *Democrat*, now lying before us, contains the entire address in German.

Meantime every day brings us new and stronger manifestations of the public feeling on this question. We give a few examples from Journals just received, and now before us.—*Eve. Post*.

Foreign News.

Halifax, February 16.

The Cunard mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th inst. arrived here this evening, having made an uncommonly short passage for this season of the year, only twelve days.

ENGLAND.—The opening of Parliament took place on the 31st of January. The Queen, on her way through the city to the Parliament, was greatly cheered, while Prince Albert was occasionally hissed.

The House of Commons was unusually full, but the American Minister was not present.

The Queen delivered her speech in person. It was moderate in tone. She alludes to the Eastern difficulties in tones of regret, but says that her exertions, in conjunction with her allies, in favor of an amicable settlement would still be persevered in. She congratulates Parliament upon the alliance with France in furtherance of these efforts, but the opinion is expressed that the danger of war is most imminent from hour to hour, and She thinks it requisite to make a further augmentation of the naval and military forces, with the view of more effectually contributing to the restoration of the peace.

The speech states that the revenues of the past year have been more than the expences of the government. She refers to the bill ordered to be framed for opening the costing trade of the Kingdom to all friendly nations, and looks forward with satisfaction to the removal of the last legislative restriction upon foreign shipping.

After the delivery of the address, a debate ensued upon the Eastern question but nothing was elicited from Ministers excepting a statement that all parties were now awaiting the Czar's reply.

The British army and navy are to be immediately increased, and the Queen's proclamation was shortly anticipated, opening the enrollment for the navy.

The answer of England and France to the Czar's inquiries respecting the entry of the allied fleets into the Black Sea was delivered on the 1st of February to the Russian Ministers in London and Paris.

The reply was unfavorable to the demands of the Czar, and the departure of the Russian Ministers from London and Paris was hourly looked for.

It is reported that orders have been sent to the French and British Ambassadors at St. Petersburg to withdraw.

France is to send 80,000 men to Turkey, while England will contribute as her quota 10,000 men, and pay half the total expences of the combined forces.

The funds are quiet and not much depressed.

The crisis is evidently close at hand, and every thing now depends upon the position taken by Russia.

It is reported that Austria and Prussia will co-operate with France and England, but the rumor is doubted.

Paince Napoleon has been sent to Belgium to impress upon the King the necessity of acting firmly with the allies of Turkey, as Belgium cannot maintain neutrality without incurring the displeasure of France.

The council of the French Cabinet, held at the Tuilleries on the 30th ult., decided—so the report goes—to send 80,000 troops, in four separate bodies, into Turkey, under the command of Generals Caurobut, Macmohon, Pelissier and Bousquet.

RUSSIA.

Count Orloff's mission to Vienna is said to be for the purpose of asking permission for a Russian force to pass through Hungary. It is reported that if Orloff fails to obtain this consent, the Czar will visit Vienna in person.

A Russian regiment of Guards have been ordered to the Baltic Provinces by the 1st of March.

The Russian Vice Commander of Sebastopol has been cashiered for not preventing the English frigate Retribution from entering that port.

Count Orloff's interview with the Emperor of Austria was brief and unsatisfactory. The people favor a western alliance.

Mr. Bell, the English engineer who was captured in the battle of Sinope, on board a Turkish steamer and imprisoned at Sebastopol, has been released.

The Russian Chambers have promptly granted the supplies necessary to put the country in a complete state of defence.

TURKEY.

No change has taken place in the condition of affairs at Kalafat and the report of a severe battle there is not confirmed.

It is said that Count Orloff is dissatisfied with his reception at Vienna, and it is further reported that the Emperor of Austria will regard the crossing of the Danube by the Russian troops, as equivalent to a declaration of war.

There were current several rumors of a naval engagement in the Black Sea, in which the Russian fleet was destroyed. This however, needed confirmation.

A portion of the Turkish fleet has gone to Egypt, for the purpose of shipping 12,000 well-trained troops, including a regiment of heavy artillery and a regiment of riflemen.

Several small English steamers have been engaged in examining the soundings at the entrance of the Baltic.

All the allied fleets have returned to their former anchorage in Beicos bay, causing much astonishment wherever it has been known.

Col. Dein, who was sent by the French government to report on the condition of the Turkish army on the Danube, pronounces it capable of keeping the Russians in check for a long time, but says the Turks are deficient in cavalry.

Two French officers have also been sent to report upon the general condition and strength of the Turkish Asiatic forces.

SWEDEN.

The temper of the Swedish people against Russia is increasing.

PERSIA.

The latest accounts from Persia state that the influence of England preponderates.

SPAIN.

Commodore Quepada has been appointed Naval Commander at Havana.

Revolutionary handbills have been published throughout Spain, and the popular feeling against the Queen is growing intense.

ITALY.

Great uneasiness exists throughout Northern Italy, and an outbreak is tho't to be very probable.

The Pontifical decree has been issued, extending the permission to the import of breadstuffs. The same decree also gives a forced currency to the Roman treasury bonds.