now, even if it be not without sufficient cause there is no necessity for Senators to give way to their impulses, until the grounds for their fears have been exhibited by the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the Executive authority. For one, whenever a crisis in Cuba may come, I shall be prepared to meet it; but it is impossible for me to see that circumstances alluded to by the Senator from Louisiana form any ground for apprehending that a crisis is at hand. I do not now look merely at the facts relied upon by the Senator from Louisiana, at the condition of Spain, at the condition of the United States, and of European nations, and I see nothing to warrant any such apprehensions. For ourselves, we have a claim unsettled against Spain, and we are expecting the answer of the Spanish Government to that claim. We are expecting the arrival of an officer, prepared to treat on that subject, and on all subjects whatever. Why should Spain, deriving a million of dollars income from Cuba, desire to renounce it? Why should she bury in the ocean almost the last relic of the New World, given to her by Columbus? Her exigencies are as great now as in former times. Then I am supposed that the British Government is concerned in this movement. I entertain no doubt that if Great Britain occupies any position in regard to this question now, it is a position which inclines her to prevent the extremities which are dreaded by the Senators from Louisiana. Engaged in a war which is almost certain to become a continental war in Europe; which is to be a short war only in the case that Austria and Prussia shall join their standards to those of Great Britain and France; and which is to be an interminable war, a ruinous and disastrous war in the other event; it seems to me that Great Britain is now under bonds to keep the peace with our Government on this question. I see no reason, therefore, to impair the confidence of the Committee and spread over them a dread of evils which may never come. I hope then that this question may rest in tranquillity for the present. It strikes me that it is calculated to produce apprehensions in this country in relation to our claims on Spain, on Europe, and on the nations of the world, for we know, and the nations know, that this is regarded by some as the favored time to strike at the interest of Spain in Cuba, and at the interests of Great Britain. If this question is one of the rising of the inhabitants of Cuba to assert their liberty, that is one thing I shall desire to know of the Committee on Foreign Relations, when they report on this subject; on what ground and to what extent they propose to intervene. If they purpose to exert the influence of this country, as it has heretofore been exerted, in favor of efforts for constitutional freedom, that will be one question. But if they propose to control or otherwise supervise the local matters of Cuba, then for one I am decidedly against any such intervention. I have no doubt that the general popular sentiment, and any action that may be adopted on this subject, will turn upon the question whether what is proposed is a simple influence felt, and necessary, and justly excited in favor of freedom, or an attempted regulation and control of the good of Spain in Cuba, in its lawful exercise of a right to meliorate the condition of its people.

The Nebraska bill was taken up and read the second time.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the bill was the same as passed the Senate, except that it contained that provision which had been stricken out on motion of Mr. Clayton. He hoped, as the bill was understood, the Senate would now vote on it.

Mr. PEARCE moved to strike out the provision allowing foreigners who may have declared their intention to become citizens, to vote and hold office in the Territories. He said the Senate had voted this amendment upon the Senate bill. The reason of it was to confine the right of suffrage to American citizens, native and naturalized. The right of suffrage was one peculiarly belonging to the character of the citizen, and of none other. It controlled the interest of the country, and it ought to be exercised by citizens only. He knew that practice, Government in particular, had been irregular. In the case of the Northwestern Territory, citizenship was not required; but at that time there was no Federal Union, no Constitution, no such thing as citizens of the United States. There was then only citizens of respective States of the Confederation. It was right, therefore, then to give the right of voting to Presidents. It was coupled, however, with a condition of two years residence, and freehold qualifications. The same privilege was extended to the South-west Territory, and afterward to the Territory of Mississippi. In 1808, Congress confined the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory to citizens of the United States, who were property holders. The right of suffrage was confined to citizens in the Territories of Missouri, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Utah and New-Mexico. A different course was adopted in Oregon, Washington and Minnesota. In these three last cases, however, the subject seemed to have attracted no attention, and they ought not to be considered as precedents. By the terms of the bill, aliens may vote immediately upon coming into the Territory, while officers, &c., of the army and navy who may be there are not allowed to vote.

Mr. WALKER—The bill provides that persons in the army or navy having residences elsewhere, shall not have the right to vote in the Territory from the fact of being stationed there.

Mr. PEARCE said the bill repealed the Missouri restriction, and conferred upon the people of the Territory the right to settle the question of Slavery themselves. This bill gives to aliens just arrived in the country the right to vote on and determine the question which Congress, unable to settle, has, as a last resort, turned open to the people of the Territories. He was unwilling to let any one but citizens of the United States have the right to vote on this or any other question.

Mr. BRODHEAD said this was the same bill as passed the Senate, with an important provision in it which the Senate had stricken out. It authorized unnaturalized foreigners to vote and hold office. It was directly opposed to the practice of our Government. It repealed in effect the naturalization laws in existence since 1802, so far as Nebraska territory is concerned.

Mr. MASON—Not at all.

Mr. BRODHEAD said he found the bill properly denounced in *The Union* for containing this amendment. This bill is in spirit a violation of the Constitution of the United States and of all good and sound policy. He had voted for the Clayton amendment to the Senate bill, and was the only northern Senator who had so voted. The Constitution declared expressly that naturalization laws must be uniform. There cannot be one law for the States and another for the Territories. This amendment would be to extend naturalization laws over Nebraska; for that reason he had voted for it, and would do so now. He quoted all the precedents of Territorial Governments, and gave the history of naturalization. He said that foreigners did not themselves desire this privileage. The Irish and German emigrants who come hither for a home and protection, were willing to wait for the five years prescribed by law for the right of suffrage. Congress seemed to have become incapable of legislating upon Slavery, or questions pertaining to foreigners. They seemed to be appalled on one hand by Abolitionists, and on the other by those who sought to use foreign influence to promote their own ends—their own ends over the extent of selling it out for gain. What a scene was beheld during the last Presidential election! That old chief who had successfully braved the perils of battle-fields on the northern frontier, and who in triumphant glory had carried our flag to the halls of the Montezumas, went about the country speaking of the rich brogue, and the sweet German accent. What a humiliating spectacle! He had been always a firm friend of the rights of naturalized citizens, and opposed to assaults upon them by the Native American party; but he did not believe foreigners asked this right, and he hoped the amendment would prevail.

Mr. TOOMBS said the error of the Senator consisted in confounding naturalization and the right of suffrage. Naturalization made no man a voter. The right of voting is regulated by State authority alone. The right to vote makes no man a citizen. After the Revolution, for years, not even one-third of the free white male citizens did not enjoy the right to vote, for property qualification existed in most of the States. The right of voting in Territories had not for the first forty years been confined to citizens, and since that time practice has been variable. The Senate had put this provision out of its bill. The House had put it in; but it contained assertions of great principles, the adoption of which ought not to be endangered by this outside issue, which involved no constitutional question. Though in favor of the amendment itself, he thought the friends of the bill ought to yield in this case to the House. These foreigners were on our shores. It was no time now to discuss the propriety of adopting them. As they were here, he was for Americanizing them by the most speedy method.

Mr. ATCHISON said he had voted for this amendment before, and believed it to be right. He did not believe anyone should vote or hold office but citizens of the United States, but it was not a Constitutional difficulty, and as the bill contained other and higher principles he was willing to abandon the amendment. He would vote for this bill if it had a thousand other obnoxious features, because it repeals the infamous restriction placed on the Territory, by Congress of 1820. When that great deed was done then would the South have accomplished the repeal of that great wrong, against which it had struggled for thirty years. This amendment was of no practical importance to the South. Foreigners were not pioneers in emigration, they remained in cities and villages, and followed in footsteps of pioneers. Foreigners were not generally agriculturists. They were mechanics, laborers, and trades. He had been charged by Abolition papers in Missouri with having been the author of this amendment, and with having used the Senator from Delaware as a tool to offer it. He denied having had any knowledge of the amendment until it was offered.

Mr. CLAYTON said he offered the amendment without having had any consultation with the Senator, and he had had no conservation with him on the subject until after it had been disposed of.

Mr. WALKER made argument to show Congress had no power over right of suffrage of people of the States.

Mr. PETIT opposed the amendment. He regretted that it had been offered. If put into the bill all the trouble, anxiety, labor and so-forth of this session would prove to have been in vain. The bill, if sent back to the House, might be defeated, and it might not be possible for years to come to get into Congress a body of men who would settle this question of Slavery as this bill proposed to do. Defeat this bill and let the subject go back to the people, and the cauldron of agitation would again become heated and boil for years. It would unite throughout foreign States all ultra Abolitionists, moderate Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, tender-footed and timid Democrats, in several Congressional districts, to defeat every man who voted for this bill, and send here in their place men who would condemn all law, justice and right, and who would never agree to settle this agitating question on any fair terms. In justice of northern people he demanded to repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was the North, and not the South, who were put under restriction by that Compromise. South of 36° 30′ the people of the South could have slavery or not, as they pleased. North of it, the free people are denied the privilege accorded to their brethren of the South. The amendment was wrong, because it attempted to say that certain residents of the country should not have the right to vote. Congress had no power to regulate the right of voting; each State regulated that for itself, and the rule was various in the several States. He was assured by honest old Cave Johnson of Tennessee that the first time that gentleman came to Congress he was elected by free negro votes. Free negroes were then allowed to vote in Tennessee, and Johnson was an iron master, having in his employ a large number of free negroes, 144 of whom voted for him and sent him to Congress. He believed women, at one time, voted in New-Jersey.

Mr. CASS—Strong-minded women?

Mr. PETTIT—Strong or weak-minded women, they nevertheless voted in that State at one time. He spoke for some time longer in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. BADGER said he voted for the amendment before, and he saw nothing to induce him to vote against it now. He has no reason to believe it would defeat the bill in the House, whether it was adopted or not, he would vote for the bill.

Mr. BUTLER argued in favor of the amendment, but said he would vote for the bill whether it was adopted or not.

Mr. PRATT said he voted for the amendment before, and thought its mover would have voted for the bill which, however, he had not done. He did not feel authorized to vote now for an amendment, which would give no strength to the bill, and would hazard its passage in the House.

Mr. HUNTER preferred the bill as it passed the Senate. To add this amendment to it now would be to renew in the House, scenes and struggles of which the country had not approved. It would hazard the bill. It would subject the bill in the House to be laid upon the table or referred to the Committee of the Whole. Its opponents might vote for the amendment, and thereby subject those northern members who had voted for it in its present shape, and who would not have voted for it otherwise, to the responsibility of having voted for the bill with this amendment in it. He would not act in such bad faith to those men who had so nobly stood forward to support the bill.

Mr. BELL addressed the Senate for some time, seeking, he said, to find out what the great principle of this bill was, which induced southern Senators and others to forego this amendment, for which they had all voted once, in order to secure its passage.

In answer to his questions, Messrs. HUNTER, BUTLER, BADGER, TOOMBS, PETTIT and PRATT, responded, saying, the repeal of the Missouri Restrictions.

Mr. BELL continued—That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise amounted to no concession to those southern men who had always contended it was unconstitutional, because it repeals nothing that in their opinion was binding. It would not restore quiet or peace. It had already alarmed and excited the whole country—particularly the North—and its effects were yet to be seen.

Mr. TOOMBS said: If the Senator had defended his own course, which greatly needed defense, and had not arraigned that of others, he (Toombs) would have said nothing. The friends of this bill ask no advice of the Senator and desired none from him. The Senator had complained that he could not understand the great principle contained in this bill, which induced southern Senators to support it. That principle was contained in the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the Senate bill repealing the Missouri Compromise and clearing this question for Congressional action. For that provision contained the great principle the Senator from Tennessee had voted and was responsible. The Senator throughout had acted with its friends, had attended all meetings and deliberations of its friends. The Senator was present at a meeting of Whig Senators, at which the resolution was adopted, remonstrating with the Whig organ in this city in opposition to this bill. The Senator did not object to a resolution of the Whig friends of the bill. The Senator took a part in all meetings of the friends of the bill, and was understood to unite with other Whig Senators authorizing Badger to state, as he had done, that on the principle of the bill southern Whigs were united. If the bill contains any wrong, any injustice, any injury to the South by repealing the Missouri Compromise, then the Senator is responsible for it, for he voted to put that provision in the bill. The Senate asked, what great principle was contained in the repeal of the Missouri restriction? for if it was unconstitutional it required no repeal. The Constitution throws a quadrupled guard around legislation. Senators, Representatives, the Executive, and the Judiciary were sworn to support the Constitution. Each branch had to decide for itself on the constitutionality of its acts. If all constitutional questions were to be left to the Judiciary, why need Congress or the Executive trouble themselves about the Constitution at all. To ask him to repeal an unconstitutional law, was to ask him to do that which he could not resist, though the law was eminently wise and just in itself. For that reason he had cheerfully voted for the repeal of the Missouri act. There were those at the North who lived by agitation, and the Senator was now hailed by them with rejoicing as an ally and co-laborer in the work of prolonging agitation by defeating this bill.

Mr. BELL spoke for nearly an hour in reply, but had not, he said, more than fairly commenced what he had to say. He explained that as regards the resolution adopted to remonstrate with the editors of *The National Intelligencer* on its opposition to this bill, he was present at that meeting, but merely stood within the door with his hat in hand, and never until recently suspected that it was intended as a serious proposition. The same matter had been mentioned in the House by Mr. Churchwell, who had read a certified copy of the minutes of the meeting by which it was stated he was Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait on *The National Intelligencer*. This was wholly incorrect. As to the other meeting at which it was stated the Senator from North Carolina was authorized to state all southern Whig Senators agreed on the bill, he did not consent to any such statement.

Mr. BADGER said that at the meeting of the Whig Senators it was suggested that he should state they were united in the support of all that he asked, if he should state that fact in his speech, and was answered in the affirmative. He did so, and at the time thought he was as much authorized to say the Senator from Tennessee was in favor of the bill as that he (Badger) was.

Mr. BELL said it was all a mistake.

Mr. CLAYTON said he could explain the matter. It was agreed that the Senator from North Carolina should state that all the southern Whig Senators were in favor of the repeal of the Missouri restriction.

Mr. BELL interrupted, claiming the floor, and saying to Mr. Clayton, if you go on I will instead of getting out of one quarrel get into another with you. He then said he was not present at any meeting in which any body was authorized to say the southern Whig Senators were in favor of the bill. He repeated this over several times, and at 5 o'clock yielded the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The consideration of the special order, the Pacific Railroad bill, was postponed till to-morrow and the Committee took up the Deficiency bill.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the Senate amendment appropriating half a million dollars for the construction of works to supply Washington and Georgetown with water.

Mr. HAVEN (N. Y.) said, that if the Committee got afloat again on this water, they would hardly touch bottom to-day, and appealed to the gentlemen to vote. Amendment disagreed to.

The Senate amendment appropriating $75,000 to build a bridge over the Little Falls of Potomac was debated.

Mr. STANTON (Ky.) said the bridge which recently fell there, killing one man and breaking the head of another, was built of rotten iron, with holes in it as big as his fist, plugged with lead and painted to hide defects. He offered a proviso to place the construction of the new bridge under competent civil engineers. With this additional amendment, the amendment was concurred in.

Having acted on several other amendments,

Mr. WALSH moved the Committee rise; there evidently was not a quorum without drumming up, and besides, there were provisions in the bill which ought not to pass. Refused to rise.

Difficult to keep quorum, owing to proceedings on Nebraska bill in Senate.

Committee rose, and House adjourned.

FREE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

The Free Democratic County Convention met to-day, and appointed Delegates to the State Convention, but adjourned without nominating a county ticket. They are to again assemble upon the call of the County Committee.

The Free Democratic State Convention also assembled to-day; about 40 Delegates were present. E. D. Gazzam of Pittsburgh was chosen President. On the first ballot the Convention nominated David Pitts of Chester for Governor, George R. Riddle of Allegheny for Canal Commissioner, Wm. M. Stephenson of Mercer for Supreme Judge. The Convention adjourned until this evening.

PRESBYTERIAN (O. S.) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

Since our last report the Assembly has been mainly employed in considering a judicial case involving the right of the Church to strike from its lists Elders refusing to have their children baptized. The argument was not concluded when the hour arrived for hearing the report of the Board of Publication. The Board have circulated 38,000 books and 26,000 tracts during the year. The value of the books distributed was $136,000. The receipts had increased over the previous year $12,000. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of April was $18,000. This large balance was explained by the Board. The Board of Domestic Missions reported in favor of building a church at Washington on a liberal scale, and recommended a collection of from $50,000 to $100,000. Adopted.

The report regarding the Danville Seminary then came up, when a warm personal debate commenced. Dr. McMaster of Virginia, attacked bitterly the action of the Committee at the last General Assembly, charging that they had improperly suppressed information before them, and induced the Assembly to adopt a report which otherwise would not have been adopted.

The fight is between the Danville and New-Albany Seminaries.

Dr. Breckenridge opposes, and a warm time is anticipated. Dr. McMasters had not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

The Cunard steamship Canada, Capt. Stone, sailed at 10½ o'clock this morning, with 128 passengers for Liverpool and 17 for Halifax. She takes out $450,771 77 in specie.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

PARTICULARS OF BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

SWEDEN, SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND PIEDMONT ABOUT TO JOIN THE WESTERN POWERS.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON.

BREADSTUFFS ADVANCED.

CONSOLS, 87¼@88.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 13th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 8½ for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Thursday evening.

The Collins steamship Arctic, arrived out at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst.

The report of the ship Baldaur, as to the steamship seen on the 21st April, received by the Franklin, is reported, but with this important addition: "The steamer was "headed north, but altered her course toward the Baldaur, "*and immediately disappeared*. The Baldaur steered to "the spot and saw large quantities of biscuits and boxes. "When the steamer was first seen a bark was alongside of "her, but the latter steered away south, and as no one "was seen on board the steamer, it is surmised that the "bark may have saved the passengers."

The Bank of England on the 11th inst., raised the rate of discount to 5½ per cent, and on the same day the Bank of France reduced the rate to 4 per cent.

Since February the bullion has increased four millions in the Bank of France, and decreased the same amount in the Bank of England.

THE BLACK SEA.

Full accounts are now to hand of the bombardment of Odessa. As surmised, the affair was far from decisive, being more destruction without result. The British accounts report the attacking force as the English steamers Sampson, Terrible, Tiger, Retribution, Furious; French steamers Megader, Vauban, Descartes and Caton—also, detachments of English rocket boats. The mode of attack was, the steamers continued for twelve hours to sail round in a circle of half a mile in diameter, 2,000 yards distance from the batteries, and each steamer delivered fire as it passed; the rocket boats continuing to throw 24-pound rockets to set the town and shipping on fire. The steamers also, threw red-hot shot.

The Russians fought with extreme bravery, replying to the fire of the ships. Toward night, the battery becoming untenable, its fire became slower, though regular; and at length the shipping in the rear being on fire, it was silenced. During the action red-hot shot from the steamer Terrible blew up the Russian magazines on the Imperial Mole, and silenced a formidable battery. Three Russian frigates in the harbor took fire and burned to the water's edge, also 12 smaller ships, and two ships-of-war building. The rockets also set the lower part of the city on fire, and it burned for two days.

Three of the attacking steamers were disabled, and the Vauban was set on fire, but it was extinguished. The British estimate their loss at less than twenty killed and wounded. The Russians estimate theirs at twenty killed and sixty wounded. The British Admiral after the action sent a circular to the fleet that he had inflicted retribution on the Russians for firing on a flag of truce.

The Russian accounts look as like the truth as the British. Russia says that on March 27 the British steamer Furious approached Odessa. Two guns, without ball, were fired from the batteries, and the Furious ordered not to approach nearer. The steamer thereupon stopped and sent a boat ashore with a flag of truce. The boat was respected and allowed to land at the wharf, when it was sent back to the Furious with the information that the British Consul had left.

The Furious, however, again got up steam, and approached nearer, as if to survey, on which the batteries fired seven shots, not on the boat with the flag of truce, but on the advancing frigate, which then left. On the 31 April, three of the allied steamers came to Odessa to demand an explanation. Gen. Osten-Sacken expressed in writing his surprise that the allied admirals should imagine that the Russian shots were fired at the flag of truce, explained how affairs were, and of course refused to deliver up the shipping in the harbor as demanded by the admirals. Accordingly the bombardment took place.

It was reported that for the present the Admirals had abandoned the intention of attacking Sevastopol.

The weather in England had been very favorable for agricultural purposes.

THE LATEST.

Negotiations for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Sweden and the Allied Powers are said to have progressed so favorably that they are on the point of being concluded.

It is also confidently stated in Paris that Spain, Portugal and Piedmont are willing to join the western powers, and, if necessary, to supply a contingent.

Hanover has declared against letters of marque. The Paris *Moniteur* announces that Austria is about to do likewise.

The Arab Chief Yessiop, with 1,000 followers, has embarked for Turkey.

Fourteen Russian merchantmen have been captured in the Black Sea.

Admiral Dundas has proposed an exchange of prisoners.

A new French loan of two hundred and fifty million francs is talked of.

The correspondent of *The London Times* at Landskrona, Sweden, writes on 4th May that the frigate "Amphion," Capt. King, was reported ashore in the vicinity of Revel, and it was feared her captain and crew had been made prisoners.

PARIS, *Friday*.—The Bourse was pretty firm to-day, the funds closing at 66.45 and 92.90. The national discount offices have lowered the rate of discount one per cent.

ODESSA, *May* 1.—The inhabitants are beginning to return to the town, and places of business are opening again. The Bank had removed some distance from the town.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular says that the COTTON market opened buoyant, but closed heavy, owing to the Bank unexpectedly advancing the rate of interest, which caused the market to recede from the previous advance. At the close business was dull at a slight decline in prices, more particularly in the lower qualities, which are quoted at ⅛ down.

Fair Orleans	6⅞@—	Middling Orleans	5¾ —@—
Fair Mobiles	6⅞@—	Middling Mobile	5 3-16@5¼
Fair Uplands	6⅞@—	Middling Uplands	5 3-16@5¼

Wright, Cundy & Co. quote Mobile and Uplands fair at 6¾. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, closing dull. The stock on hand was 350,000 bales, of which 167,000 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

FLOUR advanced 1/ on the week with a firm market and large business doing. There was but little speculative demand. Western Canal 37/6; Baltimore 38/; Ohio 39/; Canadian 37/@38/6. WHEAT advanced 2/ on the week and the market closed firm. White quoted at 11/3@12/; (Dennistoun's Circular says 12/@12/6); Red 10/3@11/4. CORN active and 1/@1/6 better. White 30/6; Yellow 29/@30/.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. Gardiner's Circular reports BEEF firm and a trifle higher, holders demanding a further advance. PORK, more buyers than sellers, and business limited. BACON, fine firm, but inferior, 2/@3/ lower. LARD dull and prices lower. Sales reported at 59/@61/. TALLOW dull, with a declining tendency; sales at 65/.

Liverpool Produce Market.

[From the Brokers' Circular.

ASHES—A limited business at previous rates. RESIN, sales of 1,000 bbls.; common at 4/@4/5. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, a shade lower, the quotations being 44/@45/. Some transactions in LINSEED OIL at £40. RICE, dull; sales of 200 tierces. Carolina at 16/@19/.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The accounts from Manchester are of an unfavorable character.

American Securities.

Business in American Securities was very dull, but prices show no change of moment:

United States 5s	1865	100 @100¼
United States 6s	1862	105 @ —
United States 6s Bonds	1868	110 @110¼
United States 6s Stock	1867-8	110 @110¼
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds		72 @ 73
Maryland 5s Bonds		91 @ 93

London Produce Markets.

Messrs. Baring & Brothers report SUGAR unsettled. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull. TEA quiet and steady at 11½d. for Congou. FLOUR selling at 33/@39/. White WHEAT 8/@8d/; Red 7/@8d/ ⅌ quarter.

The IRON market was firm with a fair demand for rails and bars. Scotch Pig had fallen to 62/@62/6. COPPER firm. SPELTER considerably lower, say 5/.

London Money Market.

The Bank of England had advanced the rate of discount to 5½ per cent., and a slight stringency in the Money Market resulted, but the latest operations at the Stock Exchange indicated no material change in the price of Consols, which ranged at 87¼@88.

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, May 16—The sales of COTTON for the past week foot up 6,700 bales, prices ranging as follows: New-Orleans, 73@100c.; Mobiles, 59@97c.; Uplands, 57@99c.

THE PASSAGE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL—THE INSURANCE ON THE SHIP GOLDEN FLEECE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

The Democratic Committee of Suffolk County met last evening, and after considerable discussion, adopted resolutions indorsing the Nebraska bill passed by Congress. Yeas 43, to Nays 5.

They also voted to fire 113 guns to-day, one for each member who voted for the bill.

The ship Golden Fleece, lost at San Francisco, is insured in this city for $50,000.

THE PRESS ON NEBRASKA.

From The Hartford Times (Democratic.)

We look upon the passage of this bill as an exceedingly unfortunate measure. It breaks down confidence in slavery compromises—it strengthens to a vast degree the Abolitionists'—it is the source of unceasing slavery agitation—it will prevent to a great extent, if not almost entirely, the delivery of fugitive slaves under the act of 1850; for the people will reason that if one Compromise is good for nothing, another is worthless—it tends more directly than any other measure within our knowledge, to create dissensions between the North and South, and to breed questions calculated to dissolve the Union. We speak of the bill only so far as it repeals the Missouri Compromise.

This measure was uncalled for, and it has been crowded through Congress in a despotic, and still in a cowardly manner—the majority hurrying it through, by setting aside other business, so that the voice of the people could not reach or affect its passage. Not a Senator nor a Representative who voted on this bill was elected with reference to it. The issue has been carried over the heads of the people, and in a most despotic and insulting manner.

From The New-Haven Palladium, (Whig).

We are not disappointed—and we do not know, after all, that we ought to mourn over the result—for if the Compromises of 1820 and 1850 had been adhered to faithfully by the North and the South, the people of the country would have quietly rested under the blighting shadow of this accursed institution of Slavery. In fact to their shame be it said, they had generally *agreed* to be gagged on the subject, or to refuse to make themselves acquainted with the rottenness that was spreading corruption and disease through the whole system of the body politic. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise has taken the gag from every man's mouth, and left him free to speak his mind and heart upon the evils of Slavery, and the perfidy of its supporters. *Now the war must be carried into Carthage.* Slavery and slaveholders must be shown up in all their deformities. Let them wince and threaten as much as they please; and if they choose to cut loose, *let them go*—but at all events let them be plied with the truth until they see it and fear it. The time to compromise with a system of rank corruption has now gone by forever. Our consolation is that there is a Providence that shapes the destiny of the country, as well as of individuals, and that he will bring good out of this monstrous evil.

From The Albany Register, (Hunker Whig.)

The Compact of 1820 has been annulled, the Compromises of 1850 have been thrown to the winds. Every barrier against the advance of Slavery has been broken down, and the question comes home to the people of the free States as to what is to be their future action, in view of the events that have recently transpired at Washington? That the Nebraska law will be regarded as a binding enactment so long as it remains upon the statute book by the people of the North nobody doubts. They are a law-respecting and a law-abiding people. But will they suffer it to remain there? This Nebraska measure was sprung upon the people of the North at a time when they were wholly unprepared for its occurrence. The Congressional elections were held without the remotest suspicion of the pendency of the events which have since transpired. Nobody dreamed that questions of such momentous importance would arise during the present session. Gen. Pierce was elected without the remotest reference to them. He was regarded as the compromise candidate, and no man for a moment suspected that were he disposed to be a traitor to the sentiment through the strength of which he became President that an opportunity could by any possibility be presented for the betrayal of those who carried him into his present position. Had there been in the public mind a conviction that this Nebraska scheme would be before Congress for its action; had that question entered into the last Congressional elections, not ten men could have been returned to Congress from all the North who were not pledged against it. Had it entered into the last Presidential election, and Gen. Pierce had avowed his intention to do on this subject what he has done, he would have been defeated by an overwhelming majority.

There is a lesson involved in these events which should be carefully studied and applied in the future by the North. The northern people should never for a moment hereafter forget that it is through their own lack of caution that the compromises have been swept away. The South are always vigilant, always on the alert, always ready to take advantage of the carelessness of the North, to push their peculiar institution forward and build up its power, and it was because they saw the North sleeping, because they saw a vain and ambitious President ready to bargain for the succession, because they saw Senators and Representatives whose palms itched for the bribe, that they struck for the abrogation of compacts and the violation of compromises when they did. No such opportunity should be permitted to occur in the future. The North should never be found sleeping again. No man should be elected to any position of importance in the Union or in the free States who is not pledged against the extension of human Slavery and to the repeal of the Nebraska law. No man should be elected to Congress who is not pledged against the admission of another slave State into the Union. The conservative men of the North should take the lead in this matter, for they have been most deeply wronged, most cruelly betrayed. They have suffered most in defense of southern institutions. They stood by the Constitution when fanaticism attacked with its greatest fury the South, threatening to invade and nullify the guarantees of that sacred instrument. They incurred censure and contumely for their devotion to the Constitution, and their defense of the rights of the South under it. They suffered reproach at home for their adherance to the compromises. They were contemned, and persecuted, hunted from office and influence, because they remained firm by those compromises which the South have been foremost in sweeping away.

The South have banded together against the North, and for the extension of the institution of Slavery. They are a unit in all matters relating to that institution. Let the people of the North be true to themselves. Their position is one not of their own choosing. Let them unite in favor of free labor and free institutions. Let the North be a unit against the extension of human Slavery. Let them use the power they possess to drive back the aggressive spirit of propagandism. If agitation shall come, let it. The great battle between Slavery and Freedom, must one day be fought, and it may as well begin now as at any time. If commotion shall follow, if convulsions shall ensue from a union of the North for self-protection, then commotion and convulsion be it. If the union of the States shall be shaken, if the institutions of the country shall be made to rock and reel upon their deep foundations, be it so. We repeat the position of the North is not one of their own choosing. They are forced to it by their southern brethren, and the responsibility of whatever may ensue, will rest with the South. The glory or the shame of the future, of which the passage of the Nebraska bill is the beginning, will not rest with the North. If the historian shall speak of the dissolution of this glorious Union, and trace its origin to the transactions of the present session of Congress, if he shall have to record the wreck of a great confederacy of free states, he will also record that that confederacy, while it professed the largest liberty, and the deepest regard for human rights, was wrecked by the madness, the stupendous folly of the propagandists of human Slavery.

From The Utica Observer, (Soft.)

In violation of the Missouri Compromise, in violation of the Baltimore Platform, and in defiance of the public pledge given in the President's inaugural, to use all his executive power to frustrate any such attempt at disturbing the public repose, a majority of thirteen votes was obtained in the House of Representatives in favor of this most abominably treacherous act. The votes of seven members would have reversed this decision. The country will be desirous of learning how this majority was obtained, and the secret history of the last few weeks should be probed and its details made public. Those who have found reasons for misrepresenting their constituents, sufficiently cogent to induce them to vote for this measure, must soon be brought to the ordeal of the ballot-box, and it will be interesting to note how many northern members who have voted for this bill, will ever again be trusted with representative power. The President is bound by the Baltimore Platform and his inaugural pledge to veto the Nebraska bill; whether he will do so remains to be seen.

The passage of this bill introduces a question of its repeal, which must and will be carried into the canvass for members of Congress this fall, throughout the whole North; the agitation of the question of slavery extention necessarily goes with it; the potency of the compromises of 1850 to quiet agitation is gone; the conservative and fraternal feeling that sustained those measures is broken. Of those who actively espoused those compromises, thousands are now regretting the course they then pursued, since the reasons for their conduct at that crisis have been rendered nugatory by the faithless proceedings now about to be consummated. Upon those who have ventured to trifle with the great interests of the country by breaking up all faith in pledges and platforms, honor and compacts, be the responsibility of the future. Where now is to be found any barrier to check the anti-slavery-extension spirit of the North? The fact is notorious that neither of the divisions of the Whigs or Democrats has any disposition to defend the act for the extension of Slavery over territory so long dedicated to freedom.

From The Buffalo Republic (Soft.)

It is a most unfortunate measure. To the democratic party it will prove disastrous, perpetuate dissension and division, and thus invite defeat. It is fraught, too, with most serious evils to the country, destroying all confidence in the good faith of the South, and leaving it exposed to the assaults of those who, but for this act of bad faith, would have cheerfully defended it.

From The Rochester Union (Soft.)

We will venture the prediction that a much larger number of easy-virtued politicians, whose seduction from the paths of rectitude has resulted in the passage of this bill, will become the beneficiaries of Mr. Peckham's "asylum for "cripples"—the pensioners upon Executive bounty—than will ever receive the indorsements of their constituents. The memory of this nefarious renewal of sectional irritation, and the motives which dictated it, will not die out in a day. A stern resolution to mete out justice to the unprincipled betrayers of the plighted faith of their fathers—to say nothing of the more recent pledges of both great political parties—will yet show itself, when the demagogues who triumph to-day will invoke an amnesty, if not an oblivion of all that is past, in order that "harmony" and "fraternal concord" may reign throughout all our borders and that they may revel anew in the plunder and spoils of public office.

From The Pennsylvanian, (Pierce and Dallas.)

Long after the clamors of its opponents shall have sunk into the tomb of oblivion, where now lie buried the idle croakings and panic-stricken lamentations which have ever accompanied the adoption of great Democratic measures, this law will stand as a proud monument of wisdom, and be hailed as the firm foundation of a system which places the vexed Slavery question upon a true constitutional basis, leaving it where it of right belongs, with the people themselves, and thus destroying all necessity for the unprofitable, uncalled-for, and frequently dangerous introduction in Congress of this subject. It will take from anti-Slavery agitators every reasonable pretext for constant agitation, and they have so bitterly resisted it for the very reason that they know it will, in a great measure rob them of their vocation. * * * * *

We are glad to see that the Pennsylvania Congressional Delegation have proudly maintained the glorious conservative position of our Commonwealth, which won for her the proud title of the "Keystone State" from the great leader of the Whig party, Henry Clay. Eleven of her Democratic representatives voted for the bill, thus giving a larger number of votes than any other State cast for it, except Virginia, which gave the same number. Side by side these noble old States have stood together in former trials, together have fought and triumphed now, and together may they ever maintain and uphold true principles hereafter.

THE NEBRASKA BILL—IMPORTANT FEATURES.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The final vote having been taken in the House of Representatives upon the Nebraska bill, and as the Badger and Clayton *amendments* to the Senate bill constitute the topics of much argument and speculation, it may be well to reproduce them, with the vote of the Senate thereon, as shown in the proceedings of that body on the 3d of March last.

THE BADGER PROVISO.

Mr. Badger moved to amend by inserting—

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of the 6th of March, 1820, either prohibiting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing Slavery.

Mr. WELLER called for the yeas and nays, and the amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge (Iowa,) Douglas, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones (Iowa,) Jones (Tennessee,) Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Sidell, Smith, Stuart, Toucey, Walker, Weller, Williams—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Brown, Dodge (Wisconsin,) Johnson, Rusk, Sebastian—6.

It will be seen that this amendment was acceptable to Mr. Seward and *fifteen* other northern and north-western Senators.

THE CLAYTON AMENDMENT.

Mr. Clayton moved to amend by striking out, in the provision conferring the right of suffrage and holding office, those words:

"And those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act."

So that it shall read:

"*Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States."

The Yeas and Nays being demanded by Mr. Seward, after debate the amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, and Sidell—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa,