

The Spring Term of the Coudersport Academy will commence April 19. See advertisement, and pass the word round that the school is all that could be asked, and deserves to be sustained by every friend of education.

Major Selah R. Hobbie for many years 1st Assistant Post Master General, died at Washington on the 25th inst.

There is an interesting communication on the first page from a resident of Virginia which ought to put to the blush every defender of slavery, in the State of Pennsylvania. A pretty pass we have come to, when a southern man feels impelled to urge Pennsylvanians to be men enough to resist the further encroachments of slavery.

ONE TRUMPET GAINED.—The Nebraska fraud has been referred to the committee of the whole where it is impossible to dispose of it, without a thorough discussion. For the vote by yeas and nays see article from Daily Tribune in another column.

THE MAINE LAW.—We publish on the first page an unanswerable article from the Philadelphia Daily Register, in favor of the right of search in the prohibitory liquor law.

A faithful friend is the medicine of life, and they that serve the Lord shall find him.

The real issue. See short article on first page, which states this in clear and explicit terms.

If thou hast opened thy mouth against thy friend, fear not, for there may be a reconciliation; except for upbraiding, or pride, or disclosing of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for, for these things every friend will depart; and we may add; whenever you hear a man declare there is no such thing as friendship, then be sure he will disclose any secret, and give a "treacherous wound" the very first chance he has to do so.

A CURIOUS PRESENT.—Some hundred ladies, of Stark County, Ohio, have presented Senator Douglas with a curious kind of patch work—a number of three-cent pieces, sewed between two transparent sheets of gauze. The number of pieces of silver is "thirty."

We take peculiar pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Anti Nebraska meeting held in Oswayo township on the 22d inst. This was a meeting of the people, without distinction of party, presided over by the most active old line democrat in that township, and representing the feelings of the entire people. The resolutions evince spirit and energy, and have none of that unworthy timidity which had to be adopted at the meeting here, in order to secure the support of the Administration men. We commend the action of the people of Oswayo to their fellow citizens throughout the county. What township will move next? We trust the next township meeting will call a county meeting at the Court House on Monday evening of Court, and appoint a Committee of Arrangements to procure speakers, distribute notices, correspond with other townships, and do all that they can to secure an enthusiastic meeting in favor of freedom and good faith. Remember, the bill is already through the Senate, and it will go through the House unless the people of the North act with energy, and act at once, against the perfidious proposition to violate a solemn compact in favor of freedom.

The politicians at Harrisburg are tinkering away at the Maine Law, each house has passed something—what, we are unable as yet to tell, but we judge from the maneuvering, that the opponents of the prohibitory principle are trying to pass a milk and water act, that will do no good to the temperance reform. We hope no sincere friend of Temperance in the Legislature will be caught with any half way measure.

The Influence of Slavery.

We have always asserted that the existence of Slavery was almost as unfortunate for the master as for the slave. From the nature of the baneful institution we judge this must be so. But we are not left to conjecture on this point. THOMAS JEFFERSON, one of the clearest headed men this nation ever produced,

after long observation on both master and slave thus records his deliberate opinion: "There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people produced by the existence of Slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other.

The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of slaves, gives loose rein to his worst passions, and thus nursed, educated and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals uncorrupted by such circumstances."

We have italicised the above for the purpose of calling attention to it. Remember it is not the language of a "progressionist," but a man born and raised in the midst of Slavery—one of the fathers of Democracy.

When a man thus raised talks flippantly of "nigger stealing," we confess to some astonishment; for if the term may be fairly applied to any one, surely it is to him, who has lived all his life on the unpaid toil of the poor negro. But this is not the point to which we desire to call the reader's attention. We have published this graphic description of the pernicious influence of Slavery on even the master, for the purpose of strengthening the righteous determination of our readers to prevent the extension of an institution whose legitimate, and inevitable influence is to corrupt the manners and morals of all connected with it.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

We said months ago, that if wise counsels prevailed in the ranks of those opposed to the re-election of WILLIAM BIGLER, he would be defeated. The events that have occurred since then, greatly strengthen this opinion. But will such counsel prevail? We fear not. The Whigs seem determined to run a candidate on the old issues, and as a strictly party candidate. Of course very few except Whigs can be expected to vote for such a candidate, and he is certain to be badly beaten.

The only way to concentrate the opposition to the present incumbent, is to bring out an Independent Candidate, whose character and principles would command the respect of all honest men. Let Judge POLLOCK decline, and bring out the Hon. DAVID WILMOT, or some other good man, as the people's candidate, and he will sweep the State with such a storm as hunkerism never experienced.

We rejoice that one influential Whig paper has the courage to advise this course, and we trust every Independent paper in the State will at once second with spirit and energy this proposition of the Lancaster Whig.

Friends of State Reform, let your voice be heard at once, in emphatic tones, on this great question. Shall our State be forever kept in subjection to the thralldom of party? If not, will there ever be a more glorious opportunity to overthrow the iron rule of party? Call on Judge Pollock in thunder tones to give place to an Independent Candidate.

The Lancaster Independent Whig, edited by one of the ablest men in the Whig party, speaks thus wisely and bravely. If his advice be taken, the State will be redeemed from the control of hunkerism. If not, then we must submit to the rule of doughfaces for at least three years more:

The Whig State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and nominated candidates for the office of Governor, Supreme Judge, and Canal Commissioner, as will be seen by reference to their proceedings. The candidates are all men of experience in public affairs, of well-known capacity, and of undoubted integrity. We can say without the fear of question that all the requisites desired for men to fill these stations, no better can be found in the length and breadth of the Commonwealth; and if they had been run as independent candidates, without the prestige of a formal political nomination, they would all be elected by a large majority. Such is the state of public opinion on the question of the sale of the public works and the Nebraska inquiry, that thousands who have always rallied under the banner of democracy, and uniformly gone for its nominees, would now go against them on candidates independent of party nominations. But the Whigs did not see fit to improve the advantages presented by these questions in a way that would insure success—they have placed their candidates in the field under a party nomination, and in our opinion have defeated the very measures they

have sought to advance. But of this, time will show.

If Judge Pollock and the Whigs desire the success of the measures they have set forth—if they want the present State and National Administrations defeated—if they want the sale of the Public Works and a repeal of State Taxation—if they hope for a defeat or a repeal of the Nebraska Bill, and a general reform in State and National affairs, Judge Pollock should decline the nomination for Governor, and some other good man, Judge Wilmot, for instance, should be taken up and run as an independent candidate, and his election would undoubtedly secure the triumph of the other Whig nominees on their State ticket. Without such an arrangement we consider the prospects of the election of the Whig State ticket as far from flattering, notwithstanding the merits of the candidates and the zeal of some Whig politicians. We have no feelings to gratify in advising this course. Towards Judge Pollock we entertain the most friendly feelings. We know his merits, and shall regret to see him defeated for an office, which he would fill with honor, ability, and advantage to the State.

Fun Ahead. The Bigler State Convention in its endeavor to keep all quiet on the Nebraska question, don't seem to have succeeded any better than the Baltimore Conventions did with their effort to make a "final settlement" of the slavery question. The Convention made the same blunder that is always made, when men undertake to smother a trouble by dodging and trickery—in trying to please both sides they have pleased neither as the following extracts will show.

Says the Bradford Reporter: We learn that a resolution in favor of Douglas' bill was introduced into the Committee and voted down by a majority of one, and that the same resolution was offered in Convention and "choked off," that is, the Chairman was unable to see or hear the mover, and declared the Convention adjourned, while he was endeavoring to bring the matter before the Convention. This is a cowardly way to meet a question which is now engaging the attention of Congress, and exciting and arousing the whole country; but as Pennsylvania seldom ever speaks, except to speak wrong, silence is the better way. It will doubtless be a heavy blow to the bill, that the State of Pennsylvania, usually so servile in advocating the interests of slavery, should hesitate to endorse the wrong it seeks to perpetrate. It is humiliating to see a great State like Pennsylvania shirk an expression upon a question of so much moment. If there is so much wrong and injustice in Douglas' movement, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania abhor and spurn it, and will not endorse it, then it is cowardly in a State Convention to refuse an expression of opinion. We should fight the battles of our party, with our principles emblazoned upon our banner, and manfully fall or conquer in their defense. This question is not to be put off—it must be met. The democracy of Pennsylvania cannot expect to be dumb upon the subject, when the people become aroused at the treachery to the interests of free laborers manifested by their representatives.

Speaking of this same cowardly act, in refusing to meet the Nebraska question, the Harrisburg Union lets off the steam in the following gentlemanly manner: Never before did we see the gag more summarily and effectually applied; and never we hope, shall we see it again. After Mr. Chase, the Chairman of the committee on resolutions, had read those prepared by the committee, Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, seconded by Mr. Lauman, of Delaware, offered to amend, by adding two resolutions endorsing the Nebraska bill as it passed the Senate of the United States. The president of the convention paid no attention whatever to the motion, and put the committee resolutions, as reported, to a vote of the convention. They carried by a tremendous roar of "ayes," but the minority were clearly cheated out of their rights. Mr. Shannon either did not understand parliamentary rules and the rights of members, or he disregarded them. What influences were brought to bear upon him we do not pretend to say; but that he acted in a most unusual and despotic manner, no one who witnessed his conduct will dare to deny.

The repetition of such conduct, we trust, will never again be tolerated in any deliberative body representing the Democracy of Pennsylvania. He ought to have been hurled from the chair he occupied as an example to all others who might hereafter feel disposed to substitute their own wills for parliamentary rules. The resolutions of the committee amount to nothing—they endorse, after a fashion, the national administration, but in fact, the proceedings condemn the only measure of that administration which has been properly before Congress and the country. We understand that a resolution endorsing the Nebraska bill was killed in committee, by a single vote. Although we had a sprinkle of Washington influence on the ground, it failed to accomplish anything. The convention, under the government of the chair, refused to sanction a great leading measure of the national administration, and terminated its session by a few namby-pamby resolutions of a complimentary character, which mean anything or nothing, just as persons may choose to construe them.

The Position of the Bigler Party.

The people of this County are unanimously opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That is conceded. But will they act up to their convictions and oppose this Douglas fraud like men, in public meetings, and if need be at the polls? That is a question yet to be decided. That some of them will not is pretty certain, for no demonstration has yet been made in this County against the action of the Convention which met on the 8th inst., at Harrisburg, or against its nominees. And yet, that Convention, although it had not manliness enough in it to meet the question openly and decide for, or against the bill directly, it did indirectly endorse the bill of Senator Douglas for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. For instance it adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. R. BROADHEAD, our representative in the Senate of the United States, entitles him to the entire confidence and support of the Democratic party.

Now a part of this course of Senator Broadhead, and a very prominent part too, was to advocate and vote for the Douglas outrage. The Convention approved that act and have, therefore, approved the bill.

Then the "Course" of the administration men in the Senate of this State is almost a unit in favor of the Douglas bill. Some time ago resolutions, against the measure were introduced into the Senate by Mr. Kunkle. Their prompt adoption by the Legislature of this State, would have knocked all life out of the monstrous fraud; but the whole influence of the party was brought to bear, and the resolutions were postponed till the 15th this month, when it was hoped the bill would be a law.

They were again postponed at the request of the leader of the old line forces in the Senate, Mr. Buckalew, to give him a chance to prepare a speech against them. On the 21st they came up again for action, and were adopted by the following vote. Every man voting against the resolutions and in favor of the Douglas bill, is a Bigler Democrat:

Whereas, Efforts are now being made to effect the passage of an act of Congress to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, with provisions allowing the introduction of involuntary servitude north of 36° 30'; and whereas, in the judgment of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania the passage of such an act would be inexpedient, and a manifest violation of the Missouri Compromise, approved March 6th, 1820; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania earnestly and solemnly protest against the repeal or modification of that section of the act of Congress, for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a State, which prohibits involuntary servitude north of 36° 30'.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to carry out the foregoing expression of the sentiment of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Representatives in Congress.

The first resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Grabb, Darlington, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Hamilton, Hendricks, Knizer, Kunkle, M'Clintock, M'Farland, Mellinger, Platt, Price, Skinner and Stifer—18.

NAVS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Gresswell, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, Quiggle, Sager, Wherry and M'Caslin, Speaker—15.

The other resolutions were then agreed to by a similar vote. The Editor of the Democratic Union speaking of the debate on these resolutions says: It was a triumphant vindication of the democracy of the measure, of Senator Douglas and the eminent statesmen who have sustained him in supporting and carrying it through the Senate of the United States. We have steadily supported this measure from the beginning, and we shall support it to the end as eminently democratic.

Such is the position of the Bigler party of Pennsylvania on this most important question, and it is, in fact, the only question now before the people for their decision.

For those men who are honestly and heartily opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to vote for Wm. Bigler and his associates on the ticket, will be to do just what the Southern dictator has said, from the first, would be done by the North. Said Mr. Caldwell, an ex-member of Congress, from Kentucky, "The North will grumble, and growl, and protest as she always has done in similar cases, but they will finally all submit, with the exception of a few miserable fanatics."

Submit. That is the word. And every one of the leaders of the party in this county, are already prepared to

submit to the passage of this bill under the dictation of the South. If not, why don't they call a meeting to protest against the action of B. D. HAMLIN who is doing all he can to sustain Douglas and his fraud? It is some weeks since his course was known, and yet not a finger is lifted by the party here to rebuke him.

The leaders will all submit. We ask the honest yeomanry if they propose to come under the yoke?

The Campaign Opened.

The Whigs have nominated Judge Pollock of Northumberland for Governor, and decided Gen. Larimer not orthodox enough for the hunkers. There were some twenty candidates before the convention, and three ballots were had before a nomination was effected. Pollock cannot poll anything like the vote which would have been cast for Gen. Larimer, out this way.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Nor up this way, either. Since the Whigs had no sense enough to nominate a man for whom Temperance Democrats, and progressive men generally, can consistently vote, we trust steps will be taken to bring out Judge WILLIAM D. KELLY, of Philadelphia, for Governor, and some other equally good man for Canal Commissioner.

For ourselves, we would be entirely satisfied with the Hon. GEORGE DARSIE for the latter office, and have no doubt but he might be elected if wise counsels prevailed in relation to the candidate for Governor. That such counsel has not prevailed as yet, is very evident. We have frequently asserted that Gen. Larimer would secure the votes of all classes of Independent men; in proof of which we quote the following from the Philadelphia North American of March 10. Speaking of Gen. Larimer, this writer says:

His personal strength is very great in Westmoreland county, of which he is a native, and in which he resided his first twenty-five years; in Allegheny county, in which he has spent his thus far active and useful life, and in the west generally, where he is widely known and highly esteemed. In Westmoreland county, it is confidently predicted, the majority against him, should he be a candidate, will be very small, if any; while in Allegheny county the majority in his favor would not be less than 6000. In both these important districts great disaffection prevails against Gov. Bigler, and his nomination is openly repudiated by some of the leading politicians of his party. In other western counties a similar unfriendly feeling exists toward Gov. Bigler, and a similar kindly one toward Gen. Larimer: a circumstance which strongly argues in favor of the latter's nomination by the Whigs, and gives great probability to the opinion, which is here general, that he can be elected.

The General is not objective, in any respect, to moderate Democrats—and it is now rendered certain that the failure of the Democratic Convention openly to protest against the Nebraska bill, will give Gen. Larimer a strength among the self-thinking men of the State which cannot but be felt on the day of the election. His position is such as to combine in his favor all the independent men of the State, who are really the balance of power party, and can elect or defeat whom they see proper.

Under all the circumstances, General Larimer's nomination appears to be the most judicious which can be made—the most judicious because of his strong personal popularity, the powerful influences he can secure, and the energy and vigor with which he will enter the canvass. He is a thorough going man, and will leave unused no honorable means to secure from the people a ratification of a nomination which it is hoped the Whig Convention will see the policy and wisdom of making.

From the Harrisburg Union. Mr. Speaker Chase.

This gentleman, who was elected Speaker of the House through Washington influence, and who could not have been elected without it, has come out flat-footed against the Nebraska bill—and not only so, but in his last paper (Montrose Democrat) has the impudence to assert, in substance, that President Pierce is not in favor of it. Thus it is that those mendicants who hang upon the smiles of the national administration, and who, in its name, meddle in the elections of the different States, without right and without knowledge, are often deceived. Mr. Chase was recommended from Washington as a national democrat, and with the aid of Washington influence elected as such, and now he turns the cold shoulder to the only measure of the administration which has been brought before Congress. If the national administration is satisfied with such returns for its exertion in his behalf—if Mr. Postmaster Gampbell and others only a little inferior to him in their imaginary importance, think the course of Speaker Chase a sufficient compensation for the services they rendered in securing his election—and if President Pierce, personally, is pleased with the opposition of the speaker whom his own exclusive friends nominated and elected, why then, of course, we have not a word to say. If they are satisfied,

we ought to be. But it is time to know how the national administration stands in regard to the Nebraska bill. If we have heretofore been in the dark, we have been in the dark long enough, and the sooner we get out of it the better for all parties. We have steadily supported the Nebraska bill as an administration measure—as a measure embodying in an eminent degree constitutional and democratic principles—the democracy of the United States Senate have supported it upon these grounds—and now, at this late day, we are told by Speaker Chase, in an editorial in his own paper, that the democracy of Pennsylvania, in the State Convention, "washed their hands of it," and that it is not democratic and not approved by the President. In order to put an end to this humbuggery, we respectfully call upon the President and the Cabinet to define their positions; are they for the bill, or against it? Will the Washington Union answer ye as nay? in order that the democracy of Pennsylvania, who have been endeavoring to do their duty toward the national administration, may know precisely where they stand, and be no longer deceived.

Yes, let us by all means have the information. "Light, more light," is what the people demand; and since the Harrisburg Union has entered on the work of putting an end to humbuggery, will it have the kindness to inform the people where WILLIAM BIGLER stands on this question? Is he for the bill, or against it? It is pretty well known in this quarter that the President is out fair and square for the bill; but there is a suspicion afloat that Gov. BIGLER is disposed to follow the example of the Convention, and dodge. Will the Union, while waiting for its information from Washington, define the position of Wm. Bigler on the Nebraska question?

Nebraska Meeting.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Oswayo township in the County of Potter at the Templars' Hall, on the 22nd of March, 1854, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the Nebraska Bill.

On motion, B. D. Dolbee, Esq., was called to the chair, and Jerome Chesbro, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

On motion, Wm. M'Dougall, S. R. Miner and O. C. Hopkins, were appointed to draft resolutions.

The following resolutions having been presented to the meeting, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, a "Bill for the Government of Nebraska and Kansas" has passed the Senate of the United States, virtually repealing the prohibition with regard to Slavery contained in the act for the admission of the State of Missouri, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, approved March 6th, 1820, in which was provided "That in all the 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 hereby is forever prohibited;" therefore,

Resolved, That we view with alarm and indignation the introduction into the Senate of the United States by a Northern man a measure disturbing the provisions of the Missouri Compromise relating to Slavery, and that we are opposed most emphatically to the repeal of said Compromise.

Resolved, That the perpetrators of a scheme so atrocious as the extension of Slavery over free territory large enough for an empire under the fraudulent pretense of extending popular or squatter sovereignty, deserves and should receive the stern rebuke of the friends of democratic institutions throughout the world.

Resolved, That we hold in utter contempt all members of Congress from the free States who shall advocate the adoption of a measure fraught with so much evil, and striking so directly at the liberties of our Federal Government as the passage of the Nebraska Bill.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and be published in the county papers.

B. D. DOLBEE, Ch'n. JEROME CHESBRO, Sec'y.

The Inquiry throttled!—Nebraska in Committee of the Whole!—All Hail!

It is with no ordinary emotions of gratitude and gladness that we announce the stunning blow given to the Nebraska bill in the People's House yesterday.—The bill having just been reported by Col RICHARDSON of Illinois from the majority of the Committee on the Territories, with a recommendation that it do pass, Mr. CURTIS of this City (Hard) moved its reference to a committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. Col. RICHARDSON remonstrated against this as equivalent to a defeat of the bill; but the House ordered the reference by a vote of 110 to 95, (29 absent or not voting.) The Yeas and Nays on this important vote are as follows:

YEAS. Maine—Benson, Farley, Fuller, Israel Washburn—5. New-Hampshire—Kittredge, Morrison—2. Massachusetts—Appleton, Banks, Crocker, Dr Wirt, Dickinson, Edmunds,