

Whig State Convention.

The annual State Convention of the Whigs of Vermont will be held at Rutland on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate candidates for State Officers for the ensuing political year, and also to transact such other business as the Convention, when assembled, may deem proper preparatory to the next annual State Election.

E. N. BROWN, GEO. WARDEN, H. M. HARRIS, C. H. HAYNES, May 17, 1854.

Whig Central Committee.

Nebraska Revived.

On Monday of last week, the Nebraska bill was taken up in the House after preceding business being laid aside, to allow of its consideration. The vote on this question stood—yeas 103, nays 86. This change of votes since the reference of the bill to Committee of the Whole (by 16 majority) shows the effect of the industrious efforts of the friends of the bill, aided by Executive interference.

We have from the first doubted whether, with all the appliances brought to bear in its favor, this infamous scheme could be defeated at this session. For a time, the prospects, indeed, were somewhat favorable. The decided manifestation of public opinion, throughout the Northern States, we hoped would have its effect. The elections in New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut might be expected to have great weight in determining the result. But this is a "Democratic" Administration, and what has the voice of the people to do with its acts?

The bill was taken up with a deliberate purpose of forcing it directly through the House, amended by the omission by the Clayton amendment, excluding foreigners in the two territories from the right to vote. The friends of the measure were of course convinced of their power to accomplish this, and the vote on laying aside other business and considering this, out of its regular order, seems to justify their conviction. The following is a statement of the vote:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Vote. Democrats from Slave States 57, Whigs " " 40, Democrats from Slave States 2, Whigs " " 37, Free-soilers 1-86, Independents 3-4.

After discussion each day until Thursday, Mr. Richardson moved to close debate on the bill at noon on Friday. This motion was perseveringly resisted by the minority, amidst the most exciting scenes—the session extending, without adjournment, through the night of Thursday. At the time of this writing, we have intelligence of no decisive action on the main question. The opponents of the bill desired to prevent coming to a final vote at present, and to get the Pacific Railroad bill ahead of Nebraska.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—In speaking last week of the time of holding the State Convention, it did not occur to us that in two Counties, at least, the Courts would be in session on the 7th of June—viz: Caledonia and Addison. This circumstance will prevent many from attending the convention who would otherwise be there. Aside from this the time is most convenient, and as it is, will probably accommodate a larger number than any other date, sufficiently early for commencing the campaign.

THE ST. ALBANS MESSENGER rightly understands our position, in relation to State politics, and presents the case fairly. So do the Montpelier Watchman and the Woodstock Mercury. No Whig paper in this State has advocated an abandonment of the Whig organization, so far as we have discovered. We think it will puzzle those papers which have so zealously combated this idea to tell where they found it.

The Anti-Administration Democratic papers say there is "great danger" that Michigan "so long steadfast in its adherence to the principles and organization of the democratic party, will next fall, following the lead of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, desert the democratic standard."

The Hards of New York are to hold a State Convention at Syracuse July 12, to nominate a State ticket.

The Frankfurt (Germany) Journal says the Sultan, in consideration of a loan from the Rothschilds, has made over to them Palestine, and the revenues derivable therefrom, as security.

Our thanks are due to Hon. Messrs. FOOT, BELL, HOUTSON, and DOUGLASS, of the U. S. Senate, and to Messrs. MERRIAM and SABIN of the House, for public documents.

We are indebted to Prof. J. Adams Allen of the Michigan University, for a copy of his address entitled "Steps to the Medical Platform."

The friend who sent us a copy of the Inaugural Discourse of Prof. Shedd, at Andover Theological Seminary, has our thanks.

Hon. James H. Phelps has been appointed President and John E. Butler, Esq., Cashier of the West River Bank, at Jamaica.

The Ward Murder.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, commenting on the Ward trial in Kentucky after referring by way of contrast to the case of Prof. Webster, in Massachusetts, says:

Those two transactions are memorable; they are great exponents of the moral sense of two communities. They mark with decided and unerring hand the state of civilization at which each people has arrived. The one places Massachusetts at the highest point, the other shows below a cavil that Kentucky is at the lowest. Do not wrong the savage by classing the Kentucky jurymen with him. Do not degrade his fierce retributive code by comparing it with that of a community which makes its boast of civility. Better, far better, that men should right their own wrongs by the red hand, and every felon should be expected with blood shed at the peril of the sinner, than that such insults should be avenged with the certainty of protection by such juries as Kentucky has shown that she can furnish. There is some manliness in the savage who slays his enemy and knows that by the act he makes a family of mortal foes; but what is the grade of those men in the moral scale, who, in a country where all are equal before the law, deliberately turn the wealthy murderer loose upon society, purged of his guilt by the mockery of justice? The use of the tomahawk becomes honorable when compared with such a use of law, and even the stiletto in such a light looks respectable.

It is right to speak thus. This stifling of the breath of justice, the life-breath of the land, is not now in the annals of Kentucky. She breeds and nourishes a race of men who carry bow-knives and pistols; she pampers them into a feeling of actual position of superiority; and then she protects them when they use their weapons to cleave the heart and scatter the brains of those beneath them in wealth and influence who may happen to offend their high stomachs by word or look. The acquittal in Kentucky of a man of position who struck a man of no position for looking at him in a way which he did not like, and instantly shot him dead, led, as it was urged upon his trial, he should not be punished, is not forgotten; neither has the memory of other like atrocities yet faded out. It becomes us who have laws, which we respect and enforce, to declare at once, and in the strong terms which the transaction warrants our horror and our indignation and our shame.

By the world at large the sentiments of Kentucky, lying in the midst of our territory, the State represented by HENRY CLAY, may be regarded as a fair exponent of that which prevails the country. Let it be known that we do not extend our regards to the result of this trial as a national degradation, a deplorable event brought about by corruption, by family interest, and by the consciousness that all the influence of a wealthy and powerful connection would be used, and could be used to crush every Kentuckian who refused his aid to bring it about. As to the man who with Cain's crime has obtained Cain's protection for his life, he, like his prototype, will find his punishment greater than his can bear; for he went forth from that court room a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth.

A LIVING DEATH.—The Louisville Courier says that Matt. F. Ward, the acquitted murderer—that innocent and interesting young man, as Wolfe says—made his escape from the city by crossing the river at Jeffersonville, from thence to New Albany, where preparations were made to turn him out; but he decamped instantly on the first boat that came along—and when last seen, he was in Canton, Ind., where he was a guest of John I. Rey, Esq. A correspondent of the Courier, writing from the place, says that considerable excitement exists among the citizens, and it is proposed to address a letter to Mr. Ward requesting him to leave the town. "His escape was contemplated," the citizen merely wishing to know, "down a man who so boldly and deliberately took the life of one, whom to know was to love"—In this case as in that of Aaron Burr, it was found that "Twas the survivor died."

RAID EXECUTION OF MISS.—Dr. Lardner, when recently commenting upon the speed of seventy miles per hour attained on the Great Western Railroad of England, remarked that, at that rate of speed, the engine could travel twenty times in a second, a number impossible for the ear to separate and distinguish. Now, under the directions of a great leader, we have heard forty violins in the code of an overture firmly attack a passage of groups of eight notes, and with lightning-like rapidity, play them perfectly together, as if by one instrument, each note being most distinctly appreciable to the ear. The fleetness of a diademe was electrical, exciting to the last degree. Happening to have a watch in hand at that moment, we calculated the speed of the players, and found, for twenty seconds, three groups of twenty-four notes a second were played by each. Thus, in each second, they played 960 notes, and in the twenty seconds, or one third of a minute, 18,200 notes; and had a single one of these notes been misplaced, a highly-cultivated and naturally susceptible ear would have discovered and been displeased by it.

HARD AND SOFT.—The Albany Argus, (Hard Democrat), in noticing the condition of affairs among the unfettered Wolverines, says: "The National Democracy of Michigan have been scarcely less outraged, insulted and trifled with by their brethren of New York. The Administration has sought to content with the masses of the people there as elsewhere. The wretched drivings of the Detroit Free Press, and its open apostasy from democratic principles, have originated a schism which threatens to rend asunder the party, and to assure the Whigs and free-soilers an easy victory—Really, should the administration go on as prosperously as at present, another year will have no one Administration State among the thirty-one."

A bill to provide for erecting the Territory of Oregon into a State has been reported in the U. S. House of Representatives, and the legislature of Oregon has taken the preliminary steps towards calling a convention to form a constitution. This is looking to the admission of Oregon as a State in 1855, by which time it is presumed there will be the requisite amount of population in the territory to entitle it to the new honors to which it is now aspiring.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Canada arrived at Halifax last Wednesday evening, having left Liverpool on the 29th of April. We subjoin the substance of her news.

THE EASTERN WAR.—The British steamer Eury, of six guns, on the 11th, steamed under Austrian colors within three miles of the entrance to Sebastopol, where she saw merchantmen, two brig, two frigates, and a steamer leaving the harbor. The Eury dashed in and toward her off. The Russians gave chase, and the Eury was finally obliged to cut the prize drift, but not until one of the frigates and a steamer came in range and exchanged shots. The Eury, after a four hours chase, succeeded in eluding the Russians, and in carrying off the merchant ship's crew as prisoners, who gave important information respecting the strength of Sebastopol.

A bold and successful feat is also recorded of the Russians. A steamship supposed to be a Russian despatch-boat under British colors, steamed from the Archipelago, passed the Dardanelles and succeeded in escaping into the Black Sea. Accounts from Circassia of the 1st of April, state that the insurrection against Russia is becoming general among all the warlike tribes of the Caucasus, where Schamyl's agents are indefatigable.

The presence of the English and French fleets in the Black Sea, with the consequent abandonment of the Russian posts on the Circassian coast, and the cutting off of the Russian supplies via Redout, had made a deep impression on the mountaineers, and it was believed that Schamyl would soon be in force to attack the Russian head-quarters at Siflas.

ENGLAND.—Wednesday, the 26th of April, being appointed as a day of humiliation and prayer, all business was suspended. The London Times published four pages of sermons delivered on the occasion.

Parliament reassembled on the 27th April. In the House of Lords a long debate ensued, respecting the recent burning of the Earl of Harwick (a vessel). The government was taxed with having denied the circumstances, when in fact it was true. The Earl of Clarence made a long explanation, and laid before the House a despatch from the British Admiral, contradicting the Russian's published account.

The Earl of Ellenborough took occasion to mention that the Russians have destroyed only six forts. In the House of Commons a long debate on the Universities was the principal feature.

FRANCE.—Prince Napoleon had been received at Malta, and left on the 26th for Turkey. Marshal Armand embarked on the 27th at Marsailles for the East.

SPAIN.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Times writes under a date of April 12th, a letter, commenting unfavorably on Mr. Soule. He says: "To the present time, the notes exchanged between Mr. Soule and the Spanish government are five in number. No. 1, by Mr. Soule, states that the complaint and reparation he is instructed to demand, requiring a positive answer within 48 hours. No. 2, from the Spanish government, declares its inability to reply, until information is received from Cuba. No. 3, the Times calls a most irate and discourteous document.

Mr. Soule taxed the Spanish Government with seeking to postpone and affirming or rather insinuating that Spain had received despatches from Cuba, but suppressed them. No. 4, from the Spanish Government, was so strong that the senders thought it not unlikely that Mr. Soule would demand his passports. No. 5, from Mr. Soule, was in milder terms, but the House last night transferred the letter to the Times goes on to be severe on Mr. Soule, and professes also to say, that the Spanish look to the American claims as over-bearing and exorbitant.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor's marriage has been duly celebrated. An Amnesty was granted to four hundred prisoners from Lombardy from May 1st.

PRUSSIA.—Baron Manteuffel's speech the Chambers stated definitely that Prussia maintained accord both with Russia and the Western Powers.

The resignation of Chevalier Bunsen as Minister to London was accepted—He is succeeded by Count Benaff, the present Minister to Naples, and a man thoroughly Prussian.

GREECE.—From Athens, 21st April it is stated that the gulf of Corinth was guarded by French ships-of-war, and communication stopped between the Continent and Peloponnesus.

The whole of Southern Thessaly was in flames, and it was reported, but remained in doubt, that the Turks had been defeated at Mezoro.

The Eastern War.

The London Times of the 20th ult. devotes a long and elaborate leader to a survey of the present position of the Eastern War, and presents several points of interest which we will briefly review. They differ toto caelo from similar surveys of the ground by the opposition press, some of which are predicting the most gloomy and disastrous inauguration of the war. The Times, in the first place, contrasts the boldness that characterized the Menschikov mission and the seizure of the Principalities by Russia, with the subsequent indecision which has since characterized the movements of that power. Having committed an act of lawless aggression which roused all the other States of Europe to resistance, Russia has stopped short on the Danube, either for want of means or of the resolution to take advantage of her superiority at that moment. She had already done too much for the maintenance of peace; she did too little for success of war.

In the meanwhile Turkey has assembled a large army, and improved her military position on the Balkans, while the allied powers have been taking possession of the Black and Baltic Seas. The war has begun to assume the character of Russia a defensive character, and Russia now advances upon the centre of Turkey in Europe, in the presence of the forces collected in the strong places of the Danube, with the sea occupied by hostile fleets, and the certainty that an Anglo-French army will arrive in time to land upon the flank of the Russian line of march. To Russia this is a serious question. Yet more formidable than the present coalition is the coalition of the German powers. According to the Times, Nicholas has failed to obtain either their co-operation or their neutrality.

Austria has assembled a powerful army on the frontiers of Wallachia; she has prepared herself to take the field at a moment's notice; and from her command of the Upper Danube and of the passes of the Carpathians, she can pour her irresistible force on the rear of the invading army. As long as Austria keeps that position, and adheres to the language she has used throughout this discussion, she holds the advanced guard of the Russian army in check, even though not an Austrian soldier crosses the frontier. The position of Russia becomes not only one of defence, but of danger; and the entire plan of the campaign is changed by the variety of the attacks to which she may be exposed.

Her lines of operation against Turkey are almost everywhere as long as Europe is neutral; but with the Anglo-French fleets and armies on the left, and the possibility of an Austrian movement on the right, to advance on the Balkan would be an act of infatuation, and even to hold the Principalities is a cause of weakness and embarrassment, since her line of operations may be intersected by the advance of an Austrian corps on Jassy, or of an Anglo-French army operating in Bessarabia.

While Russia is thus driven to contract her pretensions, and to fall back on the defensive, her army, threatened the Porte will, her summary vengeance, the policy of the Western powers, which was strictly defensive at first, and is still defensive in principle; has gradually led them to resolve upon more offensive operations. To reduce Russia to accept terms of peace consistent with the general interests of Europe and the safety of the Turkish territories, England and France are compelled to attack her, and to inflict upon her subjects in the Baltic and the Black Sea a portion of those evils which Russia has long inflicted on others. It is stated in Paris—we know not with what truth—that a formal offensive and defensive treaty has at length been signed between the Western powers. Be this as it may, it is certain that England and France cannot be down their arms until they have effectually prevented the possibility of a repetition of these outrages. Had the King of Prussia signed the Quadruple Convention when it was proposed to him, such an engagement might have had the effect of limiting our operations to the soil as contemplated by that instrument, and the secret allies of Russia would, of course, have used their best efforts and position to blunt and restrain the keenness and the force of the attack upon the Emperor Nicholas's guilty exposed. But, as that Convention was defeated by the intrigues of the Court of Berlin, we are perfectly free to take such a view of the case as our own policy suggests, and the success of our arms justly to be present at these camps, as military operations, and to intend to prolong for while the suspense which hangs like a thunder cloud over Europe. To-morrow the cloud may fall, and the first results of the war will clear away all that is still indefinite and obscure.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 8. SENATE.—In the Senate this morning, Mr. Douglas presented a memorial from 504 clergymen of the North Western States, against the Nebraska bill. On presenting the memorial, which is a copy of Chicago one, Mr. Douglas made a long speech, deprecating the charges alleged against him of having falsified the language of the memorial in his letter and the reply thereto.

The veto of the Insane Land bill was postponed to Wednesday. The Homestead bill was postponed till Tuesday week. HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson of Illinois moved to go into committee of the whole on the Nebraska bill, to be reported on the motion, to move to lay aside all preceding business, and take up the Nebraska bill—carried by a vote of 102 yeas to 63 nays.

The House then went into Committee, Mr. Oles of Ohio in the chair. After some discussion on all the preceding business, including the Deficiency bill, which was laid aside, and after several invidious proceedings, and some ineffectual motions for the Committee to rise, the Nebraska Kansas bill was taken up, when Mr. Richardson said he proposed to offer a substitute for the bill, which would be substantially the Senate bill, with the omission of the Clayton amendment and the addition of a few other immaterial amendments.

A debate ensued, in which Mr. Hubbard of New Hampshire supported the bill, and Mr. Lyon of New York opposed it in a long and characteristic speech, during the delivery of which he was frequently applauded.

A motion to lay the Nebraska bill on the table was defeated by a vote of 105 to 85. Adjourned. Tuesday, May 9. SENATE.—Several memorials were presented, including some against the Nebraska bill.

A resolution was adopted calling for the reports of Mr. Sandford, late Charge to Paris, on the different systems of penal code in France.

A bill was passed for paying to David Mijerle \$30,000 for losses sustained by the contractor for supplying hemp to the government.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and debated until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House, on meeting, went immediately into Committee on the Nebraska bill. After which, Mr. Ingersoll made a speech on the European war, advocating that free ships should be made free goods, and that the United States would not permit the search of American ships or the overhauling of their papers.

Mr. Perkins of Louisiana spoke on the Cuban question, denouncing the intermeddling of England and France, and contending that it was high time for our country to take some step in the matter.

Mr. Zollieffer of Tennessee then spoke at some length on the Nebraska bill.

Designs upon Cuba.

The Washington papers have presented us with the resolution and speech of Mr. Sillidell of La in relation to Cuba. He recommends that the President be authorized to suspend our neutrality laws which forbid our citizens aiding the part of bunceners, and fitting out piratical expeditions against nations with which we are at peace. This slaveholding Senator is indignant at the thought that Spain may abolish slavery within her dominions. He says— "It is the design of the Captain General of Cuba, acting under instructions from Madrid, to bring about the emancipation of the negroes. To cap the climax of usurpation and oppression, an order has been issued allowing all slaves to hire their time at eight dollars per month. The Spanish law has always favored the emancipation of the slave, and enabled him to acquire his liberty at a tariff has been converted into the price paid for him. This was ten cents per acre, on every 800 value—two dollars per acre on every 1,600 value—three dollars per acre on every 2,400 value per acre, and so on, until he had paid for himself and his family the sum of his earnings to the amount of the purchase of his liberty.

His holy indignation is excited to the highest pitch at the thought that old Spain should excel in justice and humanity the slave holding States of this Union, and make provision for the extension of freedom to the island of Cuba. While he and his friends are attempting to extend slavery to Cuba, Mr. Sillidell cannot but think that the Spaniards should attempt to extend freedom to Cuba. And what punishment does he propose to inflict upon Spain? Does he recommend that our government chastise her? No; he would only let loose upon her our fearless plunderers. He says— "I counsel neither negotiation nor remonstrance on our part; we have the remedy in our own hands, it is that directed in the resolution which have drafted. America is President with the simple power to unloose the limbs of our people, and the government will have no occasion to put forth the energies of the nation; individual enterprise and liberty will at once furnish the men and the material that will enable the native population of Cuba to shake off the yoke of their trans-Atlantic tyrants."

The foregoing will give us a pretty fair view of the feelings of this venerable Senator, the particular friend of Franklin Pierce, and his administration. But we will give our extract more, that his democracy may fully appear in all its beauty.

And here it may not be inappropriate to say how much it is to be regretted that in the Russo-Turkish quarrel the attention of the country has not been more directed to the question in its aspects as affecting our own political interests. As between the rude and vigorous barbarism of the Cosack and the delicate nationality of the Moslem, I find no room for any sympathy, scarcely even for an abstract preference. The gratuitous and unwarranted declarations of our Minister, Mr. Spence, in his presentation to the Porte, call for something more decided than a reprimand—If made in the terms stated in the newspapers, with every appearance of authority, there is but one fitting remedy, his immediate and unqualified recall."

From a recent publication, entitled "Eight Drafts on the Million; or, New York City, its Wealth and Guilt," we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

From the New York City, its Wealth and Guilt, we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this city.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 8. SENATE.—In the Senate this morning, Mr. Douglas presented a memorial from 504 clergymen of the North Western States, against the Nebraska bill. On presenting the memorial, which is a copy of Chicago one, Mr. Douglas made a long speech, deprecating the charges alleged against him of having falsified the language of the memorial in his letter and the reply thereto.

The veto of the Insane Land bill was postponed to Wednesday. The Homestead bill was postponed till Tuesday week. HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson of Illinois moved to go into committee of the whole on the Nebraska bill, to be reported on the motion, to move to lay aside all preceding business, and take up the Nebraska bill—carried by a vote of 102 yeas to 63 nays.

The House then went into Committee, Mr. Oles of Ohio in the chair. After some discussion on all the preceding business, including the Deficiency bill, which was laid aside, and after several invidious proceedings, and some ineffectual motions for the Committee to rise, the Nebraska Kansas bill was taken up, when Mr. Richardson said he proposed to offer a substitute for the bill, which would be substantially the Senate bill, with the omission of the Clayton amendment and the addition of a few other immaterial amendments.

A debate ensued, in which Mr. Hubbard of New Hampshire supported the bill, and Mr. Lyon of New York opposed it in a long and characteristic speech, during the delivery of which he was frequently applauded.

A motion to lay the Nebraska bill on the table was defeated by a vote of 105 to 85. Adjourned. Tuesday, May 9. SENATE.—Several memorials were presented, including some against the Nebraska bill.

A resolution was adopted calling for the reports of Mr. Sandford, late Charge to Paris, on the different systems of penal code in France.

A bill was passed for paying to David Mijerle \$30,000 for losses sustained by the contractor for supplying hemp to the government.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and debated until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House, on meeting, went immediately into Committee on the Nebraska bill. After which, Mr. Ingersoll made a speech on the European war, advocating that free ships should be made free goods, and that the United States would not permit the search of American ships or the overhauling of their papers.

Mr. Perkins of Louisiana spoke on the Cuban question, denouncing the intermeddling of England and France, and contending that it was high time for our country to take some step in the matter.

Mr. Zollieffer of Tennessee then spoke at some length on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Waller of Massachusetts then followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Latham of California obtained permission to print his speech.

Messrs. Simmons, Cox and Taylor of New York spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Davis of Rhode Island in opposition.

At 8 o'clock a motion was made that the committee rise, but no quorum voted. The roll was called and 110 members answered. A motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. Richardson moved a call of the House which was ordered, but the motion was afterwards withdrawn.

A quorum was subsequently present, and the House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ball then spoke against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

At 10 o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 8. SENATE.—In the Senate this morning, Mr. Douglas presented a memorial from 504 clergymen of the North Western States, against the Nebraska bill. On presenting the memorial, which is a copy of Chicago one, Mr. Douglas made a long speech, deprecating the charges alleged against him of having falsified the language of the memorial in his letter and the reply thereto.

The veto of the Insane Land bill was postponed to Wednesday. The Homestead bill was postponed till Tuesday week. HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson of Illinois moved to go into committee of the whole on the Nebraska bill, to be reported on the motion, to move to lay aside all preceding business, and take up the Nebraska bill—carried by a vote of 102 yeas to 63 nays.

The House then went into Committee, Mr. Oles of Ohio in the chair. After some discussion on all the preceding business, including the Deficiency bill, which was laid aside, and after several invidious proceedings, and some ineffectual motions for the Committee to rise, the Nebraska Kansas bill was taken up, when Mr. Richardson said he proposed to offer a substitute for the bill, which would be substantially the Senate bill, with the omission of the Clayton amendment and the addition of a few other immaterial amendments.

A debate ensued, in which Mr. Hubbard of New Hampshire supported the bill, and Mr. Lyon of New York opposed it in a long and characteristic speech, during the delivery of which he was frequently applauded.

A motion to lay the Nebraska bill on the table was defeated by a vote of 105 to 85. Adjourned. Tuesday, May 9. SENATE.—Several memorials were presented, including some against the Nebraska bill.

A resolution was adopted calling for the reports of Mr. Sandford, late Charge to Paris, on the different systems of penal code in France.

A bill was passed for paying to David Mijerle \$30,000 for losses sustained by the contractor for supplying hemp to the government.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and debated until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House, on meeting, went immediately into Committee on the Nebraska bill. After which, Mr. Ingersoll made a speech on the European war, advocating that free ships should be made free goods, and that the United States would not permit the search of American ships or the overhauling of their papers.

Mr. Perkins of Louisiana spoke on the Cuban question, denouncing the intermeddling of England and France, and contending that it was high time for our country to take some step in the matter.

Mr. Zollieffer of Tennessee then spoke at some length on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Waller of Massachusetts then followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Latham of California obtained permission to print his speech.

Messrs. Simmons, Cox and Taylor of New York spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Davis of Rhode Island in opposition.

At 8 o'clock a motion was made that the committee rise, but no quorum voted. The roll was called and 110 members answered. A motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. Richardson moved a call of the House which was ordered, but the motion was afterwards withdrawn.

A quorum was subsequently present, and the House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ball then spoke against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

At 10 o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 8. SENATE.—In the Senate this morning, Mr. Douglas presented a memorial from 504 clergymen of the North Western States, against the Nebraska bill. On presenting the memorial, which is a copy of Chicago one, Mr. Douglas made a long speech, deprecating the charges alleged against him of having falsified the language of the memorial in his letter and the reply thereto.

The veto of the Insane Land bill was postponed to Wednesday. The Homestead bill was postponed till Tuesday week. HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson of Illinois moved to go into committee of the whole on the Nebraska bill, to be reported on the motion, to move to lay aside all preceding business, and take up the Nebraska bill—carried by a vote of 102 yeas to 63 nays.

The House then went into Committee, Mr. Oles of Ohio in the chair. After some discussion on all the preceding business, including the Deficiency bill, which was laid aside, and after several invidious proceedings, and some ineffectual motions for the Committee to rise, the Nebraska Kansas bill was taken up, when Mr. Richardson said he proposed to offer a substitute for the bill, which would be substantially the Senate bill, with the omission of the Clayton amendment and the addition of a