

The Susquehanna Register.

MONTROSE, PA. Thursday Morning, May 95, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

H. PRAZIER AND THEO, SMITH, EDITORS.

Governor. JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland, Canal Commissioner, GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny.

Judge of Supreme Court.
DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

REMOVAL The Register Printing office is removed to the building on Chestnut street, between the Odd Fellows Hall and the residence of James W. Chapman.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspape Agent is the only authorized Agent for this paper the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

CUBA.

It is said to be well understood at Wash ington that the consummation of the Nebraska fraud is to be immediately followed by measures having for their object the acquisi tion of Cuba. A Washington correspondent of the North American says that a war message is probably at this moment awaiting the subsidence of the Nebraska tempest to be transmitted to the House. The pretended aggression of Spain in seizing the Black Warrior, is to be made a pretext for robbing her of Her principal colony. Another alleged offence is a compact the Spanish government is said to have made with England for the emancipation of the Cuban slaves—as though giving liberty to the oppressed were a crime, and we the Quixotic champions of tyranny! But the Captain-General of Cuba has lately issued a manifesto, denying in the most solemn manner, in the name of the Queen, the existence of any such compact.-He also promulgates, in the same document, more stringent regulations for the suppres sion of the African slave trade, that infamous traffic, which, though declared to be piracy by the nations of Christendom, some of the southern newspapers still advocate and defend, and express a hope to see again established, if the slave interest can succeed in ob-

slaves, to our Union, by fair means or foul, seems to be a "foregone conclusion." Mr. Benton, in his speech, on Friday last, said : "It is reported that Mr. Soule has been aufif he can't get it, to kick up a muss." Mr.

position of Santa Anna. He commented on the speech of Mr. Seward of Georgia, saying the whole of Kansas is adapted to slave labor, to the great staples, hemp and tobacco, er of this Union to such a degree as to render its supremacy complete, while "the psalmsinging Yankees" are to become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the aristocratic nabobs of the South, who will vouchsafe to them, in general, the same treatment that the black slaves receive, except that they s ionally, because of their lower market value.

Though President Pierce does not condescend to give the public any information as to the result of Mr. Soule's negotiation with Spain in the difficulty that has arisen between the two governments, the tone of the Washington Union, of late, leads us to suppose that posed must appear monstrous, and almost the slavery plotters do not consider it satisfactory. The Washington Union is herce in its denunciation of the Captain-General and the home government, and counsels the immediate adoption of for cible means for bringing her to terms. Spain does not fail to perceive the danger that threatens her most valnable cis-Atlantic possession, and is making preparations to meet the crisis as best she may. Ten thousand additional troops are said to be on their way to Cuba from Spain; the artillery companies have been sent to the Moro castle, while guns have been mounted in the different fortifications around Havana. and the Governor has decided upon arming a large body of blacks. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Havana, states that the Captain-General has the royal decree authorizing him to declare declaration of war by the United States, and even on the issuing of letters of marque by it against Spain, if he should deem it proper to do so. His Excellency will also publish a decree, declaring that the civil and social condition of the negro is equal with that of the white. If this information is correct, we shall probably have to conquer and reduce to slevery many thousands of free blacks. before the intentions of the slavery extensionists can be carried out. Well, these Spaniards are a barbarous people, to be sure, and

We ask all candid northern men to conside burning of our office, and threatened to stop Mr. Dean raised a question, that less than what purposes was our general government up and stop it and then go and subscribe of Ky., Ress, Straub, Stourier of Mich., Tay, ing stap present season, and what is tilliely to do? The great Pacific Railroad that was to unite two goesas, and join with bonds of iron the distant members of this vast confedency, is agained, if not forgotten. The Romanus of the form taking sing logicities, as son in the latter particular, but he didn't pay up and stop it, and then go and subscribe of the fact.

The Speaker said he had no official knowledge of the fact.

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that knows no waking." One bill of minor bold Houses, but our extra wise and exceedingly conscientions President, saw fit to very it. Slavery seems to be the only subject of sufficient dignity to occupy the attention of the general government, and with that they are exceedingly busy-Congress, President,

Cabinet, all. The sole business of the Administration and the majority in Congress seems to be the extending and strengthening of the institution—we can no longer call it "the peculiar institution of the South," since they are endeavoring to carry it far north of our latitude and their plan of operations for this purpose is evidently laid out on a gigantic scale. Material for half a dozen slave States in Nebraska and Kansas, for three of four in Cuba, and an unknown quantity of amendments. When we get into the House Mexico, are speedily to mark our next step The friends of the bill will not vote down republic. When their purposes are accomvote on. [Voices: That's it; good; go
plished, when this Power of Darkness stretchahead!] It will then be in order for the ed its cordons along the Missouri to its source, and southward through what is now Mexico, to the Isthmus of Darien; when Cuba furnlishes her quota of fire-eating Schators, and her slave population is represented in the Congress of the United States; when the alked-of alliance with Brazil for the perpetu al establishment of slavery through tropical America and the restoration of the African slave trade is consummated, then will it in-

spectacle of a people whose practice does not belie their professions. Another Outrage Contemplated. An effort is making to strike another blow at Pennsylvania's interests, by repealing the duty on Railroad iron. The question has already been agitated in Congress, and the interest that originated the scheme is too pow- to have a vote immediately, and then go on erful to let it die out, without a desperate effort towards its accomplishment. Should it be brought to the test of a vote, we doubt not that a number of our self-sacrificing Pennsylvanians in Congress would be found voting for it, for though most of the delegation from this State show little talent in general,

in the matter of getting on the wrong side of

deed be time for the North (if there be a

North) to withdraw from the disgraceful

confederacy, and, returning to the pure and

sacred principles of the founders of the Re-

public, at last present to the world the rare

every question, they are decided geniuses. The New York Evening Post brings to light a document that gives us some insight into what is going on, and shows what formidable influences are brought to bear upon the question. A committee composed of ex-Congressmen and gentlemen largely interesttaining full control in the councils of the ed in the railroads of the country, are acting as systematic borers at Washington in favor The addition of Cuba, with its 600,000 of the proposed measure; the former being doubtless incited thereto by the promise of a point, of this kind here, whatever ruling so much cash in hand for their services, and the latter by the hope of enriching themselves minority have stood before the House on the from Illinois to withdraw his demand for the by the ruin of others and the prostration or Constitution of the country, and the rules thorized to offer \$250,000,000 for Cuba, and destruction of a large and flourishing branch of industry. It is the circular recently issued have stood up against the efforts of those Benton alluded to the recent efforts of Mr. by this committee to the different railroad who have proved a growing majority; while Gadedon to acquire a large clice of Mexico, companies, to which we would call attention. and to his return to that country with a bet. The circular asks their co-operation in carryter prospect of accomplishing his purpose in out the scheme, and is accompanied by a than before, by reason of the present perilous resolution, which, as it explains the plan of operations, we quote here at length:

"Resolved. That this company will cooperate with the committee appointed by the meeting of railroad companies, held in the and that within two hours ride there is a city of New York on the 25th of February, larger slaveholder than Roanoke ever saw .- 1854, consisting of Samuel F. Vinton, Noah Well raight he add, that "in his opinion there L. Wilson, John Stryker, George Ashmun, and Henry V. Poor, in their efforts to obtain was a great movement pending." The aim a remission and repeal of the duty on railof this great movement is but too evident. road iron heretofore, or to be, imported, or It is to enlarge and strengthen the slave pow- a suspension for a limited time, of said duty; and that the President remit said committee one hundred dollars; and that in the event of the repeal or suspension of the existing duty, or of a remission of the duty on the iron heretofore imported, this company hereby obligates itself to pay to said committee, or its treasurer, on demand, in cash, five per cent, upon the amount of duty so remitted and also five per cent. on the amount saved will be more liable to be shot down, occa- to the company by said repeal or suspension on such iron as the company shall import or contract for prior to July 1st, 1855; and that a certified copy of this resolution be forthwith forwarded to said committee."

Even in these days of outrage and venality in legislation, such a plan as is here exincredible. But after slavery is admitted into Nebraska, and Cuba annexed to the United States, we shall expect to see a bill passed such as these honest gentlemen ask for provided the railroads subscribe one hundred dollars apiece, as requested, to buy up Con-

It is true some little injury might follow, but what of that? In Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Ohio, and Massachusetts, are sixteen rolling mills, which it is supposed will turn out 160,000 tons of railroad iron, requiring 333,000 tons of pig-iron, 840,000 tons of coal, and 213 tons of limestone for its manufacture, employing, in all, \$10,000,000 of capital, and supporting a population of 92,500 persons, who consume \$4,625,000 worth of breadstuffs per annum: besides increasing the value of property and the immediate abolition of slavery on the contributing to the prosperity of a large circle of population around them; but what of that? Would it not be patriotic and demoeratic to destroy all these establishments—to ruin all who are connected with them, and

patronize instead the workshops of England? Yes; this strikes us as just such a measure as many of our Pennsylvania Congressmen would be likely to vote for.

The meanest Whig in Susquehanns county gave us a call, the other day. This man, who has been furnished with the Regis ter for two years past, at our expense and we are the pinks of civilization and christ. Uncle Sam's, complained that we have not been quite up to time sometimes since the

When the West into Committee of the Whole or the Nebraska bill, Mr. Dids in the

Mr. Stephens. (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. Sensation and and expressions of surprise. In defense of this position I quote the 119th rule "A motion to strike out the enacting wo and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its re-

Now let the committee strike out acting clause of this bill, and let it thus be reported to the House, and have no further the question will be on agreeing to the report. towards fulfilling the manifest destiny of the the motion; then we will have the bill to Chairman of the Committee on Territories to move his substitute as an amendment which we want to vote on. The friends of the hill standing together, will be brought to vote directly on the measure; in this way we will get rid of the continuous motions to amend make this motion because it is time we were voting on the bill; its friends and enemies have discussed it in the Senate, 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

> Mr. Giddings (Ohio), interrupted the gentlemen, raising the question that his motion was not in order, because they could not go back to the enacting clause of the bill. The Chairman overruled his point, saying the rule was specially adapted for that pur

Mr. Hibbard (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 House order the previous question to be put. 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 and attend to other business.

Mr. Chandler (Pa.)—This is one of those motions which allow five minutes for de-The Chairman-It is.

Mr. Chandler-I express my regret at this vicked -Mr. Dean interrupted with a point of order which, the Chairman overruled. Mr. Chandler 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 rough-shod over -Mr. Preston (Ky.) interrupting-lexceedingly dislike, but must rise to a question of order. The proposition is not debatable. [Much excitement and confusion during nays, 112.

these proceedings.] Mr. Chandler resumed-l am satisfied that any one of the majority must dislike to raise may be made on the question of order. The this Administration, not merely invitations to come over against us, but intimatious that while they were in the opposition they were losing their influence in the Executive De- be put-Yeas 117, Nays 94. partment; and while we have this seen ourselves threatened, if not wasted by insidof the country and by the rules of the House. Negatived, Yeas 97 nays 117. But the orders are violated.

Mr. Orr (S. C.) rose and said something. lost in vociferous cries of "Order." Mr. Chandler-I am satisfied the order indicated is not contemplated by the rules.-Having driven the minority from five minutes' debate, they are now deprived of that

Mr. Washburne Maine) referred to the bill has yet been read. note to the 119th rule, as quoted by Stephens, to show the practice of the House was contrary to what that gentleman proposed. The [Loud calls to order.]

The Chairman decided the motion to strike

show what the paretice of the House is. Mr. Rogers (N. C.) I desire to state to the House and those with whom I have been acting-I desire to introduce an amendment to

The Chairman-Will the Committee per nit the gentleman to make a statement? Deafening eries-" No!" "No!"

Mr. Rogers-It is not only due to myself but to my constituents, who expect me to introduce an amendment—I mean that which is known as the Clayton amendment in the Senate Bill. Mr. Dickinsen (Mass.) likewise wished to

offer an amendment, but both requests were Mr. Dean moved the Committee rise.-

Negatived—82 Ayes, 104 Nays. 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 quorum. Op-

pose tyrrany by revolution." Messrs. Farley (Me.) and Sage (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 nega-

tive will now pass between the Tellers. Mr. Campbell (Ohio)—About one will pass through; and he suited his action to his words. However, 21 others followed his ex- ham, Eddy, Edinunson, Elicott (Ky.,) Eng-

The vote was announced 103 against 22. So the enacting clause was stricken out. On motion of Mr. Richardson, the Commitee rose-Yeas 101: Noes only 2-the minority generally refusing to vote. The Speaker resumed the Chair, when

Mr. Olds reported to the House the action Mr. Washburn (Me.) moved that the bill

and amendments be laid on the table.

derks to the correctness of the decision of the Committee of The Whole on the bill.

The Speaker decided that it was right a cording to the 119th rule.

Mr. Meacham (Vt.) sose to question of

privilege, in effect that they had a right to five minute speeches on amendments to the bill from which they had been cut off hy the overthe proceedings in committee, except to de weshburn Jr., Wells, Wentworth (III..) erable domination of the slave power; though wentworth we report was according wentworth (Mass.) Wheeler, Yates.

to the rule, and he thought it was.

Mr. Meacham—Having been deprived of our right in Committee, we should go back and determine our right. Mr. Richardson-Imove the previous question on the report from the Committee on the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Washburne (Me.) resumed his motion to lay the bill and amendment on the Mr Pringle (N. Y.) moved that the House adjourn till Wednesday. Negatived, 68 n

gainst 136. Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) moved unsuccessfully o adjourn till Thursday. Mr. Campbell wished to have a resolution read for information. Mr. Richardson and others objected.

ules, that he might offer a resolution. The Speaker ruled the motion out of or-Mr. Walsh (N. Y.) raised a question of order, that the rules of the House are estab- Congress on this momentous and far reach lished for the purpose of facilitating not re-

Mr. Campbell moved a suspension of th

arding the business. Various other motions were made, to ad-Mr. Walsh renewed the point of order submitted by him before, as follows:

That the rules of this House, and of all other legis-lative bodies, are enacted for the express purpose of facilitating and not retarding the public business; and the sole and unconcealed object of embarrassing and preventing the legislative action of the House and are clearly and unquestionably out of order; and for these reasons, that the whole theory of our government is based upon the right of the majority to go ern, fairly and not despotically, &c. Mr. Cumpbell-I object to the reading of

Mr. Walsh-I withdraw the argument, as the gentleman can't stand it. [Laughter,] The conclusion of the point of order was as

That the majority, during the whole discus the question now at issue, have already acted with a iberality and forbearance unparalleled, and that any further extension of it, while subversive of the pub-lic interest, would tend to establish a precedent which would enable any captious minority to entirely con- of the Union should be given up to the cruel trol the legislation of the country. Additional motions to adjourn, appeals

from the decision of the chair, &c., were severy ago! erally voted on by year and navs-the minority thus fighting the majority. Seven o'clock.—The question was taken on Mr. Washburn's (Maine) motion to lay

the bill on the table. Negatived: Yeas 92; The question recurring on seconding the demand for the previous question. Mr. Pennigton (N. J.) moved that the

Impatient cries of "Question," "Question." Mr. Campbell-I appeal to the gentleman Constitution of the country, and the rules previous question until I can make a sugges-which the House has solemnly adopted for tion relative to this bill. [Cries of "No," its regulation and government. While they "No," "Question," by the friends of the

> measure. .Mr. Richardson—The appeal is in vain; decline to withdraw. Voices "That's right," " Hold on." The demand for the previous question was

seconded, and the main question ordered to [Eight o'clock.]-Mr. Sage move that the House adjourn. Negatived, 85 against 121. ious attacks, we, the minority have not re- The question was taken on agreeing to the sorted to any mode of defeating the bill report from the Committee of the Whole, which is not recognised by the Constitution striking out the enacting clause of the bill.

> Eight and a half o'clock.—Mr. Richardson moved his substitute for the bill, (being the same as the Senate bill with the exception of Mr. Clayton's amendment) and moved the previous question. Vociferous cries of

Mr. Dean called for the reading of the subtitute, saving that neither this nor the House The Clerk commenced reading, when,

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) said, the gentleman who alled for the reading being without the bar, rights of the minority were thus to be viola- I move that the further reading be dispensed

Mr. Dean [jumping within the bar] replied out in order. Does the gentleman take an the gentleman is alongside of the gentleman rem Tennessee now. [Laughter.] The reading occupied an hour.

Mr. Edgerton raised a point of order, that as the substitute contains an appropriation for the salaries of Governors, &c., it must be first discussed in Committee of the Whole according to one of the rules relating to taxation or

charge on the Treasury.

The Speaker overruled the point on the ground that the original bill had been discus-

The main question was ordered to be put -veas 116, navs 90. Mr. Richardson's substitute was then agreed o-veas 115; nays 96.

The question was stated on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Millson (Va.) moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived-yeas 100, nays 104. At half past 10 o'clock Mr. Matteson made an unsuccessful motion to adjourn. The bill was ordered to be engross

a third reading. Yeas 112, Nays 99. While this vote was being taken Lord Elgin was holding a reception in the lobby, many members being introduced to him.) The bill was read a third time, and at 11 o'clock was passed by a vote of Year 113. Nays 100. Applause in the galleries and

on the floor, accompanied by hissing.] Yeas-Messrs. Abercrombie James C. Aldale, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Breckenbridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caruthers, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, Craige, Cumming, Cutting, Davis (Ind.,) Dawson, Disney, Dunbar, Dunlish, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Green, Pa., Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Lattheir insulting wishes? McDougall, McNan, Maxwell, May, Miller of Mo., Miller of Ind., Olds, Oliver of Mo.,

Sapp, Seymour, Simmons, Skelting, Smith Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, Washburie

The Speaker rapped for order.
Mr. Richardson hoped order would be motion on the table. Mr. Letcher (Va.,) moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to Wednesday next.

The Speaker decided the motion out of or-Mr. Letcher appealed.

Mr. Richardson's motion to reconsider and to; and at 11 1-2 o'clock the House adjourn-

WORD ON A VERY POOR SUBJECT. We have had more serious duties on hand han to notice the antics of all the individual sneaks and traitors who have damned themselves to greater infamy than is their natural right by their speeches and votes in favor of the Nebraska bill. But as the struggle in ing question has now at least reached a breath ing place, we may, perhaps, be allowed to turn aside to some of the more distinguished ourn, &c., and voted down by yeas and nays. among this miserable class of persons, and imong them to one Moses Medonald, who hails from the State of Maine, and libels its intelligence as much as he betrays its inter-

It seems that this individual has printed a speech, wherein he comes out hot and fierce for the abolishment of the Missouri Compromise, in foolish defiance of the wellknown convictions of his constituents and the people of Maine. It might be thought that the gentlemen of the South would have assumed the work of arguing the Nebraska bill, requiring of the poor northern tools which they have purchased only a silent vote in its favor, when the question came up for action; but, having found a flunkey of the purest type, they determined to put him through all the menage of servility. Hence this speech. With what scorn such high-minded southern representatives as Cullom, and Hunt and Benmust have listened to this pettiforger, urging the hundred times refuted sophistries offered as arguments why all the territories uses of Slavery, in the teeth of a concession made by the slave power a third of a centu-

The speech is readable on account of the copious extracts it contains from the writings of men of some talent and ability; but the part supplied by its author is sufficiently poor, and the vulgar comment which he keeps up upon his texts sufficiently disgusting. Politicians of his stamp have the best reason to think contemptuously of the people. Finding all the sneaking, mock humility, the diings by which, under the tyranny of a factious and puerile partyism, and the domination. of the caucus system, offices of distinction or some reason to think the people are easily duped. But the clap-trap, which forms the body of this speech, assumes in the man's constituents a greater lack of intelligence even than what was indicated by sending him to Congress. Mr. Macdonald first makes proclamation that he is one of the three members of the House "cast of the Hudson" that voted against referring the Nebraska bill to the Committee of the Whole House—a vote. he says, significant of his adhesion to the bill. Is this, then, an act of such great self-devotion? At home it may draw down upon him some more contempt from those who despised him before; but in Washington, where Slavery is in the ascendant, it is good for any amount of salary, and any grade of office not reserved by the President to buy up some more formidable and more respectable opponent. He recites the resolutions of the Maine

Legislature passed by nearly a unanimous vote, only a handful of eccentric and excessive Democrats dissenting, and declines to regard them, because the Legislature were elected, primarily, with reference to the question of l'emperance. It was not a legitimate election. The people had not special reference to the permanent, normal, and natural distinctions of Whig and Democrat, in the eyes of politicians so important to be maintained. They actually took it into their heads to act politically upon some matters, which they could understand, and which had some reference to their own interests—a most unauthorized and perilous abuse of the machinery of election, fatal to all the aspirations of flunkeys of the Macdonald species! No wonder he gnores the existence of such a Legislature.— Sir Leicester Dedlock's apprehensions about the flood-gates of society could not have been more lively than were all the fast-men that play at the swindle of Democracy at the assions not at all allayed by the highly irregular proceedings at the late elections in New-

Hampshire Rhode Island and Connecticut. " Why should there be hostility between the North and South Does not the South furnish the North with freights for her ships, markets for her mechanical products, and cotton for her looms?" Just so, Mr. Macdonald. The whole truth in a nuchell. Nobody, Congressmen or President, ever summed un the whole pith and marrow of your sort of patriotism and good eitizenship half so forcilen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Bailey, Bayly, Barks if she wants it? She will furnish more freights for our ships. Why not reopen the African slave trade when she shall require it? Will she not buy more of our shoes, our wagons, and our whips? In fine, why hold the slave drivers to any compact or compromise of power and the rancor of negro hate, they Greenwood, Grey, Hamilton, Harris (Ala.) repudiate to day what they bound us to but Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Hillyer, yesterday, and prescribe as the only test of Houston, Ingersoll, Jones of Tenn., Jones of safe statesmanship the easiest acquiescnes in

tham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindley, Macdorald. "The "sectionalism" (this is the cant-word) of desiring to rid a Christian government of who, writing this world-famous story in his coul. complicity with the monstrous crimes of sla- own State, almost in his Congressional Dis-Packer, Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, very, Mr. Macdonald thinks originated with trict, at the very time he was setting all his Preston, Ready Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, the Hartford Convention. The Hartford Con-small traps to catch votes enough to get him Rowe, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Show- vention was an effort to organize and unite into Congress, has done more to honor there er Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala., the public sentiment of those portions of the country than a score of Macdonalds could do. er well the present position of affairs. For his paper! We recommended him to pay a quorum of the committee could not raise Smyth, Snodgrass, Stanton of Tenn. Stanton of them. Stanton of them. Stanton of them.

plarity the trained masses of the free States have been kept is the mere reting and tall of slaveholding politicians, quarteling tools and nail over whatever party slang whatig was pitched into their throats. It is not was pitched into their throats. It is not charge extra mileage, nor pocket for their chiefly to recall an odious transaction that the customers or their friends any little perquisallusion to the Hartford Convention is so of ites of stationery, jack knives, and books. ten made, but to cast odium in advance upon my concerted movement in the free States to rid the National Government or the intol-

which published his speech, still continues to Mr. Richardson hoped order would be pre-served, and moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and to lay that lights on the cost, in the last war, to attract the enemy and to remish leaders for the trea-erature. It would be a capital retort upon son concocted at the Martford Convention. the clerical remonstrance, at which these gen-But the fact is, the odium of voting for the tlemen have been so undignifiedly nettled to Nebraska bill is so much greater than that of put Moses Macdonald at the head of a Con-attending the Hartford Convention that if gressional Committee to appear before the Mr. Macdonald is able to conceive of any ful next General Assembly, or State Conference, Mr. Letener appeared.

The Chair was sustained; year 99, mays 80: ture beyond the next election, and before the or whatever religious body takes jurisdiction day of judgment, he would be somewhat ap in the premises, and submit specifications Mr. Rienardson's motion to reconsider and palled to estimate the obloquy which during against Mrs. Stowe and the elergy for their all that interval, will accumulate upon the proface and irreverent speech.

heads of such of his companions in the Ne We have alluded to these points as speci

> the North generally, and all East of the Hud- ger collects again the shivered fragments, and son, excepting the three worthies, (of whom shows them heaped together in his basket he is one,) go against the Nebraska bill be we only notice how completely they have cause "they have never forgiven the South for been demolished, damaged, and trodden in being the birth-place of Thomas Jefferson!" the dirt; and yet this fellow decks himself A most unnatural quarrel, certainly and no with these shreds and patches, and struts way to help it. The South can't take that forth upon the Congressional platform as mag. back, any how. The birth-place couldn't be nificently as a Chinook Indian with half of a changed now, could it, by act of Congress? sailor's shirt about his loins. Decidedly the Perhaps we might prove in some Court of more readable and original parts of the speech law the Irishman's allegation with regard to are those we have commented upon. In such himself, that he got swapped in infancy.— a weak and watery liquid Mr. Macdonald has There is something odd, too, in Thomas Jef-chosen to bottle himself up for future preserferson's being born at the South-the author of that declaration, "that all men are created equal"—a declaration which has infinitely perplexed the settlement of the Slave quesion—mover and author of resolutions in the old Convention that would have settled the rights of property in the Territories, and States too, a quarter of a century ago, but for the lack of a single vote—writer of the from Maine may have heard in some of the Abolition meetings he sometimes frequents for his amusement, " the Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with the master" against the attempt of the slave to secure his emancipation by force. The fact is, just now the North is in no mood to twit about people's birth-places—the "East of the Hudson" especially. Being accountable to posterity for having furnished with birth-places Stephen A. Douglas and Franklin Pierce, not to say Moses Macdonald, if the Devil himself had been born in the South the North would be discreet enough not to mention it.

We are further informed by this orator that The New-York Tribune opposes the bill. leads the opposition against it, and that one of its conductors "does not believe in the doctrine of future rewards and punishments." We are unable to see why any suspicion the Editor of The Tribune may have of the exthis journal from any form of constitutional ment. Last year a large increase was also opposition to the sending of HELL into Ne made, extending to all the Clerks and diple theological, as well as in matters political, damnation for northern representatives that or more, are to receive additional pay, such crimes in spite of the fear of "future punishment, that fear might as well be abandoned as a motive to influence human con-

In common with the great mass of proslavery Democrats, Mr. Macdonald is very sensitive to what he terms "the violent deunciations of the northern clergy." He thinks all political action on the part of ministers unwarrantable, though they did very good office in 1850, in preaching acquiescence in the Fugitive Slave Law and subjection to the powers that be, as the ordinance of God. Even now, if they would interfere in politics upon the other side, their assistance would be received with the warmest welcome, and they themselves covered with fulsome adulations. It is hard to see why studies in morals and religion, and lives spent in the application of the principles of justice and rectitude of human conduct, should any more incapaciate men from the pursuits of politics, than the trade of making justices writs and fighting the low squabbles of county courts, a trade which has long had almost the monopoly of the business of the national legislation. The American clergy have now in fact quite redeemed their reputation and occupy, as they have not before since the Revolution, a position of commanding influence and moral power. The rage with which such men as Douglas resent their simple, manly, Christian protest against the gigantic villainy of the Nebraska bill, shows how much their power is felt. It is the same language which the very presence of goodness and truth always wrung from the tortured conscience of wickedness. "What have I to do with thee thou Son of God! Art thou come hither to torment us before the time ??

But Mrs. Stowe swears terribly in Uncle Tom's Cabin,—worse than "our army in Flanders." An extract, however, is here required to do our Dogberry justice:

" Evil communications corrupt good manners, and in this connection I must remark Mason, of New York, passing up Broadwithat I have been surprised at the silence of stopped to read a theatrical placard, which the religious press in regard to the profanity attracted his attention. Cooper the traged bly as you have done. Why not let the poor which is so marked a feature of that celebrat sn, coming along, said to him. Good me South have Nebraska to breed slaves in ed book, Uncle Tom's Cabin.' A surprise ning sir do ministers of the gospel results will send more cotton to our looms. Only equaled by my amazement that the such things?' Why not, sir,' said the do Why not pay 100,000,000 for Cuba for her author, a female, should have shown herself, tor— ministers of the gospel have a right if she wants it? She will furnish more in the dialogues contained in her book, such know what the devil is about, as well a an adept in that yulgar habit,

Which is peither brave, polite nor wise, Sir, in my opinion, these clergymen would be more properly employed in a strong en-deavor to resist this tide of profanity, in guarding the morals of the land, than in this work of stirring up sectional jealousy, and heaping it slightly threw him off his balance. upon Congress their low abuse.

This is a most feeble exhibition of env and spite against an eloquent and gifted woman, contemptuously spoken of as a female,

It ought to be attended to at once. Now it is well known that Members of Congress never swear, they never fight and though not having the Maine Law, they are a Maine Law to themselves; they never they never speculate in railroad grants, Gov. ernment claims, and pensioners warrants; they never sell their votes to the President for consulships and collectorships. In fine, they, as a body of man, represent he beat styles of virtue and excellence grown in these latitudes. Now why carnot they "intercent

braska iniquity as have sufficient standing or mens of the stuff with which this speech is talents to make it worth while to remember composted. Anything it may have contain ed of seeming argument has been exploded Mr. Mucdonald gives it as his opinion that so many times that, when a diligent seavenvation. No stronger antiseptic will be required for so small a specimen of an animal. Naturalists and persons curious in human nature can readily discern his prominent characteristics through the thin element secreted by his mind, only being careful to keep the bottle stopped to prevent evaporation. We do not wish to dictate to Mr. Macdon. ald what speeches he shall make, or what remarkable sentiment, which our member opinions he shall avow, or prescribe to his constituents by what sort of a man they shall be represented. Figuratively speaking this is a free country, and a man has an undoubt d right to advocate the breaking of national faith, or the introduction of Slavery of sheep stealing into the Territories, if he favors those practices. When a Member of Congress welling with uncomfortable, confined elequence, gets a chance for an hour to discharge it into the patient ears of Buncombe, and of the people generally, he has the best right to the opportunity, and to whatever wings the press may furnish to give a wider airing to his folly. And on this ground this misrepre sentative of Maine may hold himself justiced for his speech.—Tribune.

Increase of Salaries at Washington

Both Houses of Congress have passed bill providing for an increase of the present high salaries of clerks and other employees the Executive Department of the braska. We decidedly object to any attempt mats appointed under the new administration. to counteract our legitimate political influ- Together with the creation of new offices with of the caucus system, offices of distinction or profit must now be obtained, to have been successful in their particular cases, they have theological, as well as in matters political, towards effecting an economical administration or legitimate pointeral initial flat salaries, and increasing the pay of old ones, successful in their particular cases, they have theological, as well as in matters political, for the sake of accommodating we will contion of the government. A host of clerks sent that there should be a mild form of on salaries of \$900, \$1,200 1,500, and 2,000, betray their constituents, and Democratic mounting to several hundred dollars each. statesmen that deliberately curse with slave. Government must now pay its officers a great ry the infancy of an empire. If men can do deal more, for doing less work, than other classes of employees get. This is reform.

Not only the class of clerks with the smaller salaries are to get more, but those already pampered officials in the receipt of their thou sands per annum, are to come in for an increase of pay. But the Treasury is full and to the victors belong the spoils."-Independ

ent Whio. YOU SHALL HAVE LIGHT .- Let not the White and Abolitionists imagine that they are no to be met in this contest, on every point State and National. Our candidate for Gov. ernor is no skulking coward, afraid to meet just responsibilities. He is alike distinguished for his ability and his energy of character; and if it shall become necessary, they will at only find him battling openly for the old doctrines of the party against Whiggery at faction of every kind, but they will likewisfind the weight of his talent and influence at erted in favor of the principles of non-intervention by Congress, and the sovereign had of the people in the territories, as ardent and efficiently as in 1851, and we doubt not

with equal success.—Democratic Union. We shall have light, shall we? We hop the Union is in sober earnest and tells the truth. The Governor may be no skulking coward, afraid to meet just responsibilities. No Whig that we know of has imputed to him any such cowardice, but there are a good many folks who think that the Convention which nominated him did cowardly skull from placing him on the Douglas-Nebush Knnsas platform. We shall now patiently wait to see the predictions of the Union h filled. Time will show whether the gove nor has the courage to avow himself in faw of the Nebraska iniquity, as the Union sy he will .- Daily News.

THE RIGHT OF MINISTERS.—The Rev. D other folks, "-New Haven Journal.

The reverend elergyman referred to wa to provoke it in others. Standing on steps of Dr. Dwight's house in New Haves Dr. Mason stepped upon a portion of the stone work which was loose, and giving wi have need to mend your ways here, Dr. Mason. I see we have, doctor, plied his friend, and I am glad there is Mason so pear at hand. I V. Company

master is not obliged to register money ters deposited in his office for transports by mail. The Department, says the Wash ington Star, advises that all postma