

the temperance enterprise is to be consummated in victory over the evil of intemperance. Oppression, then, to the Maine Law, under whatever pretence, is, in its essence and spirit, an abandonment of the temperance enterprise; leaving the community to be run-riden, to be prostrated, impoverished, debased and debilitated beyond hope and past redemption.

Truce back the history of the temperance enterprise and tell us where in all the past which has been gone over, there is solid and effective ground on which to stand and battle successfully for the overthrow of intemperance. No man living can point to the spot. What, then, is to be gained by a return, but to repeat an old experiment which has proved to be inefficient and deceptive? Those who wish to amuse themselves in such action can do so, but they must not expect to drag back the temperance men who have tried the experiment and found its defects.

The present position of the friends of temperance and the Maine Law having been reached by a laborious, earnest process of actual experiment, in which they have exhausted the resources of each step in their course. Until at last they had discovered a necessity for a stronger position, there is no course left for them but to continue where they are and to maintain their ground, with a zeal corresponding to its importance in the great social and moral work in which they are engaged. They cannot cease from their activities until society is emancipated from the destructive inroads of intemperance. In whatever form opposition manifests itself they must meet it. At the polls if it is there; in the legislative assembly, if it is there; in the chief executive, if it is there; in the judiciary, if it is there; in the position of the law if it is there; in the officers of the law if it is there; in the judge and his subordinates if they are found in opposition, and by their acts or their neglects cause the purpose of the law to be defeated; in short, in business, in social life, everywhere and in every form they must maintain their ground, by argument, entreaty, and by action.

Such, it seems to us, is the clear and unmistakable duty of temperance men. The only measure of their efforts and activities must be the triumph of their cause, and nothing short of this.

The most formidable opposition to the law in Maine, and generally, we may say, in other States, but certainly in Maine, is a political opposition. The ruin power is a temptation to political leaders who are reckless in their means to secure a victory, especially since it is found that with the desire for free run over-rides political party ties and considerations. This fact would be fatal, was it not for another fact, parallel with it, that the desire for temperance is as strong with other men as to induce them, when they see the ruin power courted and willingly yielding itself to the proffered influence, to lay aside the supremacy of their party attachments and unite themselves by a coalition with other parties to secure the benefits of the law. We know very well that this is held up as the extreme of political defection—as a sin in politics not to be forgiven, and as shutting the participants out of the kingdom of political favoritism. Nothing otherwise is expected of a devotee of free run, and for him to go for the larger liberty in this direction is all very well, very proper, very commendable; a matter worthy of boasting and an evidence of a right mind and even a tender conscience. But for a man to leave his party one step behind to vote for the maintenance of a law to save the State from poverty, drunkenness, degradation and crime, is monstrous in the extreme! This nonsense the people have been taught by the urgent necessities of the case to disregard. They have learned by long and painful experience that if they would secure the benefits of the Maine Law and its most vigorous execution, they must stand by the law and sustain it with their councils, their influence and their votes, let what may intervene—whatever obstacles oppose, whatever minor consequences may occur.

The accumulated testimony of two years past must have satisfied the temperance men of this State that their only safety is in following up the course which the results of two years of only partial success to the cause have sanctioned. To falter now, whatever the pretence, will be an abandonment of the great enterprise, with which, the success of no political party measures or party men can begin to compare, because this enterprise of reformation of the State from the effects of free run, is one which has a most intimate relation with all the essential and dearest interests of the people. And the promotion of these interests is that which legitimately calls for the action of men, laws and institutions. Whereas the protection of ruin and the liberty to sell ruin are adverse to the welfare of the community and are no more deserving of being sustained than the business of selling diseased meat, tainted provisions, or poisoned vegetables.

—Bangor Courier.

THE COAL MINE EXPLOSION IN VIRGINIA. The terrible loss of life occasioned by an explosion of gas in the Black Hole Coal Pits, in Chesterfield county, Va., on Monday last, has already been noticed. It is reported that twenty-one lives were lost. The bodies were drawn from the pit in buckets as soon after the catastrophe as possible, but all were shockingly burned and mangled, and life was already extinct, with one or two exceptions. The messenger sent out by the Richmond Dispatch, reports as follows:—

The explosion took place about half past 12 o'clock, and must have happened just at the time when the miners had ceased their labors, and were eating their dinners. How it originated, it is impossible to tell, at this time, though the presumption is, that some of the thoughtlessly approached some of the old "damps," with their lamps, and that the explosion was caused by the escape of gas from unknown leaks. Certain it is, that not ten minutes before the accident two of the miners ascended the shaft, and up to the time that they left, no gas or foul air had been discovered. The pit is 325 feet deep, and explosions have occurred in it two or three times before.

THE MODERN CAIN. Wherever Matthew F. Ward travels, committees of citizens wait for him and request him to leave, and steamboat captains decline to receive him as a passenger. This popular reprobation is worse than hanging.

One of the jurors in the Ward trial took some of his burning vitriol to a blacksmith of Stephentown for repairs, but the honest son of Vulcan could not be prevailed upon by neither love nor money to strike the first blow. A merchant in the same town refused to sell another of the jurors goods for cash.

SENATORIAL DIGNITY. The telegraphic accounts of the scene in the House of Representatives, Friday night, represents Judge Douglas, the Senator from Illinois, as having been in the midst of the fray, where a Southern ruffian attempted to make a brutal assault upon Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, after the former had made a similar assault upon another Northern member.

A recent English writer, alluding to advertising, remarks: "You will reap more advantage from a journal circulating five thousand among the upper and middle classes, than from a journal circulating fifty thousand among the lower classes."

The Union and Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1854.

THE DEED ACCOMPLISHED.

The Nebraska bill has passed the House of Representatives. Administration power and promise, have been successfully used for the betrayal of freedom, and so far as Congress is concerned, as there is no veto, that the Senate will refuse to concur, or the President will refuse to approve, the deed is accomplished. The national agreement made, under circumstances of great solemnity, thirty-four years ago, restricting Slavery to the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., which it was declared should be binding forever, and which from that time to the present has been respected by all parties, has been set aside by the combined efforts of the Congressional Slave representation, and the place hunters from the North, in Congress.—In vain have the people remonstrated, and prayed that the national faith should be kept inviolate. In vain have the conspirators against the peace and harmony of the nation been reminded that the people neither south nor north, had asked that this perfidy should be done. In vain have the true-hearted men in Congress warned the plotters that they were disturbing the peace of the nation, and venturing upon an unknown sea of agitation, which might be productive of the most fatal consequences. Nothing of warning, reproof or request has been heeded—the deed of nationalizing Slavery in the territory, all of the territories, is consummated. Another and a most gigantic step has been taken towards spreading Slavery over the entire length and breadth of the nation. All honor be to the men who during the protracted and excited struggles in Congress, have manfully essayed to keep inviolate the public faith. They have been defeated, but defeat may yet lead the way to triumph. It will do so, if the free men of the North will but do their duty now, in this, the hour of peril, to free institutions. Thank God there is another tribunal—the tribunal of the people, which is to pass judgment upon the "infraction, folly, and wickedness of the majority in Congress, and the administration which has originated and sustained this wrong—a tribunal which cannot be swayed by executive mandate, or purchased by executive patronage. It remains for this tribunal to say whether the expectations of the supporters of this most iniquitous measure for spreading Slavery over another third of this vast Union, shall be realized; Heretofore the people have only spoken in the loud tones of remonstrance; hereafter they will have the opportunity to speak by the potent power of votes. To speak for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise—aye, and speak for something else, if they will,—for the repeal of all acts of a national character which have protected Slavery, and for a complete divorce of the national government from it. The barriers have been thrown down by Southern hands; Southern men have poured contempt upon compromises, which have protected their institutions from outlawry, and the free men of the North need not trouble themselves to remember longer, that there has been such a word as compromise.

It is a relief to feel that the fog which timidity and servility have cast around these Slave questions, is forever lifted, and we can see clearly over the ground over which Slavery has kept its aggressive and triumphant march. This last act lifts the veil,—the purposes of the Slave power now stand out in all their baldness; it respects no compromises, keeps no faith, heeds no rights,—but presses forward to the ultimate purpose of making Human Slavery, co-extensive with the bounds of the Republic. This now stands revealed in all its hideousness, and the North must meet it face to face, or succumb to its imperious demands. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise is but one act in the grand drama, which the South has prepared: following upon it, is the acquisition of Cuba, by the abrogation of the neutrality laws, to add Slave territory; the abolition of all laws interfering the Slave trade, and the legal sanction of the assumed right of the Slaveholder to take his Slaves into what are called the free States and work them for his benefit, by the side of the free men and women of the North. This is what is contemplated. It is these contemplated aggressions which the people of the free States have got to meet. Will they meet them? or will they set down in apathetic indifference, and let the advancing hosts of Slavery, led on by the "cow-boys" among them, overwhelm them? Will the coward cry of "agitation," "agitation," frighten them longer? We do not believe it. We have faith that the people will unite to prevent the Slave power from gaining the advantage they finally expect from the consummation of this gigantic violation of national faith and brotherhood.

They must unite, to stay the onward march of the Slave power, and turning their backs upon the shallow sophistries of the politician, put confidence in no man, or set of men, who are not fully committed, by life and act, to oppose these continued aggressions, and unwarrantable assumptions of the Slave power. They must cherish no longer the delusion, that a compromising man, or a timid one, is a suitable man, into whose hands can be safely confided the important duty of protecting the country and its institutions from the attacks and aggressions of an interest which has proved itself stronger than the Constitution, stronger than keeping inviolate the public faith, and stronger in this instance, than the voice of an indignant people. The people or the free States have the power, and they have right, with them. Will they set down and lick the hand that smites them? It would be and indeed, if the spirit of republican liberty has been crushed out by the continuous use of the lash of Southern overbearing.

MILITARY. The Forehand Light Infantry contemplate visiting our place on the sixth proximo.

THE LAST DEMOCRAT. continuing its series of articles upon the dissensions and troubles of the democracy in the State, which seem to afflict its over-burdened spirit, hints that Mr. Morrill and his friends, in their opposition to Mr. Pillsbury, were actuated by a desire to keep control of the land office for selfish purposes. We see, however, no proof of any such purpose offered, although the Democrat says this: "And we have it from reliable authority that there were members in the last Legislature, of examining into the abuses of the Land Office, and were prevented from moving for a committee of investigation only by the consideration that all attempts to do justice would have been frustrated by the corrupt coalition which controlled the action of the Legislature." We suppose this reliable authority must be some member of the Legislature, perhaps the Hon. Senator from Saco. Will the editor of the Democrat just tell the public why this reliable man did not, if a member, as we suppose, more for a committee of investigation, and see how it would have been met? Certainly if it had been resisted, a good deal of wild cat capital could have been made out of the matter. We understood that Mr. Morrill was ready and willing to meet any investigating committee the Legislature might appoint. This cry of "peculation, or concealment, is a story told by got up by men whose main object was to get in the person of Mr. Pillsbury, a man who would give them a chance to prey upon the public lands." Amos M. Roberts, and a coterie of land speculators in Bangor, never went for Mr. Pillsbury for Governor, without being assured that their man was all right in "land matters." Whatever other motives may have actuated Mr. Morrill, in his opposition to Mr. Pillsbury, we are certain that land matters had no connection with it.

We notice, also, that the article contains a bitter personal attack upon a gentleman, residing in Saco, who has, until a few years, been a prominent democrat, and who claims still to be a member of a "healthy," political organization. The individual assailed, (James M. Deering, Esq.) will hardly be injured by such attacks. The position he has taken in favor of temperance, may make him obnoxious to the mere party man, and subject him to abuse from men whose views of public policy are bounded by a party horizon, but it is as honorable to himself as it is distasteful to those who make him the subject of their poisoned warfare. He is well known as an active, enterprising business man, of unimpeachable character, and respected in all the walks of life, by all, except either drunk to excess themselves, or have their sympathies excited in favor of the rum seller whenever he gets into trouble by violating of the laws of the State. The abuse of such men is ample testimony in his favor. We do Mr. Deering but justice in making these remarks. Our neighbor, in striking to the right and left among the democracy, is doing the cause which we support good service. We pray him to continue the work, though he may find himself soon in the condition of the man who went with his axe to market, or the painter who undertook to make his picture to everybody's liking.

BRICKS AND BRICKMAKING. The business of Brick-making is carried on to a greater extent in this place and Saco, than is generally supposed. There are five facilities for the business in both places. Probably no place in the State affords better materials, or greater advantages for the successful pursuit of this branch of industry than ours. Last year there must have been made in the various yards in the two places, some five or six millions. John H. Gowen Esq., of Saco, alone had made in his yards about 3,000,000, and the business was carried on extensively in the yard in Biddeford, occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Kimball, H. Taylor, J. Emmons and H. Chabourn. We made a visit to this yard on Wednesday and were surprised at the extent of the operations. Mr. Kimball is an experienced workman in the business having carried it on extensively for a number of years. A large portion of the bricks for the mills here have been made in the yard occupied by him and others, and he has contracted to furnish the bricks for the new mill of the Pepperell company this year. The company will use we are told about 3,000,000. Mr. K. employs about 20 hands, all Canadian Frenchmen, and has six striking machines in operation. There are also five other machines for striking, two operated by Mr. Taylor, two by Mr. Emmons, and one by Mr. Chabourn in the same yard, and the united strength of all can turn off some 50,000 a day, when under full work. The yard is situated just over the hill beyond Kings Corner about a mile from the village and a visit to it any pleasant day will amply repay for the walk. Brickmaking is laborious occupation, but we are glad to learn from Mr. Kimball that it is now carried on at remunerative prices, in places where there are the natural advantages for the business. The yard occupied by Mr. Kimball and others is not surpassed by any in the State, the clay is fine, sand conveniently near, and a never failing stream of water runs directly through it. Our place, in the abundance, and excellent quality of its building materials, which are easy to be obtained, such as granite, brick has advantages and materials for future growth, and business which are not excelled in this State. There is no need of our young men going to the West or California hunting for fortunes. Let them stay at home, enter with a strong heart and an enterprising spirit upon the work of developing our natural resources, and they will be sure of doing as well here as they can elsewhere.

NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.—The attention of our readers is directed to Charles Morgan's advertisement of Furniture, in this paper. Housekeepers, and those who are about commencing the cares and responsibilities of married bliss, as well as single gentlemen and ladies who mean to live in single blessedness, and have therefore only a single room to furnish, will find an elegant assortment of furniture at these rooms.

"THE WEST."—WISCONSIN. Wisconsin, the youngest of the five great States carved from that great breadth of country long familiarly known as the "Territory North-West of the Ohio," and consecrated to Freedom by the glorious Ordinance of '87, territorially comprises most of that original North-Western Territory which lies north of the parallel of 42° 30', and between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, and extending to Lake Superior on the north. A portion of this expanse of territory, lying between Green Bay and Lake Superior and to the north and east of Menomonee and Montreal Rivers, is attached to Michigan; and another portion, west and north of the St. Croix and St. Louis Rivers, to Minnesota. The area of Wisconsin, exclusive of the waters of Lake Michigan and Superior, comprises fifty-four thousand square miles, or thirty-five millions of acres.

Included between about the same parallels of latitude, the climate of Wisconsin is of the same general character with that of New England and New York, and is found congenial with constitutions bred in those States. The average annual temperature, however, of Wisconsin, is not so low a figure as that of the same parallels on the Atlantic coast. The atmosphere is drier, more transparent and salubrious. Their winters are quite severe, but uniform, and in Southern Wisconsin, short, commencing with Christmas and ending with February. The last week in April, I was traveling through the southwestern counties; the farmers had finished sowing and were well along with planting, and the apple-trees were in leaf and blossom; which would intimate that their Springs are a month earlier than in Maine and New Hampshire. Their Summers are adapted, in temperature and duration, to perfect all the products natural to the latitude, but are not oppressive, and their Autumns are proverbially delightful. Wisconsin we believe is universally conceded to be the healthiest of the Western States. The entire State is remarkably free from those causes of epidemic disease, which have been the misfortune of large portions of the West.

The limestone, underlying the coal-fields of Illinois, forms the immediate basis of the alluvion of Southern Wisconsin. This geological district includes that portion of the State which lies south of the valley of the Wisconsin River, and the whole of the slope towards Lake Michigan. Occasionally through this district, the lime rock disappears, and the out-cropping sandstone furnishes a fine material for building. The Lead-bearing rock of the mineral region is a porous limestone, prevailing throughout Grant, La Fayette, and Iowa Counties, comprising about four-fifths of the "Lead District" of the Upper Mississippi; the remaining one-fifth being in neighboring counties in Illinois and Iowa. The export of Lead from the single port of Galena, amounts to two or three millions of dollars annually. Deposits of Iron ore, water-lime stone, and beds of Gypsum, are found in localities more or less numerous throughout the limestone region. All of that section of the State which lies between Lake Superior on the north, and the Falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi, and the falls of the other rivers flowing southerly, is primitive in its prevailing geological character; and it is within this primitive region that the Copper Mines of Lake Superior are found—probably the richest in the world. In all that portion of the State lying between the primitive region just described, and the Limestone formation of the south and east, the transition sandstone prevails, interspersed with limestone, and more sparsely with rock of a primitive character. This formation comprises that section of country drained by the Wisconsin and other rivers tributary to the Upper Mississippi, and below the falls of those streams. Within this geological district are found quarries of White Marble, which promise value and abundance.

The character of the soil of Wisconsin is, of course, indicated by its geological features. The Limestone district of the State is overspread by a soil and sub-soil similar to that which prevails in other portions of the Great Valley of the Mississippi—and is scarcely surpassed by any in fertility, and the country is certainly unequalled in beauty of aspect. Rolling Prairies, Oak Openings, Rivers and Lakes of crystal purity, in beautiful and convenient mingling, make up the landscape of Southern Wisconsin.—A vision of loveliness worth the journey to behold. The Prairies of Indiana and Illinois, may bear heavier burdens of Corn, and Michigan is unrivalled as a Wheat State—but no locality will produce both Wheat and Corn, in equal abundance with Southern Wisconsin. Twenty, twenty-five and thirty bushels of Wheat, and fifty bushels of Corn, per acre, are the usual yield through that section. Mississippi River towns furnish a cash market, Corn bringing from forty to fifty cents, and Wheat 90 cents to \$1.00 per bushel. The present season, in Milwaukee, Wheat has sold as high as \$1.50 a bushel. Wisconsin offers unexampled advantages for Stock-raising, and for the culture of Fruit and Flax. The Mississippi and Lake Michigan, on the west and east, afford cheap conveyance to market—and Railroads are being built through all sections of the State, connecting all localities with these waters, and with Chicago, and thus with all the East.

But little Government land of choice value, remains unsold in the Farming regions of Wisconsin—but of second-hand the best of their lands may be purchased at prices ranging from three to six dollars. Their lands are so easy of cultivation, that the Farmer cultivates as many forty acres of Corn, as he has working hands. To reach Milwaukee from Boston, costs \$20, and going direct from Chicago, five or eight more to reach the western section of the State. If one chooses the life of a merchant, or mechanic, rather than that of a Farmer—he can find in all this land no cities more prosperous, or beautiful, or healthy, than the cities of Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville, and Beloit.

In the great matter of bringing the means of education within the reach of every child of the State, no commonwealth is in advance of Wisconsin. The bounty of Congress has set apart the sixteenth section of every township in the State for the support and maintenance of Common Schools. From this source nearly 1,000,000 acres will accrue to the State, the proceeds of the sale of which are to constitute a permanent fund, the income of which is to be annually appropriated to the great purpose of the grant. This magnificent foundation has been wisely enlarged by Constitutional provisions, giving the same direction to the donation of 500,000 acres, under the act of 1841, and the five per cent. reserved on all Government lands within the State. A still larger addition will accrue from the grant of the Swamp and overflowed lands, which in a few years will convert into the best meadow lands of the world. For the support of a State University, a large quantity of choice lands have been already granted by Congress. If these trusts are administered with ordinary wisdom, ultimately the educational funds of Wisconsin will not be less than \$3,000,000. The State University is already in successful operation, beautifully located in the neighborhood of Madison. There are Collegiate institutions, founded by private charity, one for Girls, deeded and endowed by Miss Catharine Beecher, at Milwaukee, others for Boys, at Beloit, Racine, Waukesha, and Appleton, and an institution for the Blind, at Janesville.

Such, Mr. Editor, are some of the facts in regard to this New England of the North-West. J. M. R. FARRER. Plymouth, N. H., May 18th, 1854.

P. S. Since writing as above, I have thought that perhaps a few figures would better than anything else set forth the advantages of the West over the East, as a farming country. The neighborhood where I am now tarrying is among the best agricultural districts of New England. The cost and profits of farming, here, are somewhat like this: An average farm of 200 acres, with decent fences and comfortable buildings, will cost \$3,000. To work the farm will require a yoke of good oxen and one horse, all costing \$200. And one will need \$300 worth of Tools,—including carts, wagons, &c. The annual interest on this \$3,500 expenditure, will be \$210. A hired man for six months, at \$15 a month and board, will be \$140. The wear of Tools, cost of Seeds, decay of Fences, Building, &c., we will put at \$100 a year. Making the annual cost of carrying on the farm \$450. About 50 acres of this New England farm will be tillage land. With his hired man, the farmer will be able to have about 4 acres in Corn, 4 in Oats, 3 in Potatoes, and 1 in Turnips, Carrots, &c. He will get about 35 bushels of Corn to the acre, giving him 140 bushels; 50 bushels of Oats to the acre,—200 bushels; the three acres of Potatoes, will yield now-a-days about 400 bushels, and the man will have 300 bushels of Turnips and Carrots. His Corn will sell for \$140; Potatoes, \$133.33; Oats \$80; Turnips \$133. On the 38 remaining acres of tillage land, the man will get 38 tons of Hay; which will enable his wife to sell, he about \$50 worth of Butter or Cheese,—he will annually turn off a young horse of \$100 value, and if he has good breed of Cattle, their yearly growth will be worth another \$100. I have now been talking about a good New England farm, and we find its annual cost \$450, and its annual income \$728. Leaving for the labor of himself and family, and for their support, \$278.

Cost of 200 acres of choice Land in Southern Wisconsin, \$800. To erect comfortable buildings, \$1,000. Fencing with a neighbor, so as to pay but one half the expense, with substantial board and post fence, costing in that country \$1.20 per rod, 511.10. Four horses, \$400. Tools, \$300. Annual interest upon this expenditure, \$180. Two hired men at \$20 a month and board, for six months, \$338. For seeds, and wear of Tools, Buildings, &c., \$200. For threshing Wheat, and extra assistance in taking care of same, say \$150. Making the annual cost of the Wisconsin Farm, \$918. Every inch of the Farm will be tillable—there will be no hauling of manure, or occasion to use a hoe, as the Corn will be tended with horse and plough and cultivator. With two hired men, the farmer will have 75 acres of Corn, yielding 50 bushels to the acre, 3750 bushels. 75 acres of Wheat, 25 bushels to the acre, 1875 bushels. At 40 cents a bushel, his Corn will sell for \$1,500. At 90 cents, his Wheat will bring \$1,687. In addition, the western farmer may raise as many Cattle and Sheep and Horses as he pleases. The best of Pasturage costs nothing—and Hay and Cattle and Horses sell as high as in the East, and Sheep even higher. Railroads are as numerous in the West, as in New England—and but few sections want have cause to complain for want of markets.

On Dr. That there is to be an additional newspaper in the town of Saco. Rumor says that it is to be a joint Stock concern, in which distressed Party men, and Hunter Wild Cats of all parties, can take Stock and have their views enforced upon the most approved liberal principles. The name of Hon. Thomas M. Hayes is mentioned in connection with its Editorship and we are told that the Hon. Barnabas Palmer is to be its Sponsor when the christening comes off. We shall hold ourselves in readiness to extend the usual courtesies of the press when it makes its appearance.—In the mean time if the proprietors of the enterprise want a good Printing press, either a Tuba or a Wells, we have one which we will sell cheap for cash, or approved credit.

LATER. Since the above was prepared we are told by a gentleman who has seen it, that the prospectus is out. It is to sail under whig colors, to be provisioned by Hunter democrats, and is expected to do private work for the benefit of liberals, no matter to what party they belong.

Huntress' Writing Academy opens in Saco this evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Hall nearly opposite the Baptist Chapel.

IT HAS PASSED. The House of Representatives, at the close of an exciting Session on Monday, which continued 12 hours, passed the Nebraska Bill, with the Clayton amendment stricken out. It goes back to the Senate, but that branch will without doubt immediately pass it in concurrence with the House. The conspirators against the principles upon which rest the foundations of our institutions have only, as we believe, obtained a temporary triumph. In the struggle which must now come between the aggressive democracy, power of Slavery, and the cool, determined, spirit of freedom which has now been pushed to the wall, it is not difficult to predict the ultimate triumph of free principles.—We append the proceedings of the House which resulted in the passage of the Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House to-day, in Committee on the Nebraska Bill, Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved to strike out the enacting clause, avowing his intention to be, to cut off all amendments, and have the bill reported to the House and voted on. Great excitement ensued, and several members rose at once, declaring such a course a violation of the rights of the minority. Mr. Stephens' motion was agreed to, 103 to 22—many of the minority refusing to vote. The excitement increased, and the Committee rose.

Mr. Richardson moved the previous question. Points of order were raised. Mr. Pringle moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to Monday next. Mr. Pringle's motion was negatived—68 to 136. Various motions to adjourn were rejected by the yeas and nays.

Mr. Walsh raised a point of order, that the rules of the House were for the purpose of facilitating, not retarding public business; that the majority had acted with great forbearance and liberality, and that any further extension of it would be subversive of the public interest, and would establish a precedent enabling a capricious minority to control the legislation of the country.

Mr. Campbell objected to all arguments, and Mr. Walsh withdrew it. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 92, nays 112. The question recurring on seconding the demand for the previous question, another motion to adjourn was made and lost.

Amidst loud cries of question, question, Mr. Campbell appealed to Mr. Richardson to withdraw his motion until he could make a suggestion, which Mr. Richardson declined. The demand for the previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put—yeas 117, nays 94.

The question was taken on agreeing to the report from the Committee striking out the enacting clause, and was negatived—yeas 97, nays 111. At 8 o'clock, Mr. Richardson moved his substitute for the bill, being the same as the Senate bill, with the exception of Clayton's amendment, and moved the previous question. Vociferous cries of "question, question."

Mr. Dean moved for the reading of the substitute. The reading occupied an hour. Mr. Edgerly raised a point of order, that, as the substitute contains appropriations for salaries of Governors, &c., it must first be discussed in committee of the whole.

The Speaker overruled the point, on the ground that the original bill had been discussed. The main question was ordered to be put—yeas 116, nays 99. Mr. Richardson's substitute was then agreed to—yeas 115, nays 96.

The question was stated to be on ordering the bill to be engrossed for the third reading. Mr. Milson moved to lay the bill on the table—yeas 109, nays 114. 104 o'clock. Mr. Matteson made an unsuccessful motion to adjourn.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 112, nays 99. The bill was read a third time, and at 11 o'clock was passed by a vote of yeas 113 nays 100. Applause in the galleries, and on the floor, accompanied by hissing. The Speaker rapped for order.

Mr. Richardson hoped order would be preserved and moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and to lay that motion on the table. Agreed to.

At 11 o'clock, House adjourned. [While the vote was being taken, Lord Elgin was holding a reception in the lobby, many members being present to him.]

The Nebraska Outrage Consummated. The deed is done. The act of perfidy is accomplished. The House of Representatives, under the power of party drill, aided by official influence, have passed, under the previous question, the infamous Nebraska Bill—not called for by any portion of the people, but gotten up to promote the ambitious purposes of designing politicians. The passage of this bill, violating as it does the pledged faith of the nation, puts an end to all compromises, destroys all public confidence, and opens wide the door for public agitation. When the claims of an institution, which is of itself a foul blot upon our country, override all other interests, and trample in the dust all compromises and compacts, it is time for all patriots to look about them, and to inquire what measures shall be adopted to resist these encroachments upon the rights of the North. If our country wishes to preserve her character abroad, or secure harmony at home, some active and efficient measures should be taken to assert the rights of the free States, and protect them against the encroachments of the slave power.—The day of debate is past. Active measures and united effort alone can save the Republic.

The following are the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill:

YEAS. Messrs. Abernethy, Barnes, C. Allen, Willis Allen, Able, Bailey, Bayly, Burdick, Bartlett, Bell, Bovee, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caruthers, Chastain, Christian, Churchill, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquhoun, Cox, Crisp, Cummings, Cuttler, Davis, of Ind., Dawson, DeLoach, Denham, Edwards, Eliot, of Ky., English, Fairbank, Florence, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Hamilton, Harris, of Ala., Hendricks, Henn, Hubbard, Hill, Hillier, Houston, Ingersoll, Jones, of Tenn., Jones, of Pa., Kerr, Kidder, Kirtz, Lamb, L. N., Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindley, McDonald, McDougal, McNair, Maxwell, May, Miller, of Mo., Miller, of Ind. Olds, Oliver, of Mo., Parker, Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Preston, Ready, Rice, Richardson, R. H., Robbins, Rowe, Rufin, Seward, Sisson, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Smith, of Tenn., Smith of Alabama, Smythe, Souders, Stanton, of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Straub, Stuart, of Mich., Taylor of N. Y., Tweed, Vail, Vannant, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Westbrook, Witt, Wright of Miss., Wright of Pa., Zollicoffer.

NAYS. Messrs. Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Cullem, Curtis, Davis, of R. I., Deane, Dewitt, Dick, Dickinson, Drum, Eastman, Edgerly, Edmunds, Eliot, of Mass., Ellison, Edwards, Everhart, Farley, Foster, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Gow, Harlan of Ohio, Harlan of Ind., Harrison, Hastings, Hayes, Heister, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnston, Jones of N. Y., Kidder, Knox, Lindsay, of Ohio, Lyon, McDougal, Moore, Matteson, Mayall, Mescham, Middleton, Milson, Morris, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Norton, Oliver, of N. Y., Parker, Peck, Pennington, Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, Furay, Ritchie, Rogers, Rogers, Sabine, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Smith of N. Y., Stevens, Stratton, Stuart, Tenney, Tracy, Upham, Wade, Walsh, Washburne, Wauburn, Jr., Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Wheeler, Yates.

It will be seen by the above that not a single Whig from the free States voted yes.

The Nebraska bill, as it has passed the House, varies from that of the Senate. The provision prohibiting unnaturalized citizens from voting in its organization, known as the Clayton amendment, has been omitted. This will make the as-

sent of the Senate necessary. We have however, no hope that this will do more than delay the final consummation of this giant outrage upon the rights and wishes of the American people. We can hardly hope that it can prevent it. To all intents and purposes, we apprehend the deed is done. The Missouri compromise is violated, and public faith and national honor have ceased to be regarded. Northern Democrats, in defiance of the clearly expressed wishes of their constituents, Southern Whigs, (with some honorable exceptions), making a wide and gaudy abyss between themselves and those with whom they have so long acted in harmony, have co-operated with a false and dishonored Administration to defy the will of the people, to throw wide open the doors of our temple of Janus, and to renew with all their bitterness, the sectional wars of 1850. Upon their heads be all the consequences of this great crime.

Boston Atlas.

For the Union and Journal.

TEMPERANCE.

MR. EDITOR: As I know you to be friendly to progress of reform, I wish through the columns of your paper to say a few words for the cause of Temperance. We had a series of meetings last winter which I trust were both interesting and profitable—but, at present, we seem to be doing but little or nothing—and why? Is intemperance any less an evil now, than it was then? Is the rumrunner any less vigilant now than he was then? Is not the warm season approaching when he will be likely to do more injury than at any other season, in getting up his cooling beverage to shake the thirst of many who are much troubled for something of the kind drawing the warm weather?

A veteran in the cause it has been my experience (and probably of every one) that it can never progress without organization. These town or citizens organizations do well for a time—but like Jonahs gourd come up suddenly, and die as soon—as though I rejoice to say they have done a good work.

Is it not a fact Mr. Editor that we have now no efficient organization in town—and is it not also a fact that we need one—that the only way to make progress is to keep the subject constantly before the community. From the outset, the temperance reform has only progressed by a series of experiments. Every year has brought with it new plans of operation with more or less of success.

What I recommend, then, is a Deviation of the sons of Temperance and that it be immediately started.

No organization in this country has had so long an existence and at the same time maintained its organization so completely as this, being now nearly twelve years old, and I see by the last quarterly Journal that it is in a more flourishing condition in this State, than it has been for years. Many who left it for a while to try other organizations are now returning fully convinced that it is the best order extant.

That a secret influence for the good of the cause has been at work somewhere within the last four or five years is very evident, or we could not have enacted such a law as the Maine Liquor Law. The sons claim that it has been through the exertion of that order.

I hope then to see a good Division instituted in Biddeford, the sooner the better.

Any information wanted can be had of the G. W. P.—G. W. Bourne of Kennebunk or H. K. Morrill, Grand-Scribe, Gardiner. Yours

HOWARD.

MORMONISM.

If the following is a genuine letter, and we have no reason to doubt it,—if it was written by the veritable Mrs. Belinda Mardin Pratt, and we can see nothing improbable about it, it proves what the Mormons have been endeavoring to conceal, that Polygamy is as common among them as lawful marriage.

Mrs. Pratt appears as reconciled to her lot, as though she enjoyed the undivided affection of her husband. She writes to her sister, Mrs. Lydia Kimball, of Nashua, N. H., from Utah, where she resides, announcing that the man whom she calls "lord," has seven wives besides herself. She writes at great length, arguing from the Old Testament and from "nature's law," that polygamy is a very holy institution. Her letter has been published, and we infer that neither she nor her friends are ashamed to see it in print. Having made a long argument in defence of her monstrous doctrine, she concludes her letter as follows:

"I have a good and virtuous husband, whom I love. We have four little children which are mutually and inexpressibly dear to us. And besides this, my husband has seven other living wives, and one who has departed to a better world. He has in all twenty-five children. All these mothers and children are endeared to me by kindred ties, by mutual affection, by acquaintance and association; and the mothers in particular, by mutual and long continued exercises of love, patience, long suffering and sisterly kindness. We have all our imperfections in this life; but I know these are good and worthy women; and that my husband is a good and worthy man—one who keeps the commandments of Jesus Christ, and presides in his family like an Abraham. He, seems to provide for them with all diligence; he loves them all and seeks to comfort them and make them happy. He teaches them the commandments of Jesus Christ, and gathers them about him in the family to call upon his God, both morning and evening.

He and his family have the confidence, esteem, good will and fellowship of this territory, and of a wide circle of acquaintances in Europe and America. He is a practical teacher of morals and religion; a promoter of general education and at present occupies an honorable seat in the Legislative Council of this territory.

Now, as

