

THE PORTAGE SENTINEL

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RAVENNA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 453.

THE PORTAGE SENTINEL RAVENNA OHIO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1854.

Democratic State Ticket for 1854.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
SHEPARD N. NORRIS,
Of Clermont County.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ALEXANDER P. MILLER,
Of Butler County.

We have already stated our reason for issuing but a half sheet this week, and no further apology therefor is needed. We are now most pleasantly located in the third story of the new Phoenix Block, at the east end, where we shall be happy to receive the visits of our friends.

Hon. GEORGE BLISS.—We are sorry to learn that our member of Congress, Hon. GEORGE BLISS, is dangerously ill at Akron, where he arrived on Monday last.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This Court adjourned on Monday, a large amount of business having been disposed of.

In the case of the State vs. Henry Turner, indicted for murder in the second degree, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." For the State **Strawler & Brown;** for Defendant, **Bierce & Jeffries.**

PREACHING.—We are requested to say that Rev. S. EWER, of Bedford, will preach at the Town Hall this (Wednesday) evening, at 6 o'clock.

Griffin & Bostwick's Furniture Room.

This room is one of the most pleasant and attractive places in our pleasant town. It is directly over the Store of J. H. Bostwick & Co. in the East end of Phoenix Block, and extends the whole depth of the building, 80 feet. But what is more particularly attractive is the great variety and elegance of the wares with which it is filled. There is no longer any necessity for going abroad to purchase furniture, for here can be found as large and elegant an assortment from which to select as can be found elsewhere, and at prices, we are assured, full as low. Those in want of furniture should call at their room and they cannot fail to be suited.

STATE vs. WM. O. MOORE.—The case of the State vs. Moore, convicted of murder in the second degree, last summer, in Mahoning county, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, was decided in the Supreme Court on Saturday. The Supreme Court sustains the ruling of Judge DAY, and shuts out all prospect of relief. "The wa the transgressor is hand."

We are requested to state, in behalf of the County Board of School Examiners, that they will cheerfully publish the questions submitted at any examination, and an exact copy of the answers given by any rejected applicant will authorize such a publication. And they respectfully invite any rejected applicants who grumble at their decision, to give them permission to publish his or her answers, word for word, and letter for letter. This is fair; and there should be an end of grumbling, or an acceptance of this invitation. All the Board ask, is that the intelligent public should know the facts.

Nebraska Meeting.

From one to two hundred persons, comprising both sexes and colors, convened at the Town Hall on Friday, to express their indignation as to the Nebraska movement. The usual anti-slavery symptoms were exhibited, and the same old abolition speeches rehearsed, which have made the abolition party the disgrace to the county, which all must admit that it is. The meeting of the afternoon adjourned to the Court House in the evening, and was addressed by Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, who has received new light on the "Nicholson letter" which he so warmly advocated in 1848, and Hiram Griswold Esq., who during the same campaign, was an ardent supporter of that distinguished slave-holder and Indian-catcher, Gen. Zachary Taylor, of blood-hound notoriety, Rev. W. D. Sanders, Hon. John Hutchins, of Warren, President Mahan and others addressed the meeting on the subject of slavery, and all of them, we believe, expressed themselves opposed to the institution. We are glad to see these gentlemen taking up a position on this question.

It is supposed that, aside from those living in the village, there were perhaps from forty to fifty present from the county, and they, mostly, were attending Court, in the capacity of suitors, witnesses and lawyers, and had never witnessed a popular outburst of "righteous indignation," and were drawn thence out of curiosity, having nothing else to do.

At last accounts the country was still safe, and the Nebraska bill had not been withdrawn.

We shall of course expect to see a flaming account of a "tremendous rally," and "the people moving," and all that sort of stuff in the fusion papers. But we take the liberty, as the distinguished Hungarian would say, to "take time by the hair," and announce to our readers, in advance, that the thing fizzled out as it deserved. No excitement, no enthusiasm prevailing, nobody seemed to care anything about it. Strange hallucination that now, when the country is being ruined for the one hundredth time, when there is no eye to pity nor ear to hear, but that pink of purity, the fusion party, that very respectable institution is unable to raise a corporal's guard to rally to the rescue, where a crisis is so absolutely necessary.

The jury in the case of the State vs. John Howley, tried at Cleveland for the murder of Osborne, returned a verdict on Monday last of "guilty of murder in the first degree." The penalty is hanging.

The Martha Washington conspirators, including KISSANE, Cummins, Cole and the Chaps, were arrested on the 23d ult.; at Cincinnati, on a requisition from the Governor of Arkansas.

The Legislature.

The State Democrat finds fault with our article on the Legislature, and claims that we will find that it will perform as much work within the same length of time as any of its predecessors. Now, we did not, and do not choose to institute comparisons between the present and former Legislatures. The great difficulty heretofore complained of has been that we have had too much legislation, the people have been "governed too much," and much time and money is wasted in useless discussion of questions in no wise calculated to promote the public interest. A reform in this respect is imperatively demanded. If it has been instituted by the present Legislature, we shall be happy to learn that we were mistaken. We acknowledge the Democrat as good authority, but we are not yet convinced that our remarks were without foundation.

For instance: what interest have the people in the passing of resolutions admitting negroes as reporters to the Senate, and resolutions to expel them; entering long-winded protests on the journal consuming time and money, and delaying the business required to be done. Of what use is the offering of abolition resolutions instructing the abolition Senators from this State to vote against the Nebraska Bill, and consuming days and weeks of the session in discussing those resolutions, when it is known that they would so vote, even though they were instructed to vote the other way.

These are merely instances serving to illustrate how the people get their money back, who pay their Representatives and Senators four dollars a day for wintering at the Capitol. The tendency of legislation has ever been to lumber up our statutes with unnecessary enactments that burden the people without profiting them. Now, when the Democratic party is in the ascendant, we are anxious to see something done that will reflect honor upon the party, and "do the State some service." We expect, too, at the hands of a Democratic Legislature, to see something done that is required to be done, and having performed that duty, let them adjourn.

Democratic Caucus.

On Thursday evening the third caucus was held for the nomination of U. S. Senator. Nineteen ballots were cast, but no choice was made. On first ballot the vote stood Allen 39, Manypenny 22, Pugh 13, Birchard 2. On the third ballot the name of Hon. T. W. Bartley was announced, when he received 12 votes. On the fifth ballot he received 30 votes; on the ninth 41. Mr. Manypenny's name having been withdrawn, Mr. Allen received 37 on the same ballot, Pugh 11, Corwin 3, and Birchard 2. On the last ballot the vote stood Bartly 39, Allen 34, Pugh 13, Corwin 3. The caucus adjourned till to-morrow evening, when a nomination will doubtless be effected.

A Revelation.

The fusionists on Friday, among other very silly resolutions, adopted the following: Resolved, That we have always cherished a warm attachment to the Union of these States, and have always adhered faithfully to the commonly understood "compromises of the Constitution," and in good faith have endeavored to yield due obedience to their requirements, and to aid in fulfilling all constitutional stipulations, in the spirit of loyal citizenship.

Our Free Soil friends throughout the country, will be surprised to discover that they, though earnestly and unceasingly denouncing the Fugitive law for the last three years, have always "cherished the compromises of the Constitution," and have always "endeavored to yield due obedience to their requirements," &c.

These resolutions, it will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Fusion meeting, were drawn by L. W. Hall, editor of the *Ohio Star*, Edmund Bostwick, and Pomeroy Reed. This is an additional plank that is wanting in the Pittsburgh platform.

WHY IS IT?—The opponents of the Nebraska Bill express great admiration for Gen. Houston and in their newspapers and indignation meetings bespatter him with their praise. Some even go so far as to assert that he is at heart an abolitionist, and that it is for this reason that he will vote against this bill. But he has recently made a speech in the Senate, in which he gives a far different reason for opposing the bill. He denies that it is a Southern measure, and claims that it is opposed to the interests of the South. He says: "The measure has not been asked by the South. It would be disastrous to the South. The bill would place a knife at the throat of the South." Slavery, it was admitted, could not go to these Territories. They would remain free. Why, then, offer this bauble to the South? Was the South, as a child, to be pleased with a rattle?"

Now, is it difficult to understand the reason why he opposes the Bill? Not at all. He fears to trust the people of the Territories to exercise their right of sovereignty and self-government, without the interference of Congress, knowing that to do so was the surest way to prevent the establishment of slavery, not only in our present Territories, but those which may hereafter be acquired; and it is because he thus fears to trust the people to create and control their own institutions—not on account of anti-slavery sentiment—but that he receives the admiration and praise of the disciples of King George III.

DEATH OF GEN. ARMSTRONG.—Gen. ARMSTRONG, the chief editor of the *Washington Union*, died in Washington city on Thursday evening last of congestion of the brain, aged 63 years. He is succeeded in the *Union* by A. O. P. NICHOLSON, who was a few days since announced as joint editor and proprietor.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Connecticut Democratic State Convention met at New Haven on the 22d ult., and nominated Samuel Ingraham for Governor, and John T. Wait for Lieutenant Governor. A resolution was adopted endorsing the ordinance of 1787 and the Compromises of 1820 and 1850.

LOOK OUT FOR ASHTABULA!—Old Ashtabula is becoming desolate. Just see what a correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from that county says, speaking of the Nebraska Bill: "If this nefarious scheme succeeds, it is my solemn conviction (and I am not alone in this) that Franklin Pierce will be the last President of the United States."

"Angels and ministers of grace, defend us!" There's danger brewing! The country's "ruined" and the Union's broke! The d—l's to pay and no pitch hot. "What has produced this great commotion?" Why, it is proposed to give to the people of Nebraska the privilege to control their own affairs, just as the people of Ohio do theirs. This was all well enough when applied to the semi-barbarians of New Mexico and Utah. It was perfectly safe to trust them with this power. But when it is proposed to concede the same power to the people of Nebraska, who have been nurtured in the arms of republicanism and accustomed to exercising the right of sovereignty, it is denounced as a "nefarious scheme." Some 78 years ago John Bull denounced the demand of the people of his colonies of the right to control their own affairs, and resisted the demand to the "bitter end," as a "nefarious scheme;" the people of the colonies did not heed the denunciation, but vindicated the right to control their own affairs by a resort to arms. Shall Uncle Sam, now that he has become strong, pursue the same policy towards his colonies, and thus violate the first great principle established by the revolution, and which is the chief corner-stone of our Republican edifice? It is threatened that if this "nefarious scheme" succeeds, that Ashtabula will revolt, and no more Presidents be elected! Just think of that and tremble! Joshua of old commanded the sun and moon to stand still, and Joshua the 2d is going to try his hand on stopping the wheels of government!

ANOTHER HARTFORD CONVENTION.—The goodly people of Hartford have held another Convention. The Nebraska bill and Senator Douglas were warmly received at the last, as patriots and patriots were at the former. The *Cleveland Herald* derives a degree of comfort from its proceedings, and is surprised that a notice of it is not published in the *Plain Dealer*. We trust that the latter journal can find better material for its readers than the proceedings of "Hartford Conventions." There is something in the very name that is revolting.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—The anti-Nebraska, Fusionists claim, that as Douglas bill repeals the Missouri Compromise, which prohibits the introduction of slavery north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, it necessarily reinstates the law of Louisiana territory which recognized the doctrine of negro-slavery. Any reasonable man may discover at a glance that the bill expressly avoids this consequence by repealing as well the Louisiana law forbidding it, leaving the Territory free soil, and the people living therein are permitted to make just laws as to them shall seem fit and as are warranted by the Constitution. Therefore all the argument which is manufactured in opposition to the bill on that score is totally without foundation.

The Circleville Bank—Stand firm under.

The *State Democrat* says: "The notes of this concern are getting quite a circulation. We understand that a brokers establishment in Circleville have bought up, at a large advance, the controlling stock, and are putting out their 'promises to pay' by the hundreds of thousands, and sending them off, although the bank is just on the eve of dissolution. Why is this? What will become of the circulation when the charter expires? Like the issues of the old 'Bank of Muskingum,' we suppose, it will be bought up with a few cents on the dollar in 'store pay.'"

The charter of the Clinton Bank of this city has lately expired. Its managers, too, issued their promises largely. The notes of a defunct bank always afford good picking to its favorites, and in the proportion that they fatten on the spoils the honest holders of their notes lose. Our advice to all, is to stand firm under.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—The Turkish government borrowed a large amount of money from these distinguished capitalists, secured by a mortgage on Palestine. The Rothschilds are Jews, and have always refused proffered dignity and honors, for the sake of their religion. Should this mortgage be foreclosed and the Holy Land become their property, the children of Israel may yet find a resting place where their forefathers lived and flourished.

A VERY UNHEALTHY TOWN.—The liquor agent of New Bedford, Mass., has just published his quarterly report of the work done in his department for the three months ending on the 23d of January. His sales amounted to 1,788 gallons, which, reduced into reasonable doses, would make between one and two thousand—showing conclusively that New Bedford must be a very unhealthy place.

A Forgery.

The New York Evening Post is guilty of the fraud of putting words into the mouth of Senator Douglas which he never uttered. It pretended that he used the following language in his Chicago speech in 1850:

"I am prepared to stand or fall by the American Union, clinging with the tenacity of life to all its glorious memories of the past, and the precious hopes of the future, and those glorious memories of the past, I pronounce the compromise of 1820 to be one."

Now this is what Mr. Douglas really did say, and out of which the forgery was manufactured: "For my part, I am prepared to maintain and preserve inviolate the constitution as it is, with all its compromises, to stand or fall by the American Union, clinging with all the tenacity of life to all its glorious memories of the past and precious hopes of the future."

Desperately, indeed, must be the cause that obliges its advocates to resort to such shameless misrepresentations. We shall see whether the Gazette and other papers that gave currency to the forgery, will inform their readers of the fact.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Ohio Legislature.

We copy the following synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature from the *State Democrat*:

SATURDAY, Feb. 18th.
In Senate, on yesterday, numerous petitions were presented, asking the Legislature to pass a law requiring all contracts for prison labor to be let to the highest bidder. Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a resolution, accompanied by a lot of "wharves," in favor of selling the National Road, or donating it to the counties through which it passes, and on which he predicted a set speech, interspersed with charges against the democratic party. The resolutions, and the preamble, when the speech was finished, were referred to the committee on Public Works.

A large number of bills were reported back from select and standing committees, which were appropriately disposed of. After the calendar in committee of the whole had been gone through with, Mr. Foot, in view of the fact that business had been much expedited by the Senate adjourning over yesterday, in order to give committee the entire afternoon to work, and as there was still a large number of bills pending before the different standing and select committees, he would suggest to adjourn, in order to give another afternoon for the same purpose, so as to expedite business. The motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21st.
In Senate, on yesterday, Lt. Gen. MYERS being confined to his room by indisposition, Judge LEW of Richland, was chosen President *pro tempore*. Mr. WRIGHT introduced some resolutions, with seven "wharves," in relation to slavery, compromises, etc. which were ordered to be printed. The balance of the forenoon was taken up with the usual routine of mending, perfecting and passing bills. In the afternoon, the bill to discourage the passing of small notes was under consideration, and was debated at length, without definite action being had.

The House was industriously engaged in maturing bills in committee of the whole, &c. Several new bills were also introduced. In the afternoon, an animated discussion arose upon the subject of amending the Constitution. The subject was laid on the table by adjournment.

Wednesday, Feb. 22d.

In Senate, on yesterday, quite an animated debate sprung up on the motion to indefinitely postpone a bill to authorize Savings Fund Societies to lend their capital on the same terms as individuals, during which the conduct of several of these institutions, which had dwindled into mere broker shops, and acted as tenders to Banks, were severely arraigned. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

The militia bill was read the second time, and the afternoon session was mostly spent in Committee of the Whole in considering its provisions. It consists of 79 sections, and covers 43 pages of a printed bill.

In the House, the bill to allow executors and administrators to administer oaths in certain cases, was passed, together with several bills of a local character.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill regulating agencies of foreign insurance companies—requiring the certificate of the Auditor of State that such companies have deposited, in the State in which they may be located, first class securities to the amount of \$100,000.

Judge BIRCHARD has introduced a bill to transfer the trial of minor offenses from the Probate Court to that of Common Pleas. Judge BIRCHARD claims that this will relieve the people of a tax by no means inconsiderable in the aggregate, and we think his position well taken.

The resolution from the Senate, relative to amending the constitution, was immediately postponed yesterday, after an animated discussion.

Thursday, Feb. 23d.

The Senate, on yesterday, passed the forenoon mainly in Committee of the Whole on the militia bill, and other bills. At the end of the forenoon session, Mr. SMITH, of Madison offered a resolution reciting the fact that it was the birthday of WASHINGTON, and asking an adjournment of the Senate until to-day, which was agreed to.

In the House, the following bills were passed: The bill introduced by Mr. BROWN, reorganizing Police Courts; Senate bill regulating the fees of sheriffs and coroners; and the court bill for the 2d judicial district.

The bill to dispense with proof of the execution of deeds and other instruments of writing in certain cases, was indefinitely postponed; and a clerk law provision on the subject being already in existence.

A protracted and animated debate was had on the resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 20th of March. A preliminary motion to table the resolution was negatived by a vote of nearly four to one; while upon the final vote, the names of only twenty-eight out of seventy-nine were recorded in favor of the resolution. The reader would naturally infer from this, that so far at least as the debate was concerned, those opposed to fixing at present, the day for final adjournment, had decidedly the best of the argument; which was confessedly the fact. Resolutions of the above character smack very strongly of Buncombe, albeit we have every reason to believe that in this instance, Dr. SOMERS, the mover of the resolution, acted in good faith.

We sincerely hope the work may be concluded by the 20th March, but it were wiser to prolong the session even beyond that time, than to inflict hasty and ill-advised measures upon the people. Under the old *Whig* regime, with but little to do aside from the incorporation of rag-mills and grave-yards three months was considered a remarkably short session. Yet now, with an entirely new system of organic law to perfect, short sessions are all the rage with our *Whig* friends, and any number of important measures can be hurried through hit or miss. Consistency, thou art a jewel!

Mr. CRESS has introduced a bill supplementary to the act concerning divorce and alimony, making incurable insanity a cause for divorce—the fact to be determined by a commission.

The Agricultural Committee have reported a bill providing for the printing and distribution of the reports of the State Board of Agriculture—the Board to govern the distribution for the most part.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.
No reply from the Czar—The Greek conspiracy crushed—Nicholas Sick—English troops sailed for the Mediterranean—France in a fever—Another Turkish Triumph—The Turkish army increasing rapidly—Later news from China—Shanghai turned—Democratic revolt in Spain.

New York, Feb. 25—8 A. M.
The *Europa* arrived this morning. LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Breadstuffs—Dullness being noticed in Breadstuffs continued to prevail, demand being confined to the immediate wants. Wheat—Must be called on week 1d per 70 lbs. lower. Flour—1s @ 1s 6d lower. Indian Corn—Limited demand; 2s lower on week. A few sales Indian meal made at 23s on the 10th.

Rather more doing in all articles, and prices firm at the decline.
Richardson Brothers & Co, quote American fine white wheat at 12s 8d @ 9d, and 12s 4d @ 13 6d. Canadian at 11s 10d @ 12s 4d. Western No. 1 Flour at 41s @ 11s 6d. Ohio, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, 42s @ 42s 6d. Indian Corn, white, 49s @ 49s 6d, yellow, 48s 4d @ 49s.

Provisions—Gardiner & Co, quote Beef steady, quiet demand, and full prices. Stocks much reduced. Pork, generally firm, and some American parcels clear out at low figures. New Bacon sells readily as landed. In old a speculative demand advanced prices 1s @ 2s. Lard on the spot scarce sold only 37s @ 38s. Cheese scarce; full sales for fine. Tallow firm at 62s @ 64s 6d.

LIVERPOOL Saturday morning.—Paris Bourse closed firm yesterday without much business.—Three 58, 90; four and four and a half 90, 97.—Despatches from St. Petersburg have been received in Paris Feb. 1st.
Excitement very great. War party enthusiastic.

LONDON Saturday.—Three battalions of guards with two regiments of the line are under orders to embark on the 19th for the Mediterranean. Whole number of British troops to be despatched is 10,000, but as many more will be held in readiness.

Twenty ships of the largest tonnage will be required to convey troops and supplies. Government had taken the Oriental Company steamers *Himalaya*, *Ripen* and *Monilia*.

ST. PETERSBURG, 2.—Several purchases of tallow indicate that there are some operatives who still doubt the probability of a blockade. MARSEILLES.—Considerable decline in wheat fifty or sixty ship loads about to be sent to England.

LONDON.—Consols on Friday evening closed steady 91—40 1/2—7—8.

The Cunard Company steamers are chartered by Government for carrying troops to Turkey. There is not much actual news. Matters remain precisely as before.

No reply received as yet from the Czar to the final ultimatum of France and England. Count Orloff left Vienna on the 8th for St. Petersburg. His mission has failed.

Rumifications of the Greek conspiracy have been discovered widely throughout Turkey and crushed.

On the Danube there had been rather a severe encounter near Giurgova without any result. Another attack on Kalafat was daily looked for. Omar had recovered from his sickness.

The army on the Danube is in good health and spirits. Nothing new from Asia. Gen. Guion was popular and had re-organized the army.

The allied fleets were immediately to re-enter the Black Sea.

The embassadors were much dissatisfied with the return of the fleets to the Bosphorus. Emperor of Russia is sick and had not been seen for some days.

A change is reported in the Russian Cabinet. Mohammed Ali, the Sultan's brother-in-law, is expected to be superseded by Risa Pacha, and Asch Pacha succeeds Risa as Capt. Pacha.

Britain and France continue their armaments on a large scale.

The ship *W. H. Davis*, from Liverpool for New Orleans, was totally lost, Jan. 27, on Island Bar, West Scotland. All hands, except the steward, lost.

France was making extensive arrangements with the Bank and credit mobilier to meet the expenses of the coming war.

The overland India mail is telegraphed. Dates from China to Dec. 27th. Amoy and Ningbo were still quiet. The insurgents had burned a large part of Shanghai, and had also captured Luening, eighty miles from Peking.

The death of the Emperor of Japan, and seizure of New Caledonia by the French, both confirmed.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The democratic conspiracy was discovered at Madrid, on the 6th.—Fourteen persons arrested.

Gen. Jose Concha is proclaimed a rebel, and has escaped into France. The Turkish Ambassador the concentration of troops on the frontier, intended only as a precautionary measure against Turkey. This notification was accompanied by friendly expressions.

Mr. Boss on Slavery.

A MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* copied and praised *Borrs'* letter as the great exposition of *Whig* doctrine on the Nebraska question. Did the editor of the *Gazette* read it? Did they not detect the fatal sentences in that letter which would make the North cleave unto the bill of DOUGLASS, if they rightly understood it? We copy a part of it, and indicate the significant parts. *Ohio Democrats*: read and reflect; and advise, if you have formed any opposition to so benighted a measure.

Here are some of Mr. *Borrs'* reasons for opposing the DOUGLASS bill:
As a southern man, I raise my voice against it, because it would be an act of infatuated madness on the part of the South to accept it. I oppose it, because it would be impossible, even again to obtain as favorable terms from the North, with their seven millions majority of white population, as we obtained when that population more nearly approximated equality. I oppose it, upon the ground that it places a *Larren* privilege in the hands of the South, for which not only an equivalent is offered, but by which she must be a *utimate and great loser.*

What can the south gain by opening the territory of Nebraska to slavery, which, by the same act she opens the territory south of the production of the free States of the Union, and invites them to come in! Let us look at it calmly and practically. What consideration or inducement can be offered to the slave-holder of the south to carry his slave property into that territory, where, whether the climate nor the productions of the soil are adapted to slave labor, and where it would always be both unprofitable and insecure, while such vast tracts of uncultivated lands in the finest cotton, sugar and tobacco regions of the world lie open before him in the States of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, etc., where the production of labor are more profitable, where the climate is more congenial, and the property better protected, and where lands can be obtained on as favorable terms as in Nebraska? Nebraska and Kansas will both then remain free territory, and ultimately come in as free States. What do these northern gentlemen, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Pierce, and their associates, ask in return for this unavailable boon to the south? Why, that the north may be equally free to settle territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., with their free population, to be afterwards held as free territory, and to be ultimately admitted as free States. Now, let us see what would be the prospects and advantages of such or all the other lines and divisions between the free and slave States being broken down.

The first question is, which has the largest surplus population to send abroad? The answer is, the north has 13,310,302 whites, the south 6,113,213 whites, which leaves the north with a majority of 7,196,889, to say nothing of the free foreign floating population from every quarter of the globe seeking a settlement and a home in all newly settled territory.

The next question is, by which section of the country could this territory be filled up, with the greatest facility? The slaveholder of the south is generally a landed proprietor, on a large or smaller scale, he would necessarily require time to sell out his lands, stock and chattels, while the free laborer of the north packs his carpet bag at night, buckles his left around his body in the morning, and is off at the first whistle of the locomotive. Thus will they settle the territory (wherever inducements are offered for settlement) and declare it free, while the southern planter is preparing to start, and thus will the Indian territory lying between the States of Missouri and Texas, south of 36 deg. 30 min., now secured to the south, become a free territory, and ultimately a free State; while, by the adjustment of 1820 (or Missouri compromise) her admission as a slave State is already provided for without resistance, if the people composing the State so desire it.

Break up this compromise, and you invite resistance to the further admission of slave States any where south 36 deg. 30 min., as well as north of that line. And let it not be forgotten that we now have acquired every inch of territory that can be obtained north of 36 deg. 30 min., unless Canada should at some far distant day be annexed to us, (when and where the introduction of slavery would never be attempted,) while every few years the south will continue to acquire more and more of the Mexican territory, until we shall in all probability, shortly to the whole, every foot of which will, under the Missouri compromise, come in as slave States without resistance or opposition, unless the people of those States should otherwise determine. There is Cuba, too, to which our people have turned an anxious longing eye. If we acquire that, and the Missouri compromise is broken down, how can it obtain admission into the Union as a slave State, with the power so unequally distributed between the free and slave States? The north may not attempt to destroy or disturb slavery in Cuba; she may permit us to hold it as a slave territory without opposition, but the question is, would they not for us shall in all probability, under its full representation in the two branches of Congress, and giving it its potential voice in Presidential contests?

But, again; by a joint resolution of Congress admitting Texas into the Union, the south is already secured to it the advantages of four States entitled to admission at a future day as slave States. Break down this compromise of 1820, and the compromise of 1850 will follow it; and what then becomes of this joint resolution, which was (not the result of compromise between the north and the south, but) the result of party strength and force, in violation of every principle of the constitution, both in its letter and spirit, and therefore more liable to repeal—what, I ask, becomes of this feature of that resolution? The natural desire for power on the part of the north, the excitement of the moment will set its ingenuity to work to seek some counterbalancing measure of retaliation; and how long would it be before we should have a proposition to repeal that portion of the joint resolution!

Would any northern man be at liberty to vote against it if it should be proposed? Could any southern man consistently oppose it? The Missouri compromise is to be repealed on the ground that Congress had no right to legislate at all on the subject of slavery; and if the Congress of 1854 has no right to legislate on that subject, how can we heretofore show that that Congress of 1820 had the right to legislate for the future recognition in those States to be formed out of Texas? If Congress cannot legislate at all on this question of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., how could the Congress of 1845 constitutionally legislate for its south of that line. And are we of the south prepared to surrender this right, now secured, by such a declaration as is proposed by Mr. Douglas? If all prohibitions are to be broken down on one side, does it not necessarily follow that all legislative privileges must be broken down on the other?

What will the New York *Argosy* now say to its part? Will it go for DOUGLASS' bill, which makes such havoc with southern dominion and slavery supremacy, according to *Reverend Ohio Democrats*, who, like slaves, should glorify in Mr. *Borrs'* fine sentiments?

THE REACTION.—The committee on "moral subjects" in the Massachusetts legislature have reported in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law of that State. The committee deem the present law an infringement upon popular rights and privileges, and, like all similar descriptions of legislation, incompetent to bring about the end it professes to aim at. The committee are of opinion that the main effects of the existing law are discrepant to all law, and an extensive demoralization of the people. They are also of the belief that the bulk of the people of the state, including those whose welfare is closely associated with its property, has repudiated the principle of the Maine law—that a combination has been raised against it on account of its injustice—and that nothing short of a repeal will satisfy the majority.