HOW THE PRESENT BILL HAS BEEN MATURED.

The Nebraska Bill, originally introduced by Mr. Douglas, did not formally or directly touch the question of Slavery in the Territory, *during its territorial condition;* but several provisions in it, interpreted in the light of the principles laid down in the Report, contemplated the existence of Slavery among the inhabitants, and conveyed the implication that the Missouri Compromise was no longer in force. It was doubtless hoped that the measure would be satisfactory to the Slave Power, without greatly offending the mass of the Democratic Party at the North; and should it receive the sanction of Congress, its prominent authors would be lauded for the sagacity and tact with which they had steered between extreme opinions, and prevented a sectional conflict; and they would probably secure to themselves the leadership of the Democracy.

We predicted at the time that the Bill was not quite up to the demands of the Slave Interest, and that amendments would probably be proposed. This prediction was founded upon long observation of the extreme jealousy of the Slaveholders, and upon a view of the division in the Administration Party into two factions, one of which was anxious to destroy the other, and could devise no surer means of accomplishing this, than by getting up an extreme pro-slavery test, to separate, in the language of one of its organs, "between the goats and the sheep."

We were not mistaken. Southern newspapers began to express discontent with the Bill; and the "*Sentinel*," the organ of the "Hards," intimated that the rights of the South ought not to be left to implication. If there was a doubt as to the real meaning of the Bill, it should be removed. Accordingly, an amendment, in the form of a supplemental section, which had been omitted through "a clerical error," was reported and published, declaring that "all questions pertaining to Slavery *in the Territories*, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the *decision of the people residing therein*, through their appropriate representatives."

This certainly would satisfy the South, and it was hoped that an article which appeared in "the organ" about the same time, speaking of the Missouri Compromise as being yet in force, although it imposed only "an honorary obligation," might prevent any general opposition on the part of the Administration party at the North.

It was a hard task—this endeavor to reconcile contradictions—no easier than for a camel to go through the eye of a needle—and yet, one which nearly all our politicians have attempted. That it did not succeed in this case, was owing to no want of zeal or adroitness in the performers.

The Slave Interest was keen-sighted enough to see, that there was still room for a doubt—that the courts might hold that a positive act of Congress, partaking of the nature of a compact, a part of which had been fulfilled, and a part of which remained yet to be fulfilled, could not be set aside by an implication. And those slaveholders who favored the "Hards," evidently apprehended that the test was not strong enough to try the fidelity of the "Softs:" after all, they might accept it, retain their hold upon the Administration, and then explain everything away, as they had done in relation to the Baltimore platform.

In the struggle between the men of Gilead and the men of Ephraim for the mastery, they had great difficulty in knowing one from the other—they were so much alike, and, besides, the Gileadites were said to be fugitives of Ephraim among the Ephraimites and among the Manassites. At last, the Gileadites took the passage of the Jordan before the Ephraimites, and it was so, that when those Ephraimites which were escaped said, Let me go by; that the men of Gilead said unto him, art thou an Ephraimite? If he said, nay, then said they unto him, say now, Shibboleth; and he said, Sibboleth, for he could not frame to pronounce it right. They then took him and slew him at the passage of the Jordan."

The Shibboleth was not yet found to test the "Hards" and "Softs"—both could frame to pronounce the original Bill of Mr. Douglas. This would never do—the Shibboleth was yet to be invented.

A few extracts from the special correspondence of the *Richmond (Va.) Enquirer*, will serve to show the stimulants applied to the inventive genius of our Hunker politicians. The writer is probably a member of Congress from Virginia, or one of its editors.

This Nebraska bill, (the original one,) "will, it is feared, re-open all the fountains of bitterness, which it was hoped were forever closed. Those who will attempt to use this perilous element of discord *as a means for promoting their own political, ambitious ends, should be well remembered by the country.*"

A formidable threat, coming from the leading Democratic paper of the South.

He doubts whether it was necessary to introduce any bill; but, if it were necessary, "why is it attempted to be done in such a manner as is not only offensive to a very large portion of the Southern Democracy, *by re-enacting what they never endorsed, but only acquiesced in for the sake of harmony, and as a final settlement of disturbing questions?* Or why is it now, thus early, again proposed to perpetrate foul injustice on the South, by excluding Slavery from the Territory as long as it may remain a Territory: thus depriving one section of the country of the right of taking their property there?"

Rather cruel, thus to be reproached for attempting to re-enact the Compromise of 1850—the master-stroke of the Bill, as its projectors fancied.

He proceeds to speak of the profound sensation among Southern members, and their devoted friends from the North, and announces, "the South will demand the insertion, in the proposed bill, of some such amendment as that offered by Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, repealing the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Many of the sound men of the North will sustain such an amendment, upon the general ground taken by the *Washington Sentinel* of this morning on this subject. I have no doubt *that the Administration, which has manifested such a disposition of strict adherence to, and strict construction of, the Constitution, will be found still exerting its influence to sustain the rights of all.*"

A hint on which the Administration subsequently improved.

He denounces the Missouri Compromise as unconstitutional—"an exploded thing of the past"—it must be repealed—the North will not, he is sure, insist upon pressing it. At all events, "the policy of the South, at this juncture, is plain and unequivocal. *The North is split and divided into factions—each bidding for Southern support, and depending upon it for existence. Let Southern men know this, and realize it; let them demand, without noise, but with the calm firmness which belongs to a just cause, the observance of their rights, and they cannot fail now to secure them.* When the drum beats, let every Southern man be at his post. The temptation to enlist under the banner of some aspiring chieftain should be sternly resisted, as a poor exchange for the sacrifice of the rights of any constituency. Who will be recreant?"

THE NORTH IS SPLIT AND DIVIDED INTO FACTIONS, EACH BIDDING FOR SOUTHERN SUPPORT, AND EACH DEPENDING UPON IT FOR EXISTENCE!" The North *split*, the South a *unit!* When has it ever been otherwise, in relation to questions of Slavery? In this single sentence we have the key to the political power of the Slave Interest. The "Hards" are bidding for Southern support, and the presumption is, that the "Softs" will not suffer themselves to be "outbid."

The North is in the shambles, we can have it at our own price! This is the language of the Slave Interest—this, its policy; this, the stimulant applied to the projectors of the Nebraska Bill.

Early in November last, commenting upon the miserable divisions of the North, we predicted just this state of things. Referring to the relations of the Administration to Mr. Dickinson and his friends, we wrote:

"Do not deceive yourselves. More will be required of you. *The Hards will bid above you for Southern support.* They will demand as a condition to office, not only fidelity to Slavery in a man's present relations, but in his *antecedents* They will require, not only no opposition to Slavery, but positive, active support of Slavery. It will not do to believe that it is an evil, although you may have your faith to yourself; you must believe, and act upon the belief, that it is, in the circumstances, a good—not an evil to be restricted, but a good to be extended. The *Slave Interest will sustain the Hards in these exactions, and you must endorse them, or your power is at an end.*"

It *has endorsed* them. Read what this same special correspondent says in his next letter:

"It is known now, beyond all doubt, that the Administration is in favor of an amendatory clause in the Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise. In my note to you, of yesterday, I stated that such would surely be its course, but to-day, I hear from undoubted authority that such is the fact. A consultation has been had upon the subject, and such is the fixed understanding."

The North split into rival factions, bidding for Southern support, which is yielded on condition of a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, so as to open all United States territory to Slavery! The Administration, after consultation, ratifies the arrangement!

The President is gained—but will the body of his supporters go with him? Read again:

"The question is asked—what will the Softs do in this matter? Will they vote for the repeal? We shall see. It is not well to anticipate, nor to condemn too soon. What can they do, or where will they go, if, by refusing to repeal an unconstitutional prohibition, insulting, and admitted once by them as possessing no force, they separate from the Administration and the Democratic party? Can they become factions, having denounced so loudly the factious conduct of the Hards, or will they decompose and putrefy into decaying remains of the Free Soil faction of '48? Some of the Softs are, I know, true. Of the course of others, we can better judge in a short time. In the mean time, let the South organize and act with the Administration, and demand the repeal of the offensive, useless, and illegal proviso of 1820."

Evidently, the Administration and the Territorial Committee took the same view of the state of affairs, as was taken by the Slave Interest. The South was united—the North divided. The former had agreed upon its ultimatum—the latter was agreed upon nothing. The entire vote of the Southern delegation, aided by the "Hards," and by such of the "Softs" as would stick to the Administration, would force the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and this accomplished, the hopelessness of attempting its re-enactment, and the power of Executive patronage, would soon put a stop to agitation, and the country would gradually settle down under the unquestioned supremacy of the Slave Power—"King-Maker and King-Killer."

Under the pressure of all these influences, the Nebraska Bill was at last matured, and announced in its present form. Since the foregoing letters were written, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, "Senator Douglas *has fully removed all doubt on the subject, and defined his position, and, we believe, that of the Administration and of the South, and of all good patriots, by introducing, from the Committee on Territories, a new bill on the subject.*"

After a statement of its general provisions, and printing, doubtless with profound exultation, the 14th section, as follows—

"The Constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect in the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was suspended by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, and is hereby declared inoperative"—

It adds—

"The same provision is applied to the proposed Territory of Kanzas, and declares in express terms that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was superseded by the principles of the Compromise of 1850; and is a definite and distinct repeal of the Anti-Slavery restriction of the Missouri Compromise.

"We are glad to see that both the *Union* and the *Sentinel* express their confident belief that the Administration stands upon the platform of this new bill, which is but an act of simple justice to all sections of the community. It presents a plain, palpable issue—a clear test of principle—by which the country may discover the true friends of the Constitution and the Union. It is the cause of justice and equal rights and privileges to every portion of the Confederacy, and those who may be arrayed on the other side cannot be regarded as friends of the Constitution or the Union."

So the Bill has been matured—the Shibboleth has been found—the surrender of the Administration to the Slave Interest is at last complete. People at the North, without access to the political press of the South, and to political movements in that quarter, have been wondering, we doubt not, at the varying phases of this Bill, and the vacillation of its framers. The extracts we have submitted to them furnish the interpretation of the mystery.

The question now is, will the Northern members of Congress "frame to pronounce this Shibboleth?" It is a test by which their loyalty to Slavery is to be tried. If they pronounce it, they are friends of the Constitution, the Union, and Slavery; if they cannot, or will not, they are enemies. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, after it was understood that numbers of them from New York and Ohio had declared against it, was considerate enough to warn them of the consequences. They "must come up to the scratch," was his elegant paraphrase of this new test, "or sink so low that the hand of resurrection cannot find them!" This is the first crack of the lash. We shall soon see whether Plantation Discipline will bring them to terms.

MEANNESS, THY NAME IS STOKES.

Some weeks ago, on the motion of the Hon. NORTON S. TOWNSHEND, W. H. Day, the editor of the *Aliened American*, was admitted to the floor of the Ohio Senate, as Reporter for his paper. We noticed the fact at the time, as creditable to the liberality of Senators.

Mr. Day is a gentleman of fine talents, pleasing manners, and unblemished character. He is not of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, but so nearly such that he would hardly be recognised as a colored man, did he not nobly prefer to share the struggles of an oppressed race, to position and distinction purchased by any concealment of his origin.

When Mr. TOWNSHEND moved for his admission on the floor, he explicitly stated the true character of Mr. Day, concealing nothing, disguising nothing. In the absence of Mr. TOWNSHEND, the other day, a certain Mr. STOKES, who disgraces in the Senate the Warren and Butler district, moved that the resolution admitting Mr. DAY be rescinded. We are sorry to say that this piece of Vandalism received the sanction of seventeen Senators, and prevailed. Mr. DAY may console himself with the reflection that, in the estimation of all unprejudiced men who know them both, he is, in all the attributes of manhood and gentlemanhood, so far the superior of Mr. STOKES, that his motion may well be set down as a mere ebullition of envy. *

THE OLD REPORT AND THE NEW BILL.

The Report of the Territorial Committee of the Senate, which accompanied the original Nebraska Bill, was strongly endorsed by the Southern Administration Press, as sound in principle, cogent in argument, and profound in wisdom. In the curious and wonderful mutations the *Bill* has undergone, that *Report* has been lost sight of, and its positions have been forgotten. We propose now to bring them again to view, for a document so remarkable for its logic and orthodoxy ought not to be neglected.

After speaking of the arrest of all unpleasant controversies about Slavery by the Compromise Measures of 1850, and other beneficial effects resulting from them, as general reasons why the Bill to form a Nebraska Territorial Government should be modelled after those for the organization of Utah and New Mexico, it proceeds to state the main argument for giving the Bill this particular form. We bespeak for it the critical attention of every reader:

"If any other considerations were necessary to render the propriety of this course imperative upon the committee, they may be found in the fact that the Nebraska country occupies the same relative position to the Slavery question as did New Mexico and Utah, when those Territories were organized. It was a disputed point whether Slavery was prohibited by law in the country acquired from Mexico. On the one hand, it was contended, as a legal proposition, that Slavery having been prohibited by the enactments of Mexico, according to the laws of nations, we received the country with all its local laws and domestic institutions attached to the soil, so far as they did not conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and that a law, either protecting or prohibiting Slavery, was not repugnant to that instrument, as was evidenced by the fact that one-half of the States of the Union tolerated, while the other half prohibited, the institution of Slavery. On the other hand, it was insisted that, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, every citizen had a right to remove to any Territory of the Union, and carry his property with him, under the protection of law, whether that property consisted in persons or things. The difficulties arising from this diversity of opinion were greatly aggravated by the fact that there were many persons, on both sides of the legal controversy, who were unwilling to abide the decision of the courts on the matters in dispute. Thus, among those who claimed that the Mexican laws were still in force, and, consequently, that Slavery was already prohibited in those territories by valid enactment, there were many who insisted upon Congress making the matter certain by enacting another prohibition. In like manner, some of those who argued that the Mexican laws had ceased to have any binding force, and that the Constitution tolerated and protected slave property in those territories, were unwilling to trust the decision of the courts upon that point, and insisted that Congress should, by direct enactment, remove all legal obstacles to the introduction of slaves into those territories.

"Such being the character of the controversy in respect to the territory acquired from Mexico, a similar question has arisen in regard to the right to hold slaves in the proposed Territory of Nebraska, when the Indian laws shall be withdrawn and the country thrown open to emigration and settlement. By the eighth section of 'An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an original footing with the original States, and to prohibit Slavery in certain Territories,' approved March 6, 1820, it was provided, 'That in all territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: *Provided, always,* That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid.'

"Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican law in New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether Slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by *valid* enactment. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void; while the prevailing sentiment in a large portion of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen an unalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of law.

"Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matter in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

Therefore, the committee framed the Nebraska bill after the model of the Utah bill, with a view to *avoid any expression of opinion, by Congress*, respecting the Missouri Compromise, determining to leave that question, as the Utah bill had left the question of the validity of the Mexican Laws prohibiting Slavery, *to judicial decision*. This was, at least, logical. The bill was the legitimate sequence of the report. But that bill has been substituted by another, *which is a flat contradiction to the report*—for the fourteenth section of the new bill declares that—

"The Constitution and Laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect in the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, 1820, *which was superseded by the principles of legislation of* 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, and is hereby declared inoperative."

In the Report, which has not been withdrawn, amended, or substituted; the Committee say, that as the question of the validity of the Mexican Laws was a disputed point, so is that of the validity of the Missouri Compromise; as the dispute on that point in the former case excited angry controversy, which could only be allayed by leaving the decision upon it to the courts, so, in this case, dangerous excitement can be allayed only by a similar course; that as Congress "deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matter in controversy then, (in 1850,) either by affirming or repealing the Mexican Laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so they are not prepared now (in 1854) to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise Act, or by any act declaratory of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

But, in their present Bill, they flatly contradict all this, by asserting that the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise "*was superseded by the principles of the legislation of* 1850, *and is* HEREBY DECLARED INOPERATIVE."

Their Bill knocks the brains out of their Report. They virtually declare that the principles of that Report were unsound, its analogies fanciful, its reasonings sophistical, its positions untenable, its conclusions inconclusive.

Their argument now stands thus: "The Nebraska country occupies the same relative position to the Slavery Question, as did New Mexico and Utah when these Territories were organized:" the question whether the Mexican Law excluding Slavery from those Territories was in force or not, was the subject of violent controversy; the question whether the Missouri Compromise is in force or not in this Territory is the subject of violent controversy: the two parties arrayed against each other on the former question, sought each to enforce its position by positive enactment: the two parties arrayed against each other on this question, insist, each, upon enforcing its position by positive enactment: Agitation was arrested and peace was restored then, by avoiding any expression of opinion by Congress on the question, either by an act affirming or by one repealing the Mexican Law, or otherwise: Agitation now can be arrested and peace restored, only by avoiding any expression of opinion by Congress on the question, either by an act affirming or one repealing the Missouri Compromise:—

THEREFORE,

Be it enacted, That "the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 20, 1820, which was *superseded by the principles of the legislation of* 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, IS HEREBY DECLARED INOPERATIVE."

Admirable logic! Iron-linked reasoning! "The latter end of their Commonwealth forgets the beginning." The Report condemns the Bill, and the Bill, the Report. The conduct of "the organ" is just as logical and coherent. The *Report* was, in its judgment, perfectly sound; so is the *Bill*. The former, assuming that it would be unwise and *indiscreet* for Congress to express any opinion on the Missouri Compromise, either by affirming or annulling it, it claimed as in harmony with the views of the *Administration;* the latter, contending that Congress shall express the opinion that the Compromise was superseded in 1850, and affirm in 1854 that it is null and void, it also claims as in harmony with the views of *the Administration!* O, most sagacious Administration! Most consistent "organ!" Most logical Committee!

We submit to the Senate, that should it conclude to pass this admirable Bill, it should also adopt and order to be printed on parchment, the no less admirable report, so beautifully illustrating and enforcing its leading provisions. Both together will constitute a noble monument of Senatorial wisdom and statesmanship.

We begin to be alarmed for the *psychological* influence of Slavery. It seems in a fair way not only to annihilate Freedom, but Common Sense—not only to convert all our Territory into slave soil, but to transform all our People into donkeys.

Seriously, every reader will see that in the short period from January 4th, when the Territorial Committee submitted to the Senate its report, to January 23d, when it submitted a new Bill, contradicting every position in that report, it changed its ground completely, reversing all its opinions and policy, in implicit obedience to the requirements of the Slave Interest. In the history of the fluctuating, contradictory legislation of this country, there is not on record an instance of so sudden and complete a legislative somerset.

ANOTHER DECEPTION.

For the sake of securing the support of those Northern Democrats who in 1848 supported General Cass, and acquiesced in his doctrine of Congressional Non-Intervention in the Territories, the Slave Power is just now profoundly impressed with the conviction that the People of a Territory have a right to settle the Question of Slavery for themselves, without interference; and it is shocked that any American citizen who believes in the right of self-government should be found arrayed against this policy.

This is sheer humbug. The Slave Power does not itself believe in this policy. *It does not admit that the People of a Territory have a right to exclude Slavery.* It denies the right of Congress to exclude Slavery from any Territory—this is all it means by Congressional non-intervention. The doctrine of Non-Intervention, as held by those who claim for the inhabitants of a Territory the right to prohibit or tolerate Slavery, it denies as *Squatter Sovereignty*. Did it not refuse, in 1848, to recognise such a right in the People of Oregon, when all of its advocates in the South, with one or two exceptions, voted against it in the Senate! Did not Mr. Calhoun, and the present Secretary of War, Mr. Davis, and other distinguished Southern Senators, direct against it their fiercest denunciations, in 1850? Did not the members from the South in both Houses array themselves almost as one man against the action of the People of California, because they incorporated in their Constitution a clause excluding Slavery? And yet, we are now to be told that all the South asks is, the recognition, by the North, of the principle and policy of Non-Intervention?

Do not be deceived. The position of the Slave Power is simply this—repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Non-Intervention by Congress, and *non-action by the People of the Territory itself, as to Slavery, except to secure to citizens of the United States the slaves which they may choose to take there.*

The Richmond (Va.) *Examiner*, the boldest, most out-spoken of all the Pro Slavery papers of the South, does not mince the matter. It says:

"Whilst the amendment of Senator Douglas affords assurances of his devotion to the institutions of the South, and provides effectually for the protection of Slavery during the existence of a Territorial Government in Nebraska, it does not meet our approbation so fully as does the amendment offered by Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky.

"The amendment of Mr. Douglas provides merely for the protection of the rights of the South in a single Territory. That of Mr. Dixon provides for the protection of the slaveholder in all Territories belonging to the United States. It is more catholic in its provisions, and, by an emphatic declaration, guaranties, without further agitation or legislation, safety to every citizen of the South when he emigrates into the Territories of the United States. It renders special legislation for each Territory, when it demands a Territorial Government, unnecessary, and gives to the constitutional rights of slaveholders the additional and practical security of a special law."

The Bill of Senator Douglas secures to the slaveholder everything he wants in Nebraska; the amendment of Senator Dixon is preferable on the whole, because it extends this principle to all Territory.

DATES MUST NOT BE OVERLOOKED.

The first Nebraska bill of Judge Douglas was reported in the Senate on the 4th of January, proposing, as we all know, a Government only for one Territory. The substitute, or second bill, was reported on the 23d, proposing two Territories.

Now, it so happens that on the 14th of January, the *Western* (Mo.) *Argus*, which could barely have heard of the introduction of the first Bill, contained the following editorial:

"*Nebraska Territory.*—We learn from a private and reliable source at Washington that two Territorial Governments will be organized in what is called Nebraska Territory; the southern Territory to be called Kansas. This course will obviate all difficulty on the subject of Slavery, because a portion of the Territory lies south of the Missouri Compromise line; Slavery can be established in Kansas Territory without agitation. How convenient this will be to the Free-Soilers of Missouri! No agitation is necessary. None but *agitators* can object to a settlement of the question in the manner indicated."

"A private and reliable source!" So the project was entertained, of dividing the Territory, even at, or before, the time of the first movement of Mr. Douglas. Was that gentleman aware of this? Or, was it communicated to him subsequently? Who have been the principal managers in this Nebraska affair?

Whatever may have been the intention of such management, it is easy to see what the effect has been. Members of Congress were mystified by the original Bill, the "clerical errors," and the contradictory articles in "the organ" suited to different latitudes. The Press at the North was perplexed, and scarcely knew how to shape its comments. The People were misled. Several Northern newspapers, in the interest of the Administration, came out with articles in favor of the Report and the Bill, assuming that the Missouri Compromise was left untouched. Northern comments on the original Bill and Report are now quoted in "the organ" as indications of Public Sentiment at the North, although the entire programme has been changed, and a new Bill, subversive of the principles on which the Report rested the first Bill, has been substituted!

Without arraigning individuals, we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion, that the policy of the Slave Interest in the whole transaction has steadily aimed to mislead, distract, embarrass, and baffle Public Sentiment at the North, and those who ought to represent it in Congress.

For the National Era.

A MEMORY.

Here, while the loom of Winter weaves
The shroud of flowers and fountains,
I think of thee and Summer eves,
Among the Northern mountains.

When thunder tolled the twilight's close,
And winds the lake were loud on,
And thou wert singing, *Ca' the Yowes*,
The bonny yowes of Clouden!

When, close and closer, hushing breath,
Our circle narrowed round thee,
And smiles and tears made up the wreath
Wherewith our silence crowned thee;

And, strangers all, we felt the ties
Of sisters and of brothers;
Ah! whose of all those kindly eyes,
Now smile upon another's?

The sport of Time, who still apart
The waifs of life is flinging;
Oh! never more shall heart to heart
Draw nearer for that singing!

Yet, when the panes are frosty-starred,
And twilight's fire is gleaming,
I hear the songs of Scotland's bard
Sound softly through my dreaming!

A song that lends to winter snows
The glow of summer weather—
Again I hear thee ca' the yowes
To Clouden's hills of heather! J. G. W.

LITERARY NOTICES.

SPIRITUAL PROGRESS; or, Instructions in the Divine Life of the Soul. From the French of Fenelon and Madame Guyon. Edited by James W. Metcalf. New York: W. Dodd. Sold by Gray & Ballantyne, Seventh Street, Washington. One volume.

The name of the author of "Christian Counsels," which constitutes the first part of the volume before us, is sufficient recommendation to those who are familiar with his graceful style, and especially with his holy and devout life. It is the offspring of a mind rich in Christian experience, and thoroughly acquainted with the human heart. He has looked with searching eye into the unfathomable depths of the spirit, and having seen the mysterious workings of sin there, and how wilily it cheats us of our souls, he gives us wise and unerring directions how to deliver ourselves from its power. The eye can hardly rest upon a page, or even a paragraph, which is not full of valable instruction. It possesses the "pith and marrow" of the Puritan writers, without their lumbering phraseology. The design of the book is to lead to a higher Christian experience and a stronger faith; in short, to make such Christians as our fathers were. The work is well calculated to meet the wants of the present time, when the earnest desire for "progress," in almost everything but the divine life, has left no room for secret self-communings and quiet meditation. It will prove a valuable guide to the Christian, and would be a suitable companion for the Bible at morning and evening private devotions.

The "*Short and Easy Method of Prayer,*" and "*A Concise View of the Way to God,*" by Madame Guyon, which forms the second part of the book, is beautifully written, and breathes much the same spirit as do the writings of her friend, Archbishop Fenelon. She differed in many points from theologians generally, but she was a woman of pure and elevated mind, and high aims and purposes. Her writings are highly devotional, and her graceful and elegant style and holy fervor will recommend them to every reader of good taste and real piety. G.

CONVERSION; its Theory and Process, Practically Delineated. By Rev. Theo. Spencer. New York: M. W. Dodd. Sold by Gray & Ballantyne, Seventh street, Washington. One volume.

The object of this work is to direct the sincere inquirer in his search after God and holiness. The familiar colloquial style adopted by the author brings it down to the capacity of the uninstructed, and its freedom from dry theological discussion, while at the same time it presents clearly the cardinal doctrines of religion, will be a recommendation to the general reader. The author has examined the subject carefully and critically; and has gone through, step by step, with the process of conversion, beginning with the first turning of the thoughts toward divine things, distinguishing accurately between true and false conversion, and bringing the inquirer to the full assurance of faith in a crucified Saviour. G.

BUR-CLIFF: its Sunshine and its Clouds. By Paul Creyton, Author of "Father Brighthopes," "Hearts and Faces," etc. Boston: Phillips, Jamson, & Co. Sold by Taylor & Maury, Washington. One vol.

An amusing, racy little volume, consisting of a series of family pictures, well and truthfully drawn, in which clouds and sunshine alternate, but the latter predominates. It presents, in lively contrast, two families; the one living in the country, independent, intelligent, and well-ordered, with a desire for self-culture, and taste to enjoy nature's perfect works as spread out before them in

"Hill and verdant slope, woodland
And vale, and sparkling stream."

The other in a city, cooped up within narrow walls, God's blessed sunlight excluded from the heart as well as the dwelling, with scanty means, straining every nerve to keep up appearances, the soul cramped by the shackles of artificial life, the natural affections deadened, and God and Nature robbed of their due.

The characters are well sustained, the conversations lively and spirited. The book contains some profitable hints in relation to the treatment due to our superiors in age, quite *apropos* at the present time, when the child may almost literally be said to be "Father of the man." G.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

LONDON, *Jan.* 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Foreign news for the week past has been little else than repetitions, even verbatim, of the same correspondence dated severally Vienna, Bucharest, Constantinople, Paris. To extricate the latest and latent meaning from it, and separate the rumors and partisan political inventions from the truths, is somewhat of a task; but we seem to arrive at two or three facts of importance, which still leave the whole issue dependent on the sic volo of the Russian Czar. On the 26th ult., the Turkish Government gave its assent, in effect, to the proposition of the Four Powers, for the opening of a conference, on neutral ground, at which plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey should assist in the concoction of a solid peace. As the first Vienna note began with Petersburgh, so the second has (as if by way of clear balance) begun with Constantinople, and before or about this date it will have been officially presented to the Emperor Nicholas, though he has no doubt been previously made acquainted with its main features and purposes. Had nothing intervened, it would have been a question whether he might accept the mediation, or reject it, as the Turks rejected the former offer; but meanwhile the murderous catastrophe of Sinope has been enacted, and greatly changed the position of France and England in regard to their Turkish alliance and protection. Of this, both Governments lost no time in declaring their determined opinion, and despatching to the aggressor what may be termed an ultimatum of a warlike character, and announcing measures of a very unpalatable nature to the ambitious and haughty Autocrat. Thus there are two stimulants at work, the one tending pacifically, the other warlikely; an emollient and a blister almost contemporaneously. How well they operate singly, or conjunctively, raises a new field for conjecture, and will probably initiate a new course of proceedings, of which some strange indications are already on the surface. The first marked symptom is that Austria, though a party to the united declaration of what Europe required as a basis for peace, declines any idea of enforcing the right beyond what can be done by friendly good offices.

She will plead with Russia separately, and persuade, if she can; but she will not join the Western Powers in restraining the war, nor embroil herself with the repression of Russian aggrandizement. A present contest has more terrors for her than the prospect of a virtual prostration of her Empire by Russian conquests towards the South—or she may, in her secret mind, rely on the strength of England and France to prevent this evil, without compromising herself by assisting them. Prussia, being the least interested in the struggle of all the great Powers, with more reason pronounces for perfect neutrality; and Denmark and Sweden have concluded a treaty adopting the same line of conduct, and endeavoring to free themselves from the danger of being drawn into the vortex apparently impending over the world. It almost maddens common sense and humanity, to think that all the threatened bloodshed, confusion, and horror, is in the headstrong will and passions of one mortal man. Heaven's bolts do not fall on such heads, but heaven's justice will claim retribution! The ghosts of Sinope will not scare the despot, but he is bringing on the conflict which will wreck all rule such as his. The mighty problem of popular Government might be happily solved, and great sovereigns and prosperous nations result from the solution; but if treacherous and lawless villany bring the matter to proof, as the conduct of Russia is now forcing it on, the terrible fight must and will be fought amid oceans of blood, and many a Nicholas (if there are such) will be hurled to the destruction they have earned, by provoking and hastening the fatal antagonism. We may depend upon it, that Europe will never submit to be Cossacked; and the only other end of the struggle must be liberal government, on republican, constitutional, or well-arranged monarchical principles.

On the foreign affairs, I need only add, that the foundation of the Protocol (shall we call it?) now on the tapis, was laid by Lord Canning de Redclyffe, and was adopted by the four Powers. It did not emanate from them; and, it is likely, will be presented to the Czar under the friendly auspices of Austria and Prussia, rather than embarrassed by the threatening attitude which Sinope has caused the Western States to assume.

A report of an action at Kalafat is unworthy of credit; and, indeed, all the intelligence received in England is liable to extreme doubt. Winter is the arbiter at present, and armies cannot march in masses, in any direction; so that everything resembles the lady's hands, who, having been a cook before marriage, did not think it beneath her dignity to look to the kitchen a little when there was company; and on some one exclaiming, jocularly, between the courses, "horrid pause," took the affront personally, and retorted, "Horrid paws, indeed! if you had attended to the cooking, as I did, your paws would be horrid, too!"

The severe storm we are now undergoing will not be without considerable influence on the affairs of the world. In France, it renders more critical the efforts of the Government to supply the capital with bread at a moderate price. Paris crowded with laborers, and labor suspended by the weather, greatly aggravates the difficulty of its position, and puts the erroneous policy adopted to a very severe trial. In the provinces, also, the high price of the necessaries of life engenders popular discontent, and affords room for those conspiracies which are awlays smouldering in this volcanic country. But never mind; there was a magnificent reception at the Tuileries on New Year's day, when all the male sex wore their most brilliant uniforms, and the fair creation such mantles as never covered their lovely shoulders before. The Empress's train was ten feet in length; and the ceremony was gorgeous in the extreme. Courts are curious places. Out of what queer grubs they raise the splendid Image-Butterflies!

In London the inclement season is producing considerable inconveniences, and threatens even serious evils. Scarcity and high charges mark every transaction and demand; and the bare interruption of sufficient supplies for so vast a population is producing an extraordinary state of common, daily, throngs. Locomotion is impeded, or in some instances stopped. Letters are undelivered, bills unprovided for, social parties defeated, and, in short, there is a general confusion. Gas works are in dread of a failure of material wherewith to enlighten our darkness—"coals are coals" when they can be got; and the coasts are covered with sad and painful wrecks. There is no appearance of immediate change, and it will be no easy matter for London to adapt itself to the circumstances now pressing from day to day more heavily upon it. The streets exhibit masses of slush. The cabs are tandems, and the busses four-in-hands: fares accordingly. Railways most uncertain and very insecure. The tempestuousness appears to be universal, and if it is so bad here, what must it be on the Danube and Black Sea?

The quarterly returns of the revenue are this day published, for the quidnuncs to praise or abuse. The last quarter falls short of its parallel in 1852-'3 by almost £300,000; but on the whole year there is a comparative increase of above £700,000; so that matters are not yet so dismal as the opposition would represent, nor so flattering as the ministeralists contend. But no one can shut their eyes to the fact that the prospect is very cloudy.

Earl Spencer has been appointed Lord Steward of the Royal Household, in the room of the Duke of Norfolk, resigned—i. e., led off. It will be amusing to see the *National Era*, from Washington, quoted for "Court news" by the London papers for the origin of this change!

In London, it is said the Bishop has agreed to the removal of thirty churches into the suburban districts, and everybody approves of the migration; for in many of these the attendance of worshippers was so scanty, that the incumbent might have addressed his congregation in the words of Swift, when he went to Ireland and found his preaching wofully unpopular—"Dearly beloved Roger, (the clerk,) the Scripture moveth you and me in sundry places"—and so forth, till his friends crowded the Church of Kilroot.

Lord Palmerston's return to office has created little sensation, and till Parliament meets, on the 31st, politics seem almost in abeyance. The *Times* observed: "The future historian may perhaps find occasion to record that about this period the Parliamentary system of Great Britain has reached its highest perfection." And yet a Cabinet is all but broken up in scheming to reform it. The election petitions—the unseating of so many members—the confessed increase of corruption—all are forgotten in the idea of this wonderful Perfection of Parliament. The drollery of these inconsistencies is as amusing as it is striking; and we must consider it no joke to gild refined gold, to paint the lily, and throw a perfume over the violet, now.

The steamer Ohio, from Aspinwall, January 11th, arrived at New York yesterday, with 800 passengers, and $1,000,000 in gold.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany sailed from Navy Bay for San Juan del Norte on the 17th. All well.

Panama dates are of the 15th. The steamers Golden Gate and Uncle Sam left Panama on the 1st, for San Francisco, with 1,000 passengers.

The revolution at Bolivia broke out at La Paz, and extended to other places. The revolutionists had appointed another administration, and made amicable overtures to Peru.

A revolution had also broken out in the province of Ica, in Peru.

Melbourne dates of November 2d had been received.

HARRISBURG, JAN. 30.—Gov. Bigler left this morning for Erie, in company with Judge Knox. The Governor invited Gen. Purviance and Wm. F. Packer to accompany him, to superintend the operatives on the road of the Franklin Canal Company, should arrangements be made to use it before the Legislature takes further action.

COUDERSPORT, POTTER CO., PA.,
December 27, 1853.

At our meeting on the 19th inst., we adopted the following resolution, which we should like to have inserted in the *Era*.

Yours, JOHN S. MANN.

"*Resolved*, That as 'eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty,' we call upon the State Committee of the Free Democracy to make their existence felt, by fixing the time for holding the next State Convention, by placing their call for said Convention in the hands of *every Free Democrat in the State*, and by such other active measures as will show the abettors of Alberti, that we are determined to redeem the old Keystone State from the control of doughfaces and kidnappers."

Arrival of the Atlantic—Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, JAN. 27.—The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived this morning, with four days later advices from Europe, bringing Liverpool dates to the 11th.

Political news unsettled and warlike.

The combined fleet entered the Black Sea on the 30th December. A few vessels were left at Constantinople in case of emergency.

Austria demanded, if the Russian Court would object to a European protectorate over Christians in Turkey? Russia replied, that she would permit no other Power to meddle in matters relating to the Greek Church.

Osman Pasha, made prisoner at Sinope, died of his wounds, at Sebastopol.

The Pasha of Egypt has ordered six frigates, five corvettes, and three brigs, immediately, to replace the fleet destroyed at Sinope.

The Residuary of Lesser Wallachia, assisted by soldiers, have gone against the Russians.

Warsaw, Dec. 28.—A decree has been published, prohibiting the exportation of all kinds of breadstuffs from Poland.

It is reported that the Czar would send a plenipotentiary to the European Conference.

The Marquis of Turgot, the French Ambassador, has been made Grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

Overland Mail.—By overland mail, dates have been received from Calcutta to December 6th, Shanghai to Dec. 19th, and Hong Kong to 27th.

The insurgents had evacuated Amoy, and the imperialists had a horrible massacre there.

The news from Burmah is contradictory.

It is reported that the Burmese had captured Pegue, and combined movements had been made to act against the British.

The Turks had had three skirmishes near Kalafat, and were victorious.

Young Soulé had published a long letter, explaining his difficulty with the Duke of Alba.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a decree calling into active service all the young soldiers, available under the second portion of the contingent class of 1852.

England was tranquil. The news from Germany was unimportant.

Advices from Ireland say that she is distressed, in consequence of the high price of breadstuffs.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 27, 1½.—Flour—sales of 1,400 barrels Howard Street, before the news, at $8.75; now held at $9. Wheat—sales of 3,000 bushels white at $2 05 to $2.10; red, at $2 05; now held at 8 cents higher. Corn—sales 10,000 bushels yellow, at 94 cents; white, 90 cents.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 27, 2½ P. M.—After steamer's news, 800 bbls. Howard street flour were sold at $9.25. Before news, 500 bbls. at $9.00; now held at $9 50.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 28.—Flour—sales of 1,000 bbls. Howard-street flour at $9 25. Closed dull, with sellers at $9 00. Wheat—sales of fifteen hundred bushels at $2 10 to $2 20. Corn—prime white, 95 cents; prime yellow, 95 to 97 cents. Sales of ten thousand bushels. Oats—46 to 48 cents. Whiskey—36 cents per gallon. No change in other articles.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 28.—There has been a decided activity in breadstuffs during the past week, and prices have gone up to higher figures than they have been since 1817. The highest prices obtained this year have been paid this week. Prices of grain have also advanced, and now command higher prices. Provisions quiet, and supply fair. Groceries also quiet.

Prices of flour and grain on Saturday last, compared with to day's prices:

JAN. 21, 3 P. M.—Howard Street flour $7.75. City Mills, $7 75.

JAN. 28.—Sales of Howard Street flour at $9 25 and $9.00. City Mills, $9.25.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 30.—Flour—sales 500 barrels Howard Street, at $9; subsequently, sales of 1,000 barrels at $8.75. Wheat—sales of 10,000 bushels white, at $2.15 a $2 20; red, at $2 10. Corn—sales 12,000 bushels prime yellow, at 93 cents; prime white, 90 cents. Oats and rye unchanged. Butter—in kegs, 12 a 13 cents; in rolls, 15 a 17 cents.

BALTIMORE, JAN 30, 2½ P. M.—Flour—sales of 1 600 barrels Howard Street at $8 75, and 500 at $8.68¾; 3 000 barrels City Mills at $8 75. Closing dull.

NEW YORK, JAN. 27.—Flour has advanced. Sales of State, at $9 50; Southern, at $9.68. Wheat advanced 5 cents. Corn—30,000 bushels mixed, sold at $1.05 to $1.10. Cotton dull. Stocks declined.

NEW YORK, JAN. 28, 1 P. M.—Flour—steady. Sales of 8,000 bbls. of State brands at $9 25 to $9.37; Southern, $9.31 to $9.44. Wheat was sold at yesterday's prices. Corn—sales of 15,000 mixed at $1.04; yellow at $1.05—a slight decline. Cotton dull. Stocks firm, at nearly one per cent. advance, on all descriptions.

NEW YORK, JAN. 30, 1 P. M.—Flour dull, waiting next steamer, about due. Sales 9,000 barrels State brands at $9; Southern, at $9 25 a $9.50. Wheat slightly depressed, sales small. Corn dull—sales 10,000 bushels mixed, at $1 a $1.02. Stocks firmer, slightly up. Cotton dull. No tidings of steamer.

AN INQUIRY is made, whether the Examination of the Mosaic Law of Servitude, by the Hon. Wm. Jay, which lately appeared in the Weekly *Era*, has been published in book or pamphlet form. We have reprinted it in our Monthly, entitled "*Facts for the People*," and are under the impression that it has been or is about to be published in a pamphlet, in New York, at No. 48 Beekman street.

McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:

BLOSSBURG, TIOGA CO., PA., *March* 30, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of the *great consumption* of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, *via* Corning, N. Y., 20 dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so.

Yours, respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY,
Messrs. J. Kidd & Co. Per W. E. Porter.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE *instantaneously* changes the hair to a brilliant jet *Black* or glossy *Brown*, which is *permanent*—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it *never fails*.—*Boston Post.*

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D.,
SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 30.

YOUNG MEN OF ENTERPRISE,

FOR only $1, you can get Receipts for making the following superior Inks, viz: Black, Blue, Red, and Indelible.

Also, with the above, I send *gratis*, to any one who wishes, a full and complete list of Weston's 56, Bowman's 33, Holt's, Bishop's, and Shipman's, Receipts, and Ways to Make Money.

Address, post paid, M. J. COOK,
Crawfordsville, Indiana.

N. B. Agents, with a capital of $30 or $60, wanted to travel. Feb. 2.

THE FAIR SEX AND THE DELICATE

CAN learn how to cure Freckles, Tan, or Sunburn, on their otherwise beautiful faces and hands. Receipt, and full instructions, for $1.

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Feb. 2. Crawfordsville, Indiana.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S celebrated Piano Fortes, with or without the Æolian.—The subscriber, who is sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world wide,) is prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second-hand Pianos, at bargains, which he fearlessly asserts will defy competition. Also, elegant upright, grand, and Boudoir Pianos; superior Melodeons, made by D. & H. W. Smith; Martin's Guitars, and Brown's Harps.

Second-hand Pianos, nearly equal to new, at prices from $100 to $200. HORACE WATERS,
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Extensive publisher of Music, and dealer in Musical Instruments. The trade, teachers, and seminaries, supplied on the most favorable terms.

Music sent postage free. Feb. 2.

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JUST PUBLISHED, in one handy volume, *all* those popular ways of making money, which have claimed so much attention the past year, viz: Prof. Williamson's, Bowman's, Dr. Shriner's, Dr. Xaupi's, R. H. Harnan, Dr. Reese's, H. S. Holt's, Shipman & Co.'s, H. P. Cherry's, M. I. Cook's, G. C. Anderson's. All of these have been sold, warranted to yield very heavy profits, from $5 to $10 per day. They, though, it is beyond doubt certain that one, two, or three of them will suit the wishes of each person looking out for some liberally paying business, and thus yield correspondingly double or treble profits. To these have been added a number of *new plans*, never before published, and equal, if not superior, to the best of the above, and suited to the wants of any who might possibly be unsuited in the first-mentioned.

The work is complete. Satisfaction is guarantied. The whole will be sent to all enclosing $1, postpaid, to L. M. E. Cooke, Hagerstown, Md. For $5, 6 copies; 13 copies, $10. Feb. 2—3t

WATCHES.

FULL Jewelled Gold Lever Watches, 18 karat cases, only $30; Gold hunting levers, $40; Full jewelled silver levers, $14; Silver hunting levers, $18; Silver Lepines, jewelled, $9; Gold guard chains, $12; Gold pencils, $1.50; Gold pens, silver holders, $1.

Watches or jewelry sent by mail to any part of the United States with perfect safety. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. Address, post paid,

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☞ These are the cheapest watches in the United States, and warranted. Jan. 28—3m

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Passengers by this line leave pier No. 18, North River, foot of Courtlandt street, every day at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

Steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. J. W. Williams, will leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

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Passengers by this line arrive in time to save the early trains out of Boston.

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For further information, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, at the office, on pier 18, North River, foot of Courtlandt street. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, P. M. Jan. 26—1w

LARD OIL, STAR AND ADAMANTINE CANDLES.

NO. 1 Extra Lard Oil, well filtered and free from gelatine, manufactured for fine machinery, woollens, and solar lamps.

Star and Adamatine Candles, full weight and prime quality, warranted to stand the climate of California, Australia, the Indies, and Africa.

Orders for any quantity executed promptly. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine Manufacturer, Cincinnati, O.

Jan. 26.

WANTED IN TOLEDO, OHIO,

A PARTNER, who is a practical Druggist, and can bring a cash capital of from five to ten thousand dollars, to invest in a well-established wholesale Drug House, at one of the best points in the Western country for a large jobbing trade.

It is about four years since this house was first opened and has done a large and profitable business from the start. I purchased and have conducted the business for over two years, during which time the trade has steadily increased from over fifty per cent. during the first year's business to one hundred and fifty per cent. the past year. And, with my facilities for business, Western acquaintance, &c., the trade can be made, with the additional capital required, to reach from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, as above. All letters of inquiry will meet with prompt attention. I. M. ASHLEY.

Jan. 28—1d1w

LADIES' INSTITUTE
Of the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia.

THE SPRING SESSION commences on the 1st Monday in March, and continues four months. The teachings are thorough, liberal, and practical. The entire expenses of the session, exclusive of boarding and Graduating Fee, will not exceed $110. For particulars and announcement, address

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Refer to Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, Hon. C. F. James, and Hon. P. Allen, U. S. Senate. Dec. —6m