

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856.

Business Notices.

SPRING DRY GOODS. L. O. WILSON & Co. No. 12 Courtland and 11 and 13 Bayway.

WHO WOULD HAVE THE VERNAL SUN SHINE in a Winter Hat, when the season's spring style is in the full-manufacture of the finest materials.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS. The established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for Gentlemen's wear, renders it useful for us to announce the quarterly issue for March, 1856.

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co., Philadelphia.

THEIR APRIL SALES. At extremely low prices, one of the largest and best assorted stocks of NEW SILK AND FANCY GOODS.

By particular request, Bishop Clark of Rhode Island will deliver his highly popular and interesting Lecture on Boston, Tuesday, April 10th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

RICH CARPETINGS. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 52 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

CARPET WAREHOUSE. YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 100 Broadway, cor. Franklin st.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 108 Broadway.

APRIL. And thus have joined the gentle train, And wait the gentle hours of Spring.

TO COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES. DR. TORIAN'S VEGETIAN LINIMENT is now so popular that the works are warranted to remain good for three years.

"KNOW THYSELF."—Full written descriptions of character with charts, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 36 Broadway.

BEAUTY AND ECONOMY. EXAMINE THE STOCK OF SUPERB CARPETS AT WILLIAM ABERNETHY'S, No. 111 Broadway.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENT. KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 101 Broadway, near St. Nicholas.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION, at EVANS'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 65 and 67 Fulton st.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole and Retail Departments are now completely stocked with the latest and elegant styles of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING.

ELEGANT CARPETING. SMITH & LOUGHERY, No. 45 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their NEW SPRING STYLES of RICH VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALVAMINER SAFES. Secured by their celebrated Dr. B. B. Wilder's Patent Salva-Mineral.

IMPORTANT. The most important question for every business man to ask himself is, "Am I supplied with one of Wilder's Patent Salva-Mineral Fire and Burglar Proof Safes?"

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—All Persons who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines, should obtain a copy of our new and improved "Singer's Sewing Machine," a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine industry.

PIANOS AND MELOPHONES.—THE HORACE WATSON MODERN Improved Pianos and Melophones are to be had at No. 103 Broadway.

VERGENS'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, Dr. FRASER of Brooklyn, professor, and Prof. VERGENS the discoverer, are in course of preparation.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—SAFETY AND CERTAINTY.—This great external remedy does not depress inflammation, but expels the cause of it by excretion through the pores.

WIGS.—HAIR-DYE.—WIGS.—BACHELOR'S WIGS.—They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability.

CONNECTICUT.—The New-Haven Palladium publishes the following returns of the recent election for Governor in Connecticut.

COTTON SEED OIL.—The proprietors of one of the Cincinnati oil mills have commenced the manufacture of oil from cotton seed imported from Memphis.

IN COURT OF APPEALS, April 9, 1856.—Evening session.—No. 49. Clark vs. Rochester Railroad Company. Argued. E. O. Latham for appellants; T. Kearney for respondents.

Republican Documents. A Presidential Campaign of unusual significance is about to open—one of which the result must go far to determine whether Liberty or Slavery is to be the polestar of our National career.

Not only has the Governor declined to be drawn into this conspiracy to set aside the Constitution of the State, he has wisely taken care to give distinct notice beforehand to these audacious plotters against the sovereignty of the people of New-York.

And in what position does the Assembly now stand? Already, by their adjournment without passing any Apportionment law, they have violated two express provisions of the Constitution.

With respect to the licenselaws, the effect of the adjournment of the Legislature without acting upon the subject, or rather the effect of the nullification by the Court of Appeals, of the law "for the suppression of pauperism, intemperance and crime," left to operate uncontrolled by legislative action, must be to revive the old exicise acts in force before the passage of the late nullified law.

As to the appropriation bills—the Assembly has deliberately and in the face of the Governor's warning, (for having given which some of the Members wished to insult him,) refused to pass any, which refusal they have attempted to use to compel the Governor to aid them in sponging the State out of public to which they are not entitled.

Within the last ten years or so building has gone on among us at a furious rate; but so far as relates to houses to live in, it seems to have been mainly confined to two classes of tenements—those for which a price or rent is demanded, and which, according to the doctrine of correspondences, require a furnishing and an establishment altogether beyond the reach of men of moderate means; and those wretched, miserable, crowded tenement-houses, or something nearly approaching to them in character, so bad and dangerous to the public health and morals as recently to have provoked a legislative inquiry.

A thousand dollars is now thought quite a moderate rent for a respectable house; nor within reach of omnibuses, city railroads, or even of the ferrier, is a decent dwelling in a wholesome and cleanly neighborhood to be obtained for less than half that amount. Now, no prudent man, especially with an increasing family, will devote more than a quarter part of his income to the payment of rent; and what proportion of our citizens, even in a certain and prosperous business, can count upon a certain income of four thousand dollars? What proportion of our professional men, of those, in fact, who constitute the most intelligent, refined and worthy part of our population, can earn or do earn, one year with another, and making due allowance for sickness and accidents, two thousand dollars? What proportion of the numerous employees of our great commercial establishments, and of that large class whose position and whose tastes alike require them to live respectably, enjoy any such annual income? And for those who do, what a false mode of life, to spend every cent as fast as it is earned; and, like the buffaloes on the prairies, to devour the grass as fast as it springs up, with no thought of the approaching winter, and unfortunately with no such natural and instinctive means of finding shelter in the defiles of the mountains, and food under the snow.

If indeed men had no more forethought than buffaloes this mode of life might be comfortable while the income held out, whatever happened afterwards; but unfortunately for New-York housekeepers, man is an animal to whom the future is much more than the present. Many a good father of a family, we fear, in his fifteen hundred or two thousand dollar house, and even in houses of much more moderate rents, glances his eyes about his richly furnished rooms as he enters them, sits down every day to eat his dinner, with much the feelings of that guest of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, whose appetite for the delicacies spread out before him was rather dulled by the consciousness that there hung directly over his head a naked sword suspended point downward by a single hair, and which at any moment might fall and pierce him. Such we fear must be much the predicament of many a New-York housekeeper whose enjoyment of the dear-bought luxuries about him is completely neutralized if not indeed turned into gall and bitterness by a fearful foreboding of pay-day to come.

The splendid palaces by which our city has been beautified within the last ten or twenty years are agreeable evidences of our commercial prosperity and of the rapid increase of wealth among us. The Fifth Avenue is a very nice promenade; and any citizen, however poor, who walks up and down it, with a mild fear from envy and jealousy, may derive from its exterior aspect of splendor and comfort—if perchance his thoughts are not diverted into some other direction by some barefoot beggar-girl soliciting his charity—a certain degree of pleasure and satisfaction; perhaps on the whole, considering that there is no drawback of rents or mortgages, nearly equal to that of those who enjoy the inside of the houses. A splendid house, we are free to admit, is an agreeable object to look at; and he who builds it is in some sense a public benefactor, whether he intends it or not, since however scrupulously he may keep the inside of the house and the good things there to himself and his select circle, he can't prevent anybody and everybody from enjoying the outside of it, which very often, too, is the best side.

At the same time it cannot be denied that this agreeable promenade and this outside satisfaction costs our citizens rather too dear. Not content with seeing and admiring, we are drawn on to imitate. The Fifth Avenue sets the pitch, and a few persons who have been specially and remarkably fortunate in trade and speculation employ their money in a most extravagant style of housekeeping, that being their highest idea of the use to which a fortune is to be put. It were hard to blame them, but how ridiculous it is that all the rest of us to whom fortune has not granted any such special expansion must nevertheless strive to swell ourselves out to the size, or something like it, of our big neighbors, till we burst in the operation, or what is even worse, feel every moment that we are on the point of bursting!

In this reckless and headlong extravagance, this sacrifice of peace and domestic comfort to show, it must be confessed—if we may be allowed thus to give publicity to what so many good husbands keep religiously to themselves as a great family secret—that the women take a very active share; but certainly, if they understood their own interest or at least the interest of their daughters, they would do their best to put a stop to it. How many of our young men now-a-days can afford to marry and set up housekeeping? The alternative is to live in a boarding-house. A man by himself may get along in a boarding-house, just as he may get along in a ship, or a barrack, or a bivouac; but a boarding-house is no place for a man who aims at the domestic comforts of married life, and for a man with a family of children, in addition to all its other miseries, it is even more expensive than house-keeping.

It things go on as they have of late years, New-York will soon become, like ancient Rome, a place in which marriage is held in detestation. The only kind of love in vogue here will be free-love, and the only possible chance for our New-York damsels who aspire to enter into the comfortable and holy state of matrimony, will be to emigrate to Utah, where the simple style of living enables the men to keep up a large household establishment, and to supply by works of supererogation, in the shape of duplicate marriages indefinitely repeated, the shortcomings of the outside heaven.

It is running over our files of exchange papers, we occasionally meet with a newspaper a little out of date. In this way we have fallen upon The Globe containing Mr. Douglas's speech, delivered some days ago, in reply to that of his colleague, Mr. Trumbull, upon Kansas and upon the two reports on that subject presented from the Senate Territorial Committee. In cursorily examining this speech, we were struck by the peculiarity which marks all this Senator's efforts, and which can only be described in the purest and most unmitigated Saxon. To speak plainly, the speech is simply an unbroken tissue of lies, whose symmetry cannot be fully exhibited in any extracts, however copious. Yet as we feel moved by its personal to say something of the author, we will quote a few of the gems of mendacity which it contains, by way of text to our discourse. Our specimens would be quite too voluminous were we to search the speech through. We thus content ourselves with extracting only seven of the lies which first meet our eye. They are as follows:

1. "The minority report suppresses the evidence which conclusively disproves the truth of the allegation that Kansas was conquered."

2. "My colleague asserts that these Territories would have had the same right to come into the Union as Slave States (under the Missouri Compromise) as they now have under the Kansas-Nebraska act."

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7. "These lies are very plump and square. Everybody who knows anything about Kansas affairs, and the discussion thereon, knows them to be so. But they are only the landmarks and salient points of this 'great argument.' If we should undertake to extract all the untruths that are hinted or suggested, and above all to convey a true idea of the spirit of falsehood that pervades the entire speech, permeating and swelling it as water does a sponge, we should have to print the whole. We are thus compelled to do injustice to the author by not presenting him in full. Our extracts are nothing better than specimen bricks of an edifice of lies, fashioned with the industry of a genuine lover of his work, and the skill of a long practiced artisan.

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lighted even his intimate friends. The whole House listened in rapt attention; no word was lost henceforward to the close; and when he sat down there was a general rush to congratulate and compliment him, in which several bitter opponents joined. There have been several brilliant debates in the House this Session—those of Messrs. H. Winter Davis, Kunkel and Hickman, for example; while Gen. Granger has achieved as solid though not so glittering a triumph—but there has been no success more decided than Mr. Waldron's. I will not attempt to follow his line of argument throughout, but confine myself to the precedent case of the admission of Michigan, as set forth by him to-day in behalf of Free Kansas.

In 1835-6, Michigan had outgrown her Territorial swaddling-clothes and was ripe for transformation into a State. But she had an unsettled Boundary dispute with Ohio, involving a strip of land which the City of Toledo has since grown up on; there had been serious collisions of jurisdiction, threatening others still more serious; and Congress resolved not to admit Michigan unless she would consent to relinquish this disputed territory. On this condition being made known, a new Constitutional Convention was held, under the auspices of the Territorial Government, which Convention decided not to accept Admission on the condition imposed by Congress. So the question seemed to be at rest.

But not so! A movement was directly set on foot by voluntary popular agitation, outside of and in defiance of the Territorial authorities, for another Convention, which was accordingly chosen and held, though none but the friends of the movement recognized it in any way, and two of the most populous counties were not at all represented. This volunteer, spontaneous Convention resolved to accept admission on the terms exacted by Congress and rejected by the regular Convention; and sent on the requisite documents to Gen. Jackson, then President. Gen. Jackson sent the proceedings and decisions of both Conventions to Congress, without indicating any preference on his own part. They came first before the House, where the following proceedings were had:

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When the question came in due course before the Senate, (Democratic,) it was referred to its Judiciary Committee, whereof Felix Grundy of Tennessee, was Chairman. This Committee sent out circulars to Michigan, to ascertain which of these rival Conventions most truly represented the People of that State, and which had received most of the People's votes. After awaiting and receiving answers to these circulars, the Committee reported that the spontaneous Convention was entitled to be accredited rather than the regular; and that Michigan should be admitted on its motion. This motion prevailed: Yeas, Silas Wright, Benton, Buchanan, Wm. R. King, &c. Nays only 10.

The subject thereupon went to the House, where the action of the Senate was affirmed, and the admission of the State completed: Yeas, 148; Nays, 58; Franklin Pierce and Isaac Toucey among the Yeas.

—So Michigan came into the Union, on the application of a volunteer, anti-regular Convention, just like that of Free Kansas, and voted for Van Buren for President in 1836.

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GOV. SEWARD ON KANSAS. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9, 1856. I did not, and do not, consider it practicable to make a more conclusive argument in behalf of Free Kansas than that which Judge COLLAMER closed last Friday. I refer of course to his matter; in manner and diction, Judge C. is neither Burke nor Webster, but simply a plain, earnest, able jurist, evolving and arranging the facts and applying the law with conscientious uprightness and candor. But the obvious moderation of his statements, the innate and rigid conservatism of his views, his reverence for judicial authority and the traditions of the elders—all these are elements which contribute to the cogency of his effort for Kansas. His Charles Sumner made this speech—to suppose a case not fairly supportable—it would not have exerted nearly so much influence with the country as it now will. The weight of the author is a part of the momentum of his work.

Gov. SEWARD'S Speech to-day was, of course, very different—a difference not of degree but of kind. Its delivery was a surprise to me; for, though I have heard Gov. S. speak well, in spite of the huskiness of his voice, I never heard him speak so well. Some Members who listened to-day insisted that he spoke decidedly better at the first Anti-Nebraska caucus of the two Houses—they say, better than any one else has spoken or could speak. But those meetings are open to Members only, so I have no other than hearsay knowledge of them. I have heard no speech in the Senate, however, into which the utterer threw his whole soul more completely than Gov. Seward did into his to-day. Though he had much to say, he was not hurried; he knew his words were worthy the attention of his peers, and that they knew it as well. And I am confident there has not been less writing, or conversation, or attention to nothing in particular, during any speech made in the Senate since Clay and Webster left it. The fixed regard of the slaveholding Senators, generally, was a remarkable improvement on their former habits on like occasions. One or two of them seemed to find the seats unbearably hot, and danced from one to another—now on this side of the Chamber, then on that—as if unable to find anywhere a comfortable position. The majority, on the other hand, sat and listened, as if to a judgment that could hardly be borne, yet could not be resisted. I think the originality of this effort must have impressed itself on most of its hearers. Here we have been having speeches on Kansas, her Elections, Reeder, Whitefield, the Border Ruffians, the bogus Legislature, the Missouri invaders and their laws, for months, until it would seem that nothing remained unsaid; but a new man appears in the forum, and the drama assumes grander proportions and is seen through a more transparent medium. The facts range themselves in order; the State of Kansas appears at the bar of the Senate impeach-

ment legislation the members of the Legislature shall get no more than three hundred dollars a piece. And how did they intend to do this? By giving to the Governor a plausible excuse, and indeed placing him under a sort of political necessity of calling an extra session for the purpose of finishing up the regular and proper business of the annual session, left undone by their sudden adjournment—for attending upon which extra session these conspirators against the Constitution of the State would be entitled to receive extra mileage for a superstitious journey to and from their homes, beside three dollars a day each, as long as they might continue to sit.

Not only has the Governor declined to be drawn into this conspiracy to set aside the Constitution of the State, he has wisely taken care to give distinct notice beforehand to these audacious plotters against the sovereignty of the people of New-York that he would in no wise countenance their crafty and treasonable projects—that he was determined not to call an extra session, and that if they chose, after pocketing their three hundred dollars a piece for the year's work, to adjourn, leaving that work but half done, they must take upon themselves the entire consequences and the entire responsibility of this fraudulent proceeding.

And in what position does the Assembly now stand? Already, by their adjournment without passing any Apportionment law, they have violated two express provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution provides, in the fourth and fifth sections of the third article, that "at the first session after the return of every enumeration" of the inhabitants of the State to be taken in the year 1845 and every ten years thereafter, a new apportionment shall be made of Senate and Assembly Districts. These provisions of the Constitution are violated already by the wanton neglect of the Assembly to pass any Apportionment bill at the first session subsequent to the census, which session by their own act is now at an end. The Constitution is broken, and that breach not all the extra sessions in the world—not even if these greedy legislators should discuss the matter till the first day of next January, all the time putting three dollars a day into their pockets—can in any way help or heal.

With respect to the licenselaws, the effect of the adjournment of the Legislature without acting upon the subject, or rather the effect of the nullification by the Court of Appeals, of the law "for the suppression of pauperism, intemperance and crime," left to operate uncontrolled by legislative action, must be to revive the old exicise acts in force before the passage of the late nullified law. If that law was a nullity, as the Court of Appeals says, it cannot operate to repeal any pre-existing statute, and this is probably the very position in which, judging from the complexion of the Legislature, that question would be left if it were referred to an extra session.

As to the appropriation bills—the Assembly has deliberately and in the face of the Governor's warning, (for having given which some of the Members wished to insult him,) refused to pass any, which refusal they have attempted to use to compel the Governor to aid them in sponging the State out of public to which they are not entitled. For the public creditors to go without their money may be a great inconvenience, but it would be more than an inconvenience—it would be a calamity that the Governor should allow an unscrupulous and dishonest faction to force him not only to override the Constitution, but to subject the State to pay them twice over for doing one piece of work.

It is running over our files of exchange papers, we occasionally meet with a newspaper a little out of date. In this way we have fallen upon The Globe containing Mr. Douglas's speech, delivered some days ago, in reply to that of his colleague, Mr. Trumbull, upon Kansas and upon the two reports on that subject presented from the Senate Territorial Committee. In cursorily examining this speech, we were struck by the peculiarity which marks all this Senator's efforts, and which can only be described in the purest and most unmitigated Saxon. To speak plainly, the speech is simply an unbroken tissue of lies, whose symmetry cannot be fully exhibited in any extracts, however copious. Yet as we feel moved by its personal to say something of the author, we will quote a few of the gems of mendacity which it contains, by way of text to our discourse. Our specimens would be quite too voluminous were we to search the speech through. We thus content ourselves with extracting only seven of the lies which first meet our eye. They are as follows:

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GOV. SEWARD ON KANSAS. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9, 1856. I did not, and do not, consider it practicable to make a more conclusive argument in behalf of Free Kansas than that which Judge COLLAMER closed last Friday. I refer of course to his matter; in manner and diction, Judge C. is neither Burke nor Webster, but simply a plain, earnest, able jurist, evolving and arranging the facts and applying the law with conscientious uprightness and candor. But the obvious moderation of his statements, the innate and rigid conservatism of his views, his reverence for judicial authority and the traditions of the elders—all these are elements which contribute to the cogency of his effort for Kansas. His Charles Sumner made this speech—to suppose a case not fairly supportable—it would not have exerted nearly so much influence with the country as it now will. The weight of the author is a part of the momentum of his work.

Gov. SEWARD'S Speech to-day was, of course, very different—a difference not of degree but of kind. Its delivery was a surprise to me; for, though I have heard Gov. S. speak well, in spite of the huskiness of his voice, I never heard him speak so well. Some Members who listened to-day insisted that he spoke decidedly better at the first Anti-Nebraska caucus of the two Houses—they say, better than any one else has spoken or could speak. But those meetings are open to Members only, so I have no other than hearsay knowledge of them. I have heard no speech in the Senate, however, into which the utterer threw his whole soul more completely than Gov. Seward did into his to-day. Though he had much to say, he was not hurried; he knew his words were worthy the attention of his peers, and that they knew it as well. And I am confident there has not been less writing, or conversation, or attention to nothing in particular, during any speech made in the Senate since Clay and Webster left it. The fixed regard of the slaveholding Senators, generally, was a remarkable improvement on their former habits on like occasions. One or two of them seemed to find the seats unbearably hot, and danced from one to another—now on this side of the Chamber, then on that—as if unable to find anywhere a comfortable position. The majority, on the other hand, sat and listened, as if to a judgment that could hardly be borne, yet could not be resisted. I think the originality of this effort must have impressed itself on most of its hearers. Here we have been having speeches on Kansas, her Elections, Reeder, Whitefield, the Border Ruffians, the bogus Legislature, the Missouri invaders and their laws, for months, until it would seem that nothing remained unsaid; but a new man appears in the forum, and the drama assumes grander proportions and is seen through a more transparent medium. The facts range themselves in order; the State of Kansas appears at the bar of the Senate impeach-

ment legislation the members of the Legislature shall get no more than three hundred dollars a piece. And how did they intend to do this? By giving to the Governor a plausible excuse, and indeed placing him under a sort of political necessity of calling an extra session for the purpose of finishing up the regular and proper business of the annual session, left undone by their sudden adjournment—for attending upon which extra session these conspirators against the Constitution of the State would be entitled to receive extra mileage for a superstitious journey to and from their homes, beside three dollars a day each, as long as they might continue to sit.

Not only has the Governor declined to be drawn into this conspiracy to set aside the Constitution of the State, he has wisely taken care to give distinct notice beforehand to these audacious plotters against the sovereignty of the people of New-York that he would in no wise countenance their crafty and treasonable projects—that he was determined not to call an extra session, and that if they chose, after pocketing their three hundred dollars a piece for the year's work, to adjourn, leaving that work but half done, they must take upon themselves the entire consequences and the entire responsibility of this fraudulent proceeding.

And in what position does the Assembly now stand? Already, by their adjournment without passing any Apportionment law, they have violated two express provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution provides, in the fourth and fifth sections of the third article, that "at the first session after the return of every enumeration" of the inhabitants of the State to be taken in the year 1845 and every ten years thereafter, a new apportionment shall be made of Senate and Assembly Districts. These provisions of the Constitution are violated already by the wanton neglect of the Assembly to pass any Apportionment bill at the first session subsequent to the census, which session by their own act is now at an end. The Constitution is broken, and that breach not all the extra sessions in the world—not even if these greedy legislators should discuss the matter till the first day of next January, all the time putting three dollars a day into their pockets—can in any way help or heal.

With respect to the licenselaws, the effect of the adjournment of the Legislature without acting upon the subject, or rather the effect of the nullification by the Court of Appeals, of the law "for the suppression of pauperism, intemperance and crime," left to operate uncontrolled by legislative action, must be to revive the old exicise acts in force before the passage of the late nullified law. If that law was a nullity, as the Court of Appeals says, it cannot operate to repeal any pre-existing statute, and this is probably the very position in which, judging from the complexion of the Legislature, that question would be left if it were referred to an extra session.

As to the appropriation bills—the Assembly has deliberately and in the face of the Governor's warning, (for having given which some of the Members wished to insult him,) refused to pass any, which refusal they have attempted to use to compel the Governor to aid them in sponging the State out of public to which they are not entitled. For the public creditors to go without their money may be a great inconvenience, but it would be more than an inconvenience—it would be a calamity that the Governor should allow an unscrupulous and dishonest faction to force him not only to override the Constitution, but to subject the State to pay them twice over for doing one piece of work.

It is running over our files of exchange papers, we occasionally meet with a newspaper a little out of date. In this way we have fallen upon The Globe containing Mr. Douglas's speech, delivered some days ago, in reply to that of his colleague, Mr. Trumbull, upon Kansas and upon the two reports on that subject presented from the Senate Territorial Committee. In cursorily examining this speech, we were struck by the peculiarity which marks all this Senator's efforts, and which can only be described in the purest and most unmitigated Saxon. To speak plainly, the speech is simply an unbroken tissue of lies, whose symmetry cannot be fully exhibited in any extracts, however copious. Yet as we feel moved by its personal to say something of the author, we will quote a few of the gems of mendacity which it contains, by way of text to our discourse. Our specimens would be quite too voluminous were we to search the speech through. We thus content ourselves with extracting only seven of the lies which first meet our eye. They are as follows:

1. "The minority report suppresses the evidence which conclusively disproves the truth of the allegation that Kansas was conquered."