Bradford Weporter.

Prec Soil, Free Speech, Free Men Presdom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, March 20, 1852

FOR CLATE COMMISSIONS. WM. SEARIGHT, of Fayette County.

Terms of The Reporter.

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If Poffice in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Busine, next door to the Bration Hotel. Entrance between blesses, Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

We have been so pre-occupied by other Maller, that several efficinals intended for this week's paper are necessarily deferred. They will not however spoil from keeping

North Branch Canal.

By the proceedings of the Legislature, it will be seen that the North Branch bill was laid over from Friday until Monday. On the latter day, a number of members being absent, the Senate refused to take it up.

The bill abolishing the Canal Board, and to which we have heretolore referred, passed the Senate by the following vote:

YEAR-Mesers, Buily, Barnes, Carothers, Carson Crabb, Darlington, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hasley, Kinsey, McMuttrie, Malone, Matchias, Muhlenberg Myers, Robertson, Shimer and Walker-19

Navs-Mesers, Buckale w. Evans, Fernon, For Fruity, Fulton, Hamilin Hoge, Jones, McCaslin. McFailand, Packer and Sancerson-13.

The bill provides for the election of a Secretary of Internal Improvements for three years, and makes his appointment subject to the approval of the Senate.

It also provides for the appointment of a State Engineer, by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate. These are its principal features.

THE EDISBURG REVIEW - The January number (being No. 1, Vol. 39, of the American Edition, Leonard Scott & Co's Reprint,) of this sterling and standard Quarterly is received. The Edinburg Review is the leading Whit publication in Great Britain, and its ability has long been fell and acknowledged not only by the liveral minded of all panies, but by the enemies of progress who have feared is influence. The reprint of Messre Leonand Scott & Co brings it before the American pub-

lic at a cheap rate and in next and convenient form The contents of the present number are: 1. Geius and Descartes; 2 Bishop Philipoite; 3. Recent Legislation: 4. Church Music; 5 International Copyright; 6 Palgraves Normandy and England 7. The Ordinance Survey of Scotland; 8. The expected Reform Bill.

OF THE MOSICAL WORLD AND JOURNAL OF THE Fink Agrs, is a semi-monthly paper of 24 pages published in New York city, 257 Boadway, by Oliver Dyer, at \$1.50 per annum, and is worth double the price of subscription. It comes highly recommended by the patrons of music throughout prise, and in order as much as possible to facilities the country, and a journal better calculated to eleof. It is just the thing needed in this country at this time; and a subscriber makes a sate investment, for he gets \$15 worth of music beside his paper. Take it all who are anxious to hear musical news, read musical criticisms, or improve murical ability.

GREAT REVIVAL - Within the fast month 55 persons have experienced religion, in their attendance npon pretracted meetings held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Danville. In about five weeks, 95 persons are reported as having attached themselves to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Milton. In several other places the Methodists have lately been making large additions to their Congregat ons. Revivals are also going on amongst the Baptists, at Muncy and Jersey Shore, and in the Presbyterian Church, Jersey Shore.

VETO MESSAGE .- We publish this week, the veto Message of Gov. Bigier, to which we invite the altention of jour readers. We are gratified at the assurance which Gov. B gives of that stem and nonest inflexibility of character which endeared the Jamented Snung to the people. We are certain he stands in the way of corrupt and special legislation, however much a democratic flou-e may be seduced from its daty and its principles: Let Gov. B tread firmly in the course he has marked out. and he will be sustailed by the people.

Fine ar Cuest Roun _On Friday evening the 5th inst the barn of Mr. Truman Baldwin, near Great Bend Depot, together with a large quantity of hay and grain was destroyed by fire. White the Agents were at the fire, twenty dollars were taken from the drawer in the Depot building At the same time a hores was stolen from the barn of Mr. John Gillespie, about a mile below the Depot -The whole is supposed to be the work of a confederated band of plunderers.

The past few days have brought the balmy breath of Spring, and with the snow which it has dissipated, and some min, the Susquehanna has filled its banks. A large quantity of lumber has passed this place on its way to market to remnnerate, we trust, the harty lumbermen for their toil and

The citizens of Elmira, N. Y., have organize ed a society for the detection of horse thieves. At a meeting for the purpose of organization, it was stated that more than one hundred horses had been stolen, during the past year, in Western New York, and very few of them recovered.

A Public Meeting was held in Northumber land Borough has week, which adopted resolutions nevertheless clear, that if unrestrained in its appliurging the speedy completion, by an appropriation from the Legislature, of the North Branch Canal.

BENJAMIN WELCH JR. who contested the Treasurship of the State of New York, with James M. Cork, has been successful, the Court deciding that he was from its too liberal uses. The most prominent that that he will stein as proposed or suk in the under-healthturlected. soil. This is no...

for ereig gardener at.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

Gentleval :- Boll No. 186 of the file of the lities of thepresentatives, unided " An Act to mive to certain school dis rate to authorize corporation to agle cribe to the speck of it e Onto and Pennsylva ma milroad company, and for other purposes," has most anxious and d liberate examination of its prorisions, I have conceived it to be my duly to return it to you with my objections.

The minth section of the bill proposes to au horize the "constituted authorities of any corperation within the Commonwealth, other than mun c pal corporations, to subscribe to the capital stock of the Ohio and Penn-ylvania railroad company, and to pay for the same in mon'y or olkerwise, as may be greed upon, by and with the authornies of said It may be somewhat difficult to define company. the extent of the power proposed to be conferred by the latter part of this section, or to decide how far it might release these corporations from the restrictions imposed by their original charters. I am of the opinion that whatever might have been the mention of the author of this broad and unguarded provision, that it would most certainly vest these corporations with the right to make payment in money, or in bonds and obligations in any form o size which the authorities of such corporations might deem proper; and thus the subscription, of one corporation to the stock of another might be paid. in conficates of stock of five, ten, twelve or fire dollars, or in bonds or other evidence of indebines of similar denomination, thereby creating a ficution capital, assumitating a virentating medium, and thus directly cont avening the principles laid down in my n essage in reference to the York and Hanover

be created of a less denomination than one hundred dollars. These considerations alone are sufficient to constrain me to vithhold my sanction Other principles embraced in this bill, and in others of a similar character, which have been presented for my approval, are suggestive of consider ations of a mist grave and important character

railroad company—that no certificate or loan should

which should in my opinion, command our serious attention. To those I desire briefly to allude The principle of allowing one corporation to sub scribe to the stock of another, is of modern origin but its practical application has been increasing, and the power under it extending to the sharming The first trace we find of this principle, i degree in the form of authority to specific objects. Next we find a few instances of the extension of it to the municipal authorities of certain small towns, for particular and very limited purposes. The first inportant exercise of the principle is found in the supplement to the law incorporating the Central railroad company. The law extended to certain municipal corporations the right to subscribe to the stock of said company, and limited such subscriptions to a maxium of five per cent, on the assessa ble property of -aid corporation, and define the mode of paymen. In this particular it is analagous in it a principle as therefore sanctioned. The sup plement to the set incorporating the Sumbury and Eue railroad company, recently adopted, authorizes municipal and other corporations to subscribe other capital stock of said company, and to pay in cash or in the bonds of said corporations, in sum of not less than one hundred dollars, being six per cent

interest, payable semi-annuly.

I sanctioned this latter bill with much refuctance I regarded the application of the principle as found in this bill, more extended and liberal than the safety and true interests of the people seemed to warrant. I regretted that the power to anti-cribe h d not been confined to certain municipal corporations, with restrictions on the amount to be subscribed, aid a provision inserted gnauling agains the sale of the bonds of the cities, bore wis and counties which may subscribe at an in a sous rate of discount should the necessities of the ratioal mpany at any time réquire such action

The great importance of the Sunbury and Erie railroad us a State enterprise— he peculiar and va ried interests involved in its construction—the I ras sentio and the State, as yet musided by our public improvements, to which it will afford the only avenue to market-the difficulties which manifest ly surmanded the laudable efforts which are now being made to secure the necessary capital to co a mence the work-all these considerations induced me to look with peculiar farm on this great enter gerous abuse.

It is now sought by the section under consideration, to go a step for her, and to an horize all banks, railroads and other corporations within this State, to subscribe to the capital stock of a corporation whose works are mainly located in another State. and make payment in any form the officers may

deem properly.

I would be understood as desiring to embarrass the access of any public project, by athering ten-acionsly to a too contracted policy, but experience has demonstrated that we cannot be don cautions in the creation of corporate powers. The most acceptable principle, in such legislation, is liable to abuse, and thus a project wise and proper in itselt, may be attained through the use of means calcu-Lucit to greatly tessen its legitimate blessing-Winlst therefore, subscriptions by municipal corperations may to some extent be allowable, we can readily imagine that this power might be so exercised as to do infinite harm to the people. The right to make such sub-crip ion, and pay in bonds without any conditions as to its extent, might thro " on the people represented by such municipal corporations, and most onerous burthens, without securing the construction of the improvements for which they

are taxed. The bonds of the corporations so subscribing might under a presseure of financial difficulties, be sold at a most ru nous sacrifide; and whilst the penple would be called upon to pay the in erest and principal of the face of such bonds, the amount realized to apply to their favorite project, might not reach fifty cents on the dollar. This power, to subscribe, never should be exercised by municipal corporations, unless, the interests of the people repre ented by such authority are directly and certainly identified with the project on which the money is o be expended. The operation may be equivable when applied to the people of a town or cly whose interests are indentical, but when applied to those of a county it may not be so. On the contrary. it may prove most unjust and oppressive, subjecting them to burthens in the shape of taxes for the cou struction of a public improvement from which they may never realize any benefit either direct; or, remote. The people in one section of the country may derive advantages from the construction of a lic improvement, while those of another section, equally taxed for the payment of the principal and

nterest of the debt so contracted may possibly realize no benefit at all. And in reference to all other corporations, such subscriptions should be clearly consistent with the purposes for which such corporation was originally created A sister, state; within whose, limits it is proposed to expend a portion of the proposed suberiptions, has had some experience on this subject the result of which is recorded in a constitutional prohibition of all such municipal-abscriptions, even fanthorized by a direct vote of the people. I have not learned what circumstances brought the State of Ohio to the adeption, in her lundamental law, of so wise a restriction on corporate action, but it is fair to conclude that the necessity for the adoption of

such restraint had been fully demonstrated. The inquiry now fairly presented, in view of all the consulerations connected with this subject, is, what policy shall we adopt for the future? It is to this point I desire to ask your attention. Assuming the principle, that one corporation may subscribe to the stock of another, under proper restrictions, it is cation and extension, most alarming evils may reall from the practice, and there will probably be no more proper occasions than the present for the Legislature to deserming upon sectain fixed and upyielding limits with which its exercises should be favette Contier save extensive arrangements are restrained. These can best be ascertained by an making for the accomplishment of the lear, and exemination of the evils that are likely to result from an acquaintaines with he gentleman, youther

राष्ट्रण कार्यसम्बद्धाः राजी धरः

various in their objects, powers, and purshits, located in all parts of the State, actuated mainly by the motive of private gain, may exemine aver the independence of the elective tranchise and the purify of legislation as well also, as their hereast abil

infinge indicatnal rights and to many the field of personal quierpries.

Second. The crea ion of fictitious capital, when allowed to pay such subscriptions by lumning their thereby starting an artificial and delusive enterprize well or culated to mislead the unwary, and to want in the most injuriou- consequences to the

people generally.

Thint,—I's tendency to a concentration of corpo rate power; thereby neutralizing many of the publie advantages which may re-ult from such grant. One corporation ereated for a specific purpose of oublic good, in rivalry with another, established for the purpose (by which rivalry the public are mainly benefited) may thus become assimilated in their interests and act the part of one grand, unchecked monopoly, and greatly lessen the public good secured in their original formation. An extenite exchange of stock, and bonds, and subscripions, must beget concert of setion and inverest be tween these institutions, which cannot fail to wor affails injury to the mass of the people.

If there is a possibility that ords of such magniude may flow from the unrestrained application of the principle referred to, it is our solemn duty to seek for a centedy in guards and restraints to be applied where this principle is sought for be allowed. This power, in my animon, should never be granted, even in & rentrieted furme except for the promotion of some great object of public good and resing importants, that cannot be reached by the

ordinary mode of individual enterprise. The corporations authorized to annacribe should be specifically named—the amount of subscription limited to a moderate per centage on the property of the corporation asking to subscribe-and in case. or me corporation arasing to represent the a clear, indentity of micrest between the corporation sale. scribing and the object to be promoted by suclimb scription, and the payments in all cases required to be made in cash and notin the bonds or the evidenes of indebtness of such corporations. I have satisfied my mind that the creation of bonds of this kind, to be handed over to a corporation to be con verted to their use, withou restriction ; as the rates they may command in market, is a most hazardous experiment and may be made the means of meat injury to a honest and could ing people; whilst on the other hand, the subscriptions to be paid in money will be much better calculated to advance the true interests of any great public entercrise, and be greatly relieved from the evil consequence to which have referred. Indeed, I can see no good reason why the bonds of a municipal corporation should be handed over to a railroad company at all. They annot be used in the construction of the work but must be reduced to cash. Nor can I see why the authorities of a municipal corporation may not have this effected as advantageously as the agents of an other corporation. I am confident that this policy. whilst it will not interfere with any of the advantages of such municipal subscriptions, may greatly lesson

the chances of injury to the people.

There are other features in the bill herewith returned to which I cannot give my sanction: The third section is in the following terms: "That School Directors of the borough of Bridgeport, in the county of Montgomery, be and are hereby authorized to borrow a sum of miney on School property, in said district." Pris section is greatly defective in its formation, not specifying the amount of money to be drawn, nor the the mode in which the school property shall be pledged, nor describing such property, nor defining the purpose for which the mout a torrowed shall be applied. The sention is not only deficient in form, but it contains a princ ple which to my mind is highly, objectionable proposes to pledge the ethori property for a debt of the school district, and thus render it liable to a indicial sale for such debt. This, it seems to me. hould not be allowed. The common school system, having for its object the education of your youth, and their preparation to discharge the high und savereign duries of American edizens, is a part of the most sacred and valuable machinery of oth government. It, in countries governed by power rather than by popular interligence, their ports, arsen 1. and other bulwarks of defence are exempted from indicial sale for delsa our echoni house being mainly the means of defence and security for our country, should be guarded with equal care.

As well might be sold the rolds and bridges to pay the court house, or county prison, for the debt of the commy, as the school house for the debt of the school

district. Nor is there any necessity for such security. The whole taxable property of the district is already pledged for its debte; and the Legislature may provide that the collection be contened in the same way as agains townships and counties, drany other official mode directed against the school taxes or the district. The fith section of the bill erects parts of Washingroli thwaring Books county, into a separate

school district, and the sixth section provides that the qualified voters of said discrict, so exected, shall be entitled to elect six directors annualty. This is an it novation on the general law providing for the election of two of the six directors yearly, in order to secure to the system at all times the advantage of experienced direc ors, and should not in my opin ion be sauctioned. There is really no necessity for s, ecual legislation on this subject, except to regulate new districts. The law of 1849, prepared after much expenses and great deliberation, is intended to establish an uniform system throughout the State All impossions on this uniformity must magnifix the difficulties of administing the system, and con-

sequently impair its efficiency.

The 14th section provides for the election of the section of the election of board of school directors for Oxford township, Phil adelphia county, to consist of three members, and also for a board of like number for the borough of Frankford, and declares that these boatds shall respectively have concurrent jurisdiction in both boough and township. It was probably the intention of the author of this section, that the six directors elected by the township and borough, should con stitute one board and have jurisdiction over both But the section before me does hat so provide. It presents the impracticable proposition of two unite pendent boards, each having perfect power to exer-

olse authority over the whole district.
There are other features to which there are n bjections, but I amobliged to return the whole bill. The circumstance strikingly illustrates the impro priety of connecting various, diversified and incongruous subjects in the same bill. And I must beg to be indulged in the rema k, dictated alone by a sense of duty, that I sincerely hope some remaily may be touch for this growing evil. The necessity for separating bills has been greatly increased by the law assessing an enrolment tax. Some of the bills contain a number of taxable provisions the law is not enrolled and published until the tax is paid a full—one party interested appears and makes his share of the payment-another declines to do so-confusion and difficulty ensue-which, in some instances during the present session has been cured by legi-lation, and thus the legislation of this year s rendered necessary to give effect to that of

former session. The whole practice under this system demonstrates its evil tendency. The statute book when published is an anomaly—embracing on the same he mest triffing local character.

The compilation of various subjects in the same bill, very trequently embarrasses the action of the legislator, and secures the success of a doubtful proposition which would fail if present on its own mer-WILLIAM BIGLER: its alone.

Executive Chamser, Harrisburg, March 1, 1882

A merchant in futtana offeis to make a be

Secretary and a second with the second

Pire The dangerous influence that the union Proceedings of the XXXIId Congress. Proceedings of the Penn's Legislature REATE Washington, March 12, 1852

Reare Washington places at a o'clock Mr Hantan Blade a menonal explanation. On the 18th Fetshary the committee on Commerce reported a fill relating to the botter sectifity of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in while or in passengers on vessels propelled in while or in passengers. by seam and subsequently several memorials and esolutions upon the subject of over entireled California versels were reterred to that Committee. He had on behalf of that Committee asked to be discharged had never been reported in the paper and the people and Legislature of Maine had been alarmed, believing, as they do, that the Committeo infelided to give the subject no altention at all He therefore thought it advisable to make this ex

The Private Calendar was then taken up, and 16 ills of no public interest whatever were ordered to be engrossed

The bill making an appropriation to complete the Cemetry near the City of Mexico was passed, The Senare softmined till Monday;

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ... Washingron, Friday, March 12, 1852.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the wate of the Union, and proceeded to consider the Senate resolution authorizing the continuance

of the work an the two wings of the Capitolical Mr. Baown (Miss.) made a party speech, taking a retrospect of the rise, progress, &c. of the South ein Rights movement which went down from the time the first Union Convention was held in Mis-

He then passed on to speak of Mississippi. His colleague (Mr Wilcox) had, in rather had taste, spoken of the Old Line Democrats as trying to sneak back into the Democratic pany. They were never out of the party; but Mr. Wilcox and his associstes put themselves outside the pale of the Democracy by joining the Uniou party, which being composed of men, of the Whig and Democratic parties, had no right to appoint Delegates to the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Wiscox (Miss) rose and said. I was in

ormed that I was to be denounced, this morning by my friend, for I had esteemed him as such, and he is such; but really the storm has passed. His missiles are weak, and have fallen harmless at my leet. My colleague says that a secession party in Mississippi existed in a chimera, and that there was no party of Secresion. I had thought that the gentleman had too high a regard for truth to make

a declaration so void of trith [Sensation]

Mr. Baowned desire mark my colleague he mean to say I have been guilty of a ful-sahond! the interference may be left in the minds of some

Mr Witcox-I have spoken boldly; my lan guage cannot be misunderstood on that point. Mr. Brown-Do you mean to say that what have stated is false? [Linking sternly at his col-

Mr Wilcox—If you mean to easy that there nobody in Misrissippi in favor of secession it

lalse. The last word was searcely intered before Brown drew off and planted a blow in Wilcox's face Wilcox remmed it and both elenched. In a moment the House and galleries we e thrown into the wildest alarm and confusion; these in the galleries stretching over to see the fight, while the members umped from their desks and flow to the scene of oulliet Several moments elapsed befor the bel legeronte were separated Brown with difficult was removed 20 feet from his autagonist. Wilcox ampett upon his desk crying "I can whip himet me do, " brat dishing his arms in the air

Cries of " where's the Sergeant-at-arms for " Stop the fighting !" " My God! has Wilcox got a knife!"

Ashmodred voices joined in the confusion, cal

ng for the Sergeant at arms, the officers &c. Several of the jages were knocked over gricement. The greatest alarm presaited During these proceedings the Speaker harried in d resumed the chair, knocking and demanding

Mr Bayta's voice was ' eard above the din, say ing. . I demand that the Sergeaut-at arms to take ines persons into curtody.

The Speaker continued knowking, saying in the ention until order is restored. | Knock, knock | He then tequested the Sergeant-at-Arms and other offic

cem to perform their duy. Mr. McLanánan. (Pa.)—Let the Chairman of the Comminee make his report. [Cries of "No," 4 go, 13 ander 1 The Speaker-The report will be received when

order is restored. He earnestly appealed to gentlenen to sake thisir seats Mr Richardson (Itt)-I was going to make that

equest.

Fire minutes or more elapsed, when amid comarative quiet the Chairman of the Committee is gried progress. Mr. CLINGMEN (N C) offered a Resolution to close the dehate in one hour after the House shall again go into Committe. A question of order arose

Mr. McMblink (Va) moved to lay the resolu on on the table but it e question was negative

Mr. Brown (Miss) asked the general consen of the House to make a personal explanation [Cries, agreed, agreed—ino body objects.]

Mr Brown then said : During the six years ave occupied a seat on this floor, I am not seusible of having violated decorum, or committed any breach on the rules of the House. I deeply and painfully regret that there should have been a necessenty for my diring so now. I shall not recur to the discumstances under which I was induced to perpetrate the set in the presence of the Housevhich I know was a breach of its roles—a violation of parliamentary decorum-and athing I would not have been guilly of, except under a very pressing and extraordinary necessity I apologize to the House sincerely, earnestly, from my heart | fapol ogies to the representatives of the people, and ex-press to them my deep and heariful regret that I ngaged in any transaction which by possibility can cast discredit on the Conneils of the Nation More than this I cannot say. The House, I trust, will receive the apolugy. I throw myself on the indulgence of the country and ask its pardon. I offer the guarantee which which a past life in the service of my country affords that a like occurrence will not again take place, unless under some other

very extraordinary and unusual provocation I am the last man to violate decorum in the smallest particular, much less violate it in so flagrant a nanner as to attract the attention of the House. Mr. Wilcox (Miss) said. n is a matter or regret that I rise so soon after having become identified with this body to make an apology for a breach of its rules. During the time I, ave been a member of this House. I have endeavored so far as in me lies, to discharge all the duties devolving upon me as a sepre-entative and to comply strictly and rigidly with the rules and regulations governing this House; that the quiet repose of this deliberative body has been disturbed, is to me a maner of heartfelt.sorrow | I tender the apology ; I mean what ! say as the language of my heart Lintended no dis

paragement to the Representatives of this Nation and enter my disclaimer to this effect. But as my honorable colleague alluded in liverily to the un pleasant difficulty, permit me to say I consider the offered, justified me in the wrong and outrage offered, justified me in the course I pursued. I have nothing further to say, except to claim the includence and forgiveness of you who are magnanimous and generous.
Bit Jonston (Ark)—I move that the gentle-

men be excused. Do, I understand they have been arrested by order of the House 1. The Speaker and the Sergeant-at-arms was call-ed, but there had been no arrests.

Mr. Johnson (Ark)- I withdraw the mo-

Several ineffectual motions were made to adjourn until Monday, and after much contasion, the with the firm conviction that it will do for their results agreed to, and the resolution as amond House adjourned till to morrow.

BENATE - Mr. Folkon read in place a bill to at the control of the Callendard Managers of the Callendard to sail the same. navigation to sail the same. of the Schuyskill davigation company was taken up, and peaced your 21, mays 8.
The bill for the better regulation and manage-

muet of the public works, coming up in order after some consideration it was last over for the pres-A voto message vas read:

The resolutions relative to the Woodworth Patnt was taken up and passed. Mr Myers moved that the senate take up the bill

antiorizing binks to issue notes of a denomination of one two and office dollars. The year and nays were called and the bill was taken up by the fol-Yna Gpermey; Hasler, Kinker, Knukel, Car. on, Barns, Corothers, McMutrie, Malone, Myers,

Robertson, Shimer, Fradey, Sliter, Walker, Spen NATS-Baily, Bickalew, Darlington, Evans, Pernon, Fulton, Handillon, Hoye, Jones, McCastill McFarland, Manhais, Mohlonberg, Packer, San-

The first section was negatived by the following ole. Yans Messis, Barnes, Carothers, Carson, Frai ley, Guerngey, Hamiton, Hadet, Kinger, Kunkel. McMurtic, Myers Robertson, Shiner, Shier, Wal-

NAYS-Messrs, Baily, Buckslew, Crabb, Date ker, Speaker. lingtion, Evans, Fernon, Forsyth, Fraily, History, Iones, McCaslin, McPartand, Malone, Muhlenberg, Matihias, Packer, Sanderson.

The 2d section was also negatived. YEAR-Messra Barnes Carothers, Hamin. Haalett, Konkel, Walker Speaker. Nava-Mesara Builey; Bockslew Curson, Crabb, Darlington, Krans, Fernon, Forsyth; Fraily, Fulton. Hamilton, Hego, Jones, Kinzer, McCaslin, McPar, land. McMurrie, Malone, Marthias, Muhlenberg, Myers, Packer, Robertson, Sanderson, Shirner, Sir-

Thursday, March 114

Senate -- Numerous politions were piesented in favor of a faw similar to the Maine liquo law, signed by about 30,001 persons of this Com-_onwealth.

A petition against the law was presented signed y 900 persons The bill vetoed by the Governor yesterday com-

ing up on final passage, was negatived, year 6. nays 21. Mr. Slifer then read in place a bill differing somewhat from the one wetoed, which was taken

Mr. Packer opposed it as containing provisions hat would cause its veto again. The bill passed Mr Maline moved a re-consideration of the

vote on he first section of the bill negatived yesterday authorizing Banks to issue notes of a denom ination of one, two and three dollars. The bill for the better regulation and manage ment of the public works, coming up on third read-

ing was passed by the following vote: YEAS - Mesers, Baily, Barnes, Carothers, Carson, Crabb, Dailington, Guernsey, Hamilton, Haslett, Kinzer, McMurtie, Malone, Matthias, Muhlenberg Myers, Robertson, Shimer, Sliter, Walker, Bies

NAY-Messs. Buckslew. Evans. Fernon, Foroth, Frailey, Fulton, Hamlin, Hoge, Jones, Mc-Caslin, McFarland, Packer, Sinderson,

Mr. Fraily moved that the bank bills on second reading be taken up, and that they be considered n nginerical order Mr. For-gill said he hoped the Senate would not

agree to it-bank bills ought to be taken up separaiety as other talls are. The year and mays were called and the mo o take them up was negatived as follows; YKA-Messrs, Crabb, Francy, Hamlin, Malone

Manhias, Shimer, Walker, Speaker. NAY-Messra Baily, Barnes, Buckarow Cirilhors, Carson, Dallington Evans, Fernon Foreyth. Fulton, Haslett, Hoge, Jones Kinzer, McCa-lin. McFarland McMorrie, Moldenberg, Myers, Packer, Robertson, Slifer, Sanderson. Adjourned.

Friday, March 12. SENATE -On motion the bill supplementary to

the act mearp traing the Presburg and Eric railroad endipany, was taken up and passed the subject was reterred, reported by resolution authorizing investigation into the alteged defales

The bill for the idimediate contiblation of the North Beatich canal came up in order. The question being on a motion to take up the bill in com-

mitte of the whole for special amendments. Mr. Kurkel moved the full be taken up in comnities at the schold for the purpose of getteral améndment'

Mr Saulerson hoped the senate would not ge ito committee of the whole-he wished to have he hill taken up and considered tailly. The hill ow wood in its proper form and in this form it should be passed

The motion to go into committe of the whole for espetal amendments was negatived-year 15 mays

Mr. Kunkel moved that the bill be presponed unif Filewlay, giving as a reason that it was then too late in the day to consides a bill of so much imposrance. The motion was under consideration when was amended by a motion to adjourn which was Almumed izreed to.

THE LATE STATE CONVENTION .- We see nothing if the proceedings of this body to approve sace the miningtion of Canal Commissioner and the action of the minorty of the Convention. The influence that controlled the action of the Convention appear to have had nothing in view but the so uling a delegallon to the Baltimore Convention with an especial reference to bargain and traffic. Even Mi Buchanan, for whose benefit ostensibly this was done, has not a reliable majority of the delegates In the delegation we recognise to no good menmen fully trustworthy and in whom the party has unlimited confidence, and the mystery to us is how they got there. As to the body of the delegation we say hands off

Without reference to those who seldom vote Democratic ticket, we would state that the delegate from the Bradford District never voted for a Demo crafte President-and the delegate from the Alle gheny District either voted for the free-soil candi late in '48 or did not vote at alf. But it is not neces sary to go mo details. They obtained these places by a violation of the n-ages of the Democratic oar ty. They never could have been elepted in the regular way. The conduct of the minority was above all praise. Dignified, firm, and standing by the established practices of the party, they indignantly refused to participate in the outrages perpe trated, but entered their solemn protest against then The delegates from this Congressional District have acted their part well. They have not only repre Presidency but they have reflected their grit and letermination in refusing to submit to a loul wrong -Huntingdon Globe

To any enquiring what they shall do for a ongh and cold, we would say, read the following certificate, which has been signed by one hundred of the first houses of danggists in this country, to lay b fore the public their estimate of a good medicine. They are all men of the first class and of the highest character, a hose experience and busi ners leads them to know, and this is their opinion;

"We the undersigned. Wholesale Druggists, having been long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Poctoral, hereby cecufy our belief that sit is the thetieve that they frinmphantly advocate the nation of Pouncy Ivania before the Convention nation of Pouncy Ivania before the Convention. plaints ever offered to the American people. And we would from our knowledge of its composition and extensive usefulness, contailly continend it to the filliced as worthy, their best confidence, and year 93, nays 27. The amendment as amende with the firm conviction that it will be form conviction to the conviction that it will be form conviction to the conviction that it will be form conviction to the conviction that it will be form conviction to the conviction to the conviction that it will be form conviction to the conviction to the conviction that it will be convicted to the conviction to the

Mr Hazas from the committe or and the piloting resolutions:

profited. That time Convention controlly app one and englished the great Democra is political principle embedded in the resolutions adopted by the law of National Democratic Conventions, held a law of National Democratic Conventions and the law of National Conventions and t Billiamer, in 1844 and 1848 and believe ther unit of the property of the prope spould now more than again thoughto the hint ples of its glorious foundatis as furnishing the nd surest guides and landmarks; and that an those of primary importance in the existing to non-gl public allains we may control by he see ; Sistes to the Federal Government under the gress of all doubtful, powers; a, societ regard the rights reserved in the States reservely lo the people ; an alsolute non-interference or

Congress to national objects plainly authorized e Consitutions Resolved That, the corner stones of the Dens crane party were securely an i deeply laid dura the reign of terror, " by the immortal patrious state-man, Jefferson and Madison, in the Virging and Kenincky resolutions, and in Mr Madison's most; and the whenever the government depart rom the spirit of these resolutions and this repr dangerous lissentions and onjurious consequents

to the person; an attention with the domestimal filling and substitution of a manufalling and a fight econous a

strict accountability in the expenditure of the page money drawn from the pockets of the people taxation conflicting the appropriations made

to the country were the result. Resolved, That the Democratic party is the mandal almon party of the whole country, and we recon mize no other. We reduce that the democratic other States, who disapproved the comprome measures of the last Congress, have for the saked the Union acquirescent in them as a final scale were of the vexed and da gerupa questions arising one domestic slavery; and that the Democratic part throughout all the States, are now renning in roll phalnax upon the principles that these mesons must said shall be majorained and executed at with the firm determination that the party shall a entored to its former ascendency and power in the

admini-tration of the Federal Gavernment. Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvan will maintain, with fidelity and energy, the land execution of the fugilive slave law and that en oledge ourselves to exert our best efforts to secure the speedy repeal of such portions of the State ob. elimotion law" as deny the use of our pals for the letention of fugitives from labor while awaring their trial, or in lary other manner meters wil the con-tinutional rights of citizens of our sister Sam

in reclaiming their property. Resolved, That the Democracy of the old Le. done Commonwealth having defented their chim to a Presidential randiciate to the appeal of herse ter States for mole than half a century, do nor, b an unprecedented majority, same-fly and men generally assert their strong and long delened on to the honor of furnishing a President for the Un in the person of their tellor conzen. James Biris nan. They have no second choice; and they fee. ly believe that, should be nomicated by the Dens

ratic National Convention, he will receive a

amphant, old-fashion Jackson majority in the kep

itone S ate:
Resolved. That we prese t James. Bacharan our candida e for the Pierndency, with the follow dence that the Democracy of one sister States if oncedetothe Keystone State of the nor to which st nas been so long bee en'i led. That the lamente condulate, is a sound statesman und zeal wie rocate of republican principles is not surpased-He is a consistent and union, timi-ing Demer an able defender of the J B . o a destine State rights, a foe to the unequisticitional decree centralization—the advocate of universal suffice the early tried and co-fidencal friend and and co-fidencal friend and f the anamaged acknown be leading and store ful opponent of dangerous mational mouned new politisation of governmentation of the supplier of the suppliers of the breath and promosely agriculture and commerce, of demestic manusc res and mechanics The service of Mr. Buchar in the cause of the party mill of the country, med corded in the hearts of the jer ple, and we want that with the executive branch in his bunds, equal jos we would be awaided of the great necession the colory, and our below

sion; and the daugers of intestine commotion. Resourd, That the delegaces elected by the Convention be and they are hereby insulated and for him from first to that, and to need a

and namerable means to seeme his nonrealist , Residved. That we congra ulate our tellor to zens u, on the successful termination of the la Ga ematerial contest ; the election of his Exch er Win Bigter, as he Chief Magistiae du language white the secured to the people of the et deshiered, horiest and economical admin- in of our government, a. d redeems our glomes! commonwealth from the disgrace which he ba brought then her by the late extravagant almosration, that for the personal and ontiting order d Gov Bigler to secure the precioency of himrane principles during the last canvass—labels quent and statesmen like discussion betweilere e of the great national issues, which make are contest memorable and critical for the count an't which confuced to the glorious result, the De macracy or Pennsylvania and of the United Saswe from a detroit graphed equally difficulty

be esumated or discharged Resulveils That all Guenneres that may exist he delegation at Baltimore, now selected shalls fined by a majority of the whote number there's sent and that the said delegation shall have a power and authors y among themselves in tends by whom and how their vote- shall be given into Conventimi 🕝

Resolved That the President and two fire for Presidents do nominate and appoint a same Committée, consistin g'of thirteen and that ist may admounted the appoint mours before or after actions name at of the Convention

Resolved. That the Democratic State Cent Committee shall require a pledge from each elect to vote for the candidates for President and In President of the United States, who may be not inated by the Baltimore Convention, and in cast the neglect or refusal of any elector so to do sist reasonable time, the State Central Committee ! and they are hereby empowered to substitute

Mr Reilly moved to amend the eighth reads tion by striking it out and inserting; that the De mocratic delegates elected by this Convention. and they are hereby instructed to vote in said ionalConvention, on the first and every subseque vote for the Hon. James Buchanan until he is not

nated of the Convention adjourn Mesers. Reilly and Stiles supported the ames ment, and Mr. Hogus opposed it.
Mr. Hust moved to strike out the amendates and insert—to that this Convention have full out.

dence in the integrif that talents of the delegat sented the preference of their constituens for the just selected to the Baltimore Convention, and st believe that they will triumphantly advocate in nomination of Penn'a before that Convention Mr. Hirst supported this amendment in a before

Mr. Reilly then whitdrew his amendment Mr Sides then moved to amend the eighth re-ligion as follows; that the delegates for the ate to the National Convention, be and they at hereby instructed to vote lot no man in said Con vention builth favorite son of Penn-ylvania

Hon. James Buchanan " Mr. Hirst then moved to amend by stoking of and inserting "that this Co: venton has ful cub dence in the integrity and talents of the delegate inst solvered to the Baltimore Convention, and telieve that they frinmphantly advocate the page

After a few remarks from Mr Reilly White Mr Hirst moved the previous question, which ज्या क्यांक moved the previous question ordered