

Democratic State Convention.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, MARCH 8, 1854.

The members of the Democratic State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and were called to order by W. L. HIRST, Chairman of the State Central Committee, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Messrs. PETERSEN, DE FRANCE and LYMAN CHRISTIE were nominated and chosen as Secretaries.

When the list of delegates were called over, it was ascertained that every district in the State was represented.

Mr. McKee appeared to contest the seat of Mr. Manly, from the senatorial district composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware.

A motion was made that Mr. Manly be admitted as a delegate from this district.

A motion was made to amend, by substituting the name of Mr. McKee.

The contestants were heard, each man making a statement.

The question was taken on the amendment, admitted Mr. McKee; and it was not agreed to.

Mr. Manly was then admitted.

Mr. Gilles moved that a committee of the senatorial delegates be appointed for the purpose of nominating permanent officers for the Convention.

The motion was amended, so as to give the delegation from each district the power of choosing a member of the committee, and the full following members were chosen to compose said committee:

Messrs. Wm. K. King, Henry Conroy, E. G. Webb, Samuel G. King, Joseph Deal, Charles H. Webb, Charles D. Manly, Charles Hunt, Henry Trosell, Geo. Sanderson, A. R. Bonham, J. P. Patterson, Joseph F. Newhard, Wm. F. Ward, John S. Rowe, Dr. John A. Wm. F. Ward, John A. Gamble, Jesse Crawford, Samuel P. Collins, John Brubbin, James L. Gillis, John W. Shugart, W. M. Barron, Joseph P. Patterson, J. C. Dunn, J. C. Stewart, A. Jackson, A. H. Coffroth, J. E. Bonham, E. G. Morgan, J. W. F. Kay, A. M. Kinney, Wm. T. Hirst, Mr. Chase moved that a committee be appointed from the several districts, for the purpose of drafting resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

Mr. Hamlin moved that the consideration of the resolutions be postponed until the final organization of the Convention; which was agreed to.

The Convention took a recess until twenty minutes past 12 o'clock.

When the Convention re-assembled, Mr. John A. Gamble from the committee on officers, made the following report:

PETER C. SHANNON.

VICE PRESIDENT.

William I. Hirst, Hugh Mooney, Albert B. Ash, Andrew Noble, James F. Nicholas, John Smith, Edward J. Luman, Daniel B. Kay, Levi Sasser, Jacob L. Gross, Jacob Donahue, Andrew Patterson, Henry C. Longnecker, J. H. Walker, Joel B. Danner, Daniel Motter, B. R. Petriken, Henry Oriskany, Jas. W. Rhoads, H. L. Scott, Timothy J. Y. James, Jno. R. Braxley, David Tidball, Mathew Harrison, James Salisbury, Lewis Roberts, Jno. P. Reed, Wm. T. Alexander, Philip Hiltzsch, Robert F. Thompson, Benjamin Christ, and Mathew Shield.

SECRETARIES.

Robert W. Jones, Wm. S. Amweg, D. R. Williams, Jno. S. Rhoads, John Brubbin, Alex. M'Kinney, David H. Baker, W. P. Laird, Charles Harmer, Jesse Patterson, and Stephen Taylor.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The President was conducted to the chair, and addressed the Convention in an appropriate manner.

On motion of Mr. Gilles, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Chase, the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on resolutions.

Mr. Reed moved to amend, by giving the President the power of appointing one from each Senatorial district, to compose the committee.

Mr. Gilles moved to amend the amendment, by making the committee consist of nine members, to be appointed by the chair.

The amendment to the amendment was not agreed to.

The amendment to the resolution was then adopted.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 2 o'clock.

The President announced that nominations for Governor were in order, by calling the names of the candidates.

Mr. W. L. Hirst moved that William Bigler be nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Alexander M'Kinney objected; when Mr. Hirst nominated Wm. Bigler.

Mr. M'Kinney "Thos. S. Bell.

A ballot was then had with the following result, viz:

Messrs. Ahl, Alexander, Amweg, Ashton, Badger, Baker, Barr, Barron, Bonham, Boughner, Braxley, Green, Brubbin, Broadbent, Brodie, Byrly, Carr, Carter, Chase, Christ, Coffroth, Coll, Conroy, Crawford, Criley, Daniel, Deal, De France, Dick, Donahue, Dougherty, Dunn, Eddred, Elliott, Gamble, Gilles, Gillis, Gilmore, Grider, Gross, Hamlin, Harrison, Harmer, Holt, Humphill, Hiltzsch, C. Hirst, W. L. Hirst, King, Kautz, Kautz, Laird, Laughlin, Luman, Linn, Lippencott, M' Coy, M'Farlane, M'Gill, Manly, Manly, Maxwell, McMan, Mooney, C. S. Moore, Noble, Oriskany, Parker, D. A. Patterson, J. P. Patterson, Jesse Patterson, Pauly, B. R. Petriken, J. M. B. Petriken, Pettit, Plummer, Pritchard, Putnam, Raker, Reed, Reid, Rhoads, Roach, Roberts, Ross, Rowe, Salisbury, Sanderson, Sasser, Schell, Schoonover, Scott, Seiler, Shannon, Sherwood, Shugart, Shugart, J. C. Stewart, Geo. Stewart, Taylor, Thompson, Trosell, Tidball, Walton, Warman, Webb, Whallon, Williams, Wilson, Wood, Workinger, Wright, Yost and Young—128, voted for WILLIAM BIGLER.

Messrs. Cook, Longnecker, M'Kinney, Nathan and Shields—5, voted for THOMAS S. BELL.

William Bigler, being received a majority of votes, was declared the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor.

A motion was then made, that the nomination be declared unanimous; which was not agreed to.

Mr. M'Kinney, of Westminster, voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black was proclaimed, as the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioners, as follows:

Henry S. Mott, Chester Thomas, David Fawcett, George Scott, Daniel E. Phelps, David Beck, Daniel L. Seward, David Lewis, Jacob Erdman, Joseph Edwards.

Wm. Fry.

The names of David Fawcett and Chester Thomas were withdrawn before a vote was taken.

The Convention then proceeded to vote, as follows:

Messrs. Ahl, Amweg, Ashton, Badger, Baker, Barr, Boughner, Brodie, Byrly, Conroy, Danner, Deal, Donahue, Douglas, Eddred, Grider, Gross, Holt, Harmer, Hays, Hiltzsch, C. Hirst, W. L. Hirst, Innis, Kautz, King, Kautz, M' Coy, M'Phail, Mooney, Motter, Nead, Nicholas, Noble, Jos. P. Patterson, B. R. Petriken, Pettit, Plummer, Pritchard, Raker, Reid, Rhoads, Roach, Roberts, Schell, Schoonover, Taylor, Thompson, Tidball, Walton, Warman, Webb, Whallon, Wilson, Wood, Workinger, Wright, Yost and Young—20, voted for Geo. Scott.

Messrs. Bonham, Dick, Gillis, Hamlin, Jackson, James Linn, Mauser, Reed, Roberts, Sherwood,

Shields, Stuart and Smith—14, voted for DANIEL S. SHERWOOD.

Messrs. Brodie, Carroll, Humphill, Hunter, Kerr, Kitz, Land, Morgan, Neishart, Dr. A. Patterson, Jesse Patterson, Pauly, Seiler and Shimer—14, voted for Wm. Fry.

Messrs. Barron, Coffroth, Cook, Crawford, De France, Gamble, Jera, Jones, Kautz, M'Kinney, Parker and J. M. B. Petriken—12, voted for J. B. BERT.

Messrs. Brady, Dunn, H. Gibson, Salisbury, Shannon, J. C. Stewart, W. M. Stewart and Williams—5, voted for J. B. BERT.

Messrs. Longnecker, Ross, Sasser and Trosell—4, voted for JACOB EDWARDS.

Messrs. Hartsell, Longnecker, Ross, Sasser and Trosell—5, voted for JACOB EDWARDS.

Messrs. Criley, Gillis, Luman and Manly—4, voted for JACOB EDWARDS.

No candidate having received a majority of all the votes, there was therefore no nomination.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to a second vote, as follows:

Messrs. Ahl, Alexander, Amweg, Ashton, Badger, Baker, Barr, Brady, Barron, Boughner, Boughner, Boughner, Brodie, Byrly, Conroy, Crawford, Deal, Donahue, Dougherty, Dunn, Eddred, Elliott, Grider, Gross, Harrison, Hartsell, Harmer, Hays, Holt, Humphill, Hiltzsch, C. Hirst, W. L. Hirst, Innis, Jones, Kautz, King, Kerr, Laird, Laughlin, Lippencott, M' Coy, M'Kinney, M'Phail, Mooney, Morgan, Motter, Nead, Nicholas, Noble, Oriskany, Parker, Jos. P. Patterson, Jesse Patterson, Pauly, B. R. Petriken, Pettit, Plummer, Pritchard, Raker, Reid, Rhoads, Roach, Rowe, Salisbury, Sanderson, Schell, Schoonover, Shannon, J. C. Stewart, W. L. Stewart, Taylor, Thompson, Tidball, Walton, Warman, Webb, Whallon, Williams, Wilson and Wood—83, voted for HENRY S. MOTT.

Messrs. Brisbin, Brodie, Chase, Christ, Collins, Gillis, Gilmore, Hunter, Kitz, Linn, M'Farlane, Manly, Maxwell, J. M. B. Petriken, Putnam, J. W. Rhoads, Scott, Workinger, Wright, Yost and Young—20, voted for Geo. Scott.

Messrs. Bonham, Cook, Dick, Gamble, Gillis, Hamlin, Jera, Jackson, James, Luman, Linn, Mauser, P. Rhoads, Roberts, Sherwood, Shields, Shugart and Smith—18, voted for D. S. SHERWOOD.

Messrs. Carroll, De France, Neishart, Dr. Andrew Patterson, Seiler and Shimer—6, voted for Wm. Fry.

HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike county, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated.

A motion was made by Mr. Henry Sherwood, of Fiske, that the nomination be unanimous; which was not agreed to, several delegates voting in the negative.

The President then announced the following committee on resolutions:

17th district—E. B. Chase, Chairman.

1. W. L. Hirst, 13. E. B. Bonham, Daniel Barr, 14. J. M. B. Petriken, 2. Jos. Deal, 15. James Carroll, S. G. King, 16. James Maxwell, Jos. Lippencott, 17. James L. Gillis, 3. Michael Hartsell, 18. R. M. De France, 4. Jno. Gillis, 19. Murray Whallon, 5. Samuel L. Young, 20. David Tidball, 6. Thos. Ross, 21. John C. Dunn, 7. Wm. T. M'Phail, 22. Lewis Roberts, H. R. Boughner, 23. Wm. P. Schell, Dr. S. Seiler, 24. Jonathan Grider, 8. S. C. Shimer, 25. Jonathan Grider, 9. B. Schoonover, 26. C. C. Humphill, 10. Jno. Rowe, 27. Wm. A. Cook, 11. Daniel Motter, 28. B. Reilly.

The Convention then took a recess for one hour.

When the Convention re-assembled, a motion was made to adjourn to 7 o'clock; which was not agreed to.

On motion, the officers of the Convention were appointed a committee to inform the persons nominated of their nomination.

On motion of Mr. A. H. Coffroth, it was ordered that the President appoint a State Central Committee.

On motion, Messrs. Jones, Gamble and M'Kinney were appointed a committee to wait upon the committee on resolutions, and ascertain at what time they would be ready to report.

After some time, the committee returned, and reported that the committee on resolutions would be ready to report in ten minutes.

At the expiration of twenty minutes, the committee on resolutions returned, and made the following report, through their chairman, Mr. Chase:

Resolved, That the selection of WILLIAM BIGLER by the voice of this Convention, as the standard-bearer of the Democracy in the next General election, is not only in accordance with the well-established usages of the party, but a well-merited tribute to his eminent worth, integrity and ability.

His entire administration has been characterized by an unselfish devotion to the best interests of the people. The Democracy will hail his re-nomination with delight, and will rally the action of this Convention by his triumphant election.

Resolved, That the last annual message of Gov. Bigler, is a public document of unusual strength and ability, exhibiting, with the greatest candor and fidelity, the actual financial condition of the Commonwealth. In this frank and manly exhibit, we have assurance that the public interests of the people are entrusted to a safe and competent Executive.

Resolved, That whilst there is so much in the message of Gov. Bigler to excite our admiration and pride for the exalted wealth of the State and the high degree of prosperity enjoyed by the people, we should not be insensible to the importance of a rigid economy in every department of the government.

It is in this that we have the assurance that the public treasury is not misapplied, and a just foundation for the confidence that public engagements will be cheerfully met by the people.

Resolved, That upon the subject of the currency, the views of Gov. Bigler are perfectly sound and democratic. That whilst it has never been the aim or intention of the Democratic party to "uproot entirely" the system of banking we have, it is not our true policy to restrain the aggregate amount of capital invested in banking to the demands of a healthy trade and the actual business wants of the community, and not run the risk of great commercial embarrassment and distress by an undue expansion of paper circulation. Old and solvent banks should be re-chartered with great caution, and only after a most thorough examination of their condition—whilst new ones should only be established when absolutely necessary, and demanded by the exigencies of trade.

Resolved, That the evils of omnibus and special legislation have become intolerable, and the forms especially calculated to produce incalculable mischief and injury to the public. We therefore heartily commend and approve the position assumed by Governor Bigler, against this species of legislation.

Resolved, That in the adjustment of the difficulties at Erie, and with the Franklin Canal Company, Governor Bigler displayed great skill, prudence and ability; and he is justly entitled to the praise of all for his conduct throughout the entire controversy.

Resolved, That this Convention presents with entire confidence, the name of JEREMIAH S. BLACK, as the candidate of the Democratic party for Judge of the Supreme Court. The high character and distinguished ability of Judge Black are well known to every citizen of the Commonwealth. The time he has devoted to this Convention, and the time he has already occupied that eminent position, has been sufficient to leave the impress of a great mind upon the jurisprudence of the country, and he has shown himself a worthy successor of the strong minds who filled the bench before him.

Resolved, That in the selection of HENRY S. MOTT, as our candidate for Canal Commissioner, we believe the Democracy are peculiarly fortunate in recognizing in him, as we do, a man of the strictest integrity, great personal popularity, and eminently qualified to fill the responsible office for which he is nominated.

Resolved, That the election of PETERSEN DE FRANCE to the Presidency, was a triumphant vindication of the attachment of the Democratic party to the Constitution and the Union; and that for his administration has displayed great ability, benevolence, judiciousness and consistency with the principles upon

which he was elected, and the doctrines contained in his inaugural address.

Resolved, That the public services of the Hon. JAMES CARROLL, and the ability, fidelity and integrity with which he has discharged the duties of Postmaster General, entitle him to the thanks of the people of the United States, and that he possesses the confidence and merita the support of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

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

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania are in favor of a liberal disposition of the public lands by the general government, and of the principles of a well-developed Homestead Law, which would encourage agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every free white male citizen of the United States, who is the head of a family, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for a certain specific period.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania adhere with unshaken fidelity, to the Constitution and Union of the States—and relies on the compromise of 1850 as the final adjustment of the vexed and dangerous question which then agitated the country, and menaced the existence of the Union.

Upon this rational principle, Gov. Bigler entered upon the contest of 1851, with a distinct avowal of his adherence, was triumphantly elected. Adherence to these provisions was adopted in 1853, as a distinctive feature in the national platform, and President Pierce was elected by an unparalleled majority, thus manifesting the popular assent to the terms and conditions of the compromise. Regarding it, as we do, as a solemn and deliberate settlement of controversy, consecrated by the efforts and energies of the ablest and best men of the country, and the time of its adoption, and since, twice ratified by the people of this State, we therefore ratify and adopt the principles laid down in the Baltimore platform of 1853.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, as an amendment to those reported by the committee, and which the Chair referred to put to the Convention:

Resolved, That the bill introduced by Senator Douglas, in the Senate of the United States, known as the Nebraska and Kansas bill, embodies the true principles of democracy as expressed in the compromise measures of 1850, and the Baltimore platform of 1853, and is therefore to be approved and support of the Democracy of the Union.

Resolved, That this Convention, composed of delegates representing the Democracy of Pennsylvania, endorse the Douglas bill, and assure the Democratic members of the National House of Representatives from this State, that the measure meets the approbation and hearty concurrence of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

A CANAL WITHOUT WATER.—The Junction Canal connecting the Pennsylvania Canal with the Chesapeake Canal at Elmira, is approaching completion. To make the connection it will require the application of the waste water of the Chesapeake Canal sufficient to supply a level of about two miles of the Junction Canal. Strange as it may appear, a portion of the Elmira people are circulating a rumor, and are endeavoring to prevent the completion, by the use of the waste water, that we can use it, to this opposition arises from the fact that the canal has not been located and built through the right of the village to suit the views of these gentlemen. Those who contributed the greater share of means to secure to Elmira this invaluable work, having no control, and it is they thought most advisable. We regret that there should have been any difficulty among the citizens of Elmira in relation to a work in which they are all deeply interested, and that any should permit their feelings of rivalry to carry them so far as to attempt to render useless an improvement which is calculated to greatly advance the prosperity of the village and the welfare of the State. We don't apprehend that there will be much difficulty about the canal, obtaining the water required for their canal, as our State officers must fully appreciate the importance of this connecting link to our state improvements, and they will not be likely to lose sight of the interests of the state in a local squabble in this matter, and have only allowed to be because they regretted to see obstacles thrown in the way of an improvement which we have for years longed to see consummated. It is now nearly finished, and it cannot very well be "run without water" when it is finished. We say let them have it; and perhaps the canal will be completed in operation, the discontents may be banished, and their end of the town will reap its full share of the benefits of the improvement.—Balt. Argus.

JUSTICE DONE AT LAST.—The Hon. Thos. W. Dorr, of Rhode Island, has been restored to his rights as a freeman by the legislature of the State. The act depriving him of those rights was the most high-handed outrage ever perpetrated by a political party in this country. Mr. Dorr had been elected Governor of the State by the people, who rightfully considered the old monarchical charter denigrating their rights. For daring to comply with the wishes of the people, the whig party of that State tried Governor Dorr for treason, deprived him of his rights as a citizen, and imprisoned him as felon. Well might the parties who did this act be styled Algerines. The might might have suited the atmosphere of Algeria, but not at all with all the principles and feelings of this country. We rejoice that the disgrace has been wiped off our country's escutcheon, and the rights of the people and their champion have been at last vindicated.—Balt. Argus.

CUSTOM HOUSE ROBBER.—On Friday night, at Pittsburgh, about 7 o'clock, John Hastings, Collector of the Port, was knocked down in Allegheny, and robbed of \$250, a gold watch, and the keys of the Custom-house and the safe. The robbers then entered the Custom-house and stole a bag containing \$10,000 in \$20 gold pieces. Mr. Hastings is in a precarious condition.

SEVERE SENTENCE.—R. A. Smith, local baggage-master on the New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was last week convicted in the U. S. Court (having pleaded guilty) of robbing the mail under his charge, and sentenced to the State Prison for twenty-seven years.

The National Era, speaking of Greenough's statue of Washington, at the Capitol, says that the statue has at some time been injured, we know not how. It is in a sitting posture, and in the extended left hand holds a sword. The belt, from this sword, descending to the thigh, affords a prop to support the arm; but it has been broken, and a piece of wood has been substituted. What has become of the fragment? How has the statue been mutilated?

The colossal statue of Jefferson, of the model of which Hiram Powers is the author, was cast on the 23rd of January, at Munich. It is 13 feet high, weighs ten tons, and is one of the five statues which will surround the equester statue of Washington, at Richmond, which is twenty-two feet in height. Mr. Powers was present at the casting.

The Mobile Register of the 3d instant learns that Gen. Thomas D. King, elder brother of late Vice-President, died at Tuscaloosa, on the 24th ult.

George W. Wales, late free-soil member of Congress, was stabbed in the throat at Centerville, Indiana, in a rencontre with Michael Wilson.

The Washington Star says: We learn from a party cognizant of the Filmore administration against the Gardner fraud, that it was through Mr. Filmore's was enabled to initiate the measure which bid fair, eventually, to recover a considerable portion of the money for the treasury.



Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, March 18, 1854.

Terms of the Reporter.

\$2.50 per annum in advance. The year 25 cents will be deducted. No paper sent outside of the State without postage. Advertisements, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the first week, and 25 cents for each subsequent week. Office at the Union Block, N. E. corner of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between corner Adams and Steel law offices.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD CO.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMERSET CO.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, HENRY S. MOTT, OF PIKE COUNTY.

The Democratic State Convention.

The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 8th inst., will be found in another column. The re-nomination of Governor Wm. BIGLER as a candidate for re-election to the office he has so ably filled was a settled and well ascertained fact some time since.

The re-nomination of Hon. J. S. BLACK, for the Supreme Bench, by acclamation, was due to his profound ability as a jurist. For Canal Commissioner, HENRY S. MOTT was nominated, on the second ballot, by a vote which is the best evidence of his fitness for the office for which he is a candidate, and of the estimation in which he is held throughout the State.

The resolutions were reported through our friend CHASE, and it strikes us as comprehensive enough to suit any body. The complimentary resolutions to BIGLER, BLACK, MOTT and CARROLL, were deserved and to be expected; but while endorsing and applauding the administration of Gen. PIERCE, how in conscience, can the friends of that Administration rate that the course pursued by Hon. R. BROODER entitles him to the support of the Democratic party! Is this meant covertly to say that Mr. B. has been right and the Administration wrong—for nothing is better understood at Washington and Harrisburg, than his sympathies are not with the Administration. Does it mean to endorse his vote BEVERLY TUCKER as printer, and his coalition with Whig and "abolition caterers" to effect that result, striking the heaviest blow that has been dealt against the administration of Gen. Pierce?

Is all this meant to be endorsed, and do you call this backing your friends? We pause for a reply.

We had supposed also that we had seen the last declaration of the finality of the compromise of 1850. This has been repeatedly proclaimed in Congress and in State and National Conventions, and yet nothing is more certain than that the "vexed and dangerous question" is now agitating the country and "menacing the existence of the Union," in a degree never before experienced. If the Democracy of Pennsylvania "regard it as a solemn and deliberate settlement of controversy," why did they not rebuke the ambitious promptings which have entailed the flame of sectional agitation; which in violation of the most solemn declarations of the Baltimore platform, again brings the slavery question before the country, by an attempt to violate national compacts, to infringe upon the obligations one section is under to the other, in defiance of good faith, and the understanding entered into thirty years ago.

If the last resolution means anything—it is not senseless twaddle—it is not historically incorrect, and out of time and, state—it means to convey a rebuke to the authors of the Nebraska outrage, and intends to denounce those who are now disregarding the "finality," and violating the Baltimore platform and endangering the existence of the Union! This presumption is sustained by the fact that the Convention virtually expressed their disapprobation of Douglas' Nebraska bill, by refusing to endorse it—and negatived, by the resolution approving the course of BROODER, who has stopped at nothing demanded by the South, even to disenfranchising foreigners who may settle in the Territories. We are still in perplexity and doubt.

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 shrink 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 the 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.

We learn also that several prominent Democrats from Washington and Philadelphia attended the meeting of the State Convention to urge the passage of these "strangled" resolutions. They must have been influenced by other motives than the success of the Democracy in the coming election. An endorsement of the Nebraska bill of Douglas, by the Convention, would have ensured our certain defeat, as certainly as the second Tuesday of next October arrives. There is yet virtue enough left in the Democratic party to prevent its being entirely sectionalized.—There are enough members of that party, determined that it shall not become a debased

and servile ally of slavery propagandism, to prevent it, and they will do it! Common sense has it, that Mr. BIGLER was opposed to the expression in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and we can readily believe it—because he cannot look for votes beyond the bounds of the Commonwealth; while its advocates expect their rewards in the hands of the South.

Since the above was written, we have received the Democratic Union—an editorial from which we publish in another column.

TAOULE WITH CUBA.—The detention of the Black Warrior at Havana is likely to lead to trouble. She had cleared from Mobile for New York, with a cargo of cotton and other freight, and in accordance with custom this freight was not on the manifest exhibited at the Havana Custom House, it being understood that that form was not necessary for goods in transit. She had no freight for Havana, and was entered "en ballast," according to a form said to have been presented by the Captain of the Port on the occasion of the ship's first visit to August, 1853. To the surprise of the officers the revenue authorities on this occasion declared the manifest fraudulent, seized the ship, declared her cargo confiscated, and at the last dates it was in course of discharge by the Spanish officers. On the eve of a general European war, in which Spain may become involved and which will deprive her of all valuable assistance in this hemisphere from her allies, it is imprudent, to say the least, to violate established customs, to offend the United States and to exasperate those Cubans who already sympathize with the American people. Our government will, undoubtedly, demand an immediate explanation and redress, and we should not be surprised if the consequences should prove serious.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.—A large anti-Nebraska meeting was held in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last, Mayor GLISP presiding. Speeches were delivered by Judge KELLY, General HUMBLE and others.

Mayor GLISP was assisted by upwards of one hundred Vice Presidents from all parties, selected as active and distinguished citizens favorable to the Compromise of 1850.

Judge KELLY read the resolutions in the absence of JOHN M. READ, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, who was detained in New-York by the sickness of a relative. The resolutions declare the Missouri Compromise a sacred compact between the North and South, and deprecate the passage of the Nebraska bill as a violation thereof, and authorize the appointment of a Committee to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania representing the sentiments of the Commonwealth on the subject.

The resolutions were advocated by Judge KELLY, in an impressive speech. A German translation was read by Dr. SEIDERSTICKER, the German patriot. EDWARD JOY MOORE, late U. S. Charge at Naples, delivered a long and eloquent speech, exciting much applause. CHAS. GORR followed, in German, and was received with great cheering by his countrymen.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF DR. GARDNER.—The inquest as to the cause of Dr. Gardner's death was concluded on Friday morning, March 10. Drs. Broad and Steiner, who made a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach, testified to finding strychnine and bromine, in quantities more than sufficient to destroy life. Pieces of paper were also found in the stomach, which had been used as inclosures for the poison, and prevented its immediate action. The powder found in the pocket of the deceased was declared to be strychnine and bromine, and the paper containing it was much worn from being carried long in the pocket. The jury rendered the following verdict:

"From the evidence before us, we are of opinion that he came to his death from strychnine and bromine voluntarily taken after his conviction and sentence."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE N. Y. AND ERIE R. R.—On Thursday night, between nine and ten o'clock, a collision occurred on the New York and Erie Railroad, near Suffern depot, with a milk train, by which Patrick Tenny, of Jersey City, was killed. The deceased leaves a wife and child. He was a milk agent, receiving the milk-cans at different stations, and acted as brakeman upon the train. He was 32 years of age. Dennis Murphy, also of Jersey city, was seriously injured, and several others were slightly bruised.

THE STATE CANAL OPENED.—The main line of the State Canal between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, was opened at Pittsburgh on Wednesday. The filling was completed by Friday, and on Saturday boats were to be cleared at Pittsburgh, laden for Philadelphia and Baltimore. This will give an additional spur to the already active trade.—The rush of flour upon the transporters at Pittsburgh has been so great, that they found it necessary to put up the rate of canal freight ten cents per barrel. The rate on flour now current is ninety cents per barrel from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and one dollar and ten cents to New-York.

WE have received an interesting and