that "the Venango Road forms part of an almost direct line as well to Cleveland as to the far West," will not the Venango Company graduate their charges to make Cleveland practically the lakeport minus of the Sunbury and Erie Road, in lieu of Erie city? The Lake trade, which, according to representations made heretofore, is to come to Philadelphia over the Sunbury and Erie Road, will of course have to be gathered from points west of Erie city and chiefly beyond Cleveland. Such being the fact, will not the Venango Company *strive to intercept* at Cleveland the Lake trade destined for Philadelphia *over the Sunbury* and Erie Road, and pass it on direct over their own line to Ridgway, and thence over the Sunbury and Erie road, and there take the Sunbury and Erie cars?

From Cleveland to Ridgway, via Erie city, two gauges and one transhipment, 202 miles; from Cleveland to Ridgway, one gauge and no transhipment, 190 miles; difference in favor of Venango route, exclusive of transhipment avoided, 12 miles. It would seem, indeed, as if Erie city is in danger of becoming a secondary point to Lake purposes in the Sunbury and Venango scheme, or at any rate, that the *first* route to be opened from Erie city to Philadelphia is to be by the way of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and the cut-off lines in progress of construction by its connexions. Mr. Fallon should cast away his sling and pebbles, lest he may have to keep a glazier about his own premises. The Venango and the Sunbury and Erie roads, as well as the North Pennsylvania road are yet unfinished. And if, instead of volunteering prescriptions for the latter, the friends of the Sunbury and Venango twain would mould into an unequivocal Philadelphia road the Catawissa link in the Sunbury and Erie route, and thus bring the Sunbury and Erie line under one management, as far east as the Little Schuylkill road, which is a Philadelphia work, or continue it on east and connect with the North Pennsylvania road, which is another Philadelphia work, they would re-establish the supremacy of Philadelphia tendencies in the Sunbury and Erie enterprise, and place it in a position to win to it a larger share of confidence and support in this community, than they will ever be able to concentrate by hostile proceedings against a road running North, and nowhere interfering with them. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized corporations out of the State to subscribe to the stock of corporations within the State. Suppose, then, a law were passed authorizing corporations in Ohio and New Jersey to subscribe to the stock of the several companies comprising the "air line" from New-York to the West; or suppose that individuals now having the right to subscribe, would do so, on condition that if a certain sum were raised by subscription the necessary legislation would then be asked for to consolidate or authorize the consolidation of the New Jersey Central, the Lehigh Valley, the Catawissa, the Sunbury and Erie, the latter to terminate at Ridgway and the Venango roads into one company.

Such a scheme might at once command bidders for its stock in New-York city; and there are some who, so long as the eastern connexion of the Sunbury and Erie road is not, in their judgment, positively Philadelphian, in its ownship and tendencies are not sure that a grand consolidation from New-York to Ohio may not some day be accomplished.

Here is a more legitimate field for Mr Fallon's efforts, and it is hoped he may so direct them as to be enabled to keep the Sunbury and Erie road in the attitude of a road from Philadelphia to Lake Erie, and not permit its fusion into a link in a road from New York to the West.

The New-York connexions of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, will be cared for in a manner which need not put his Philadelphia feelings on edge, and which will not require the aid of his personal services, at the sacrifice of duties due to other projects more firmly rooted in his affections.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS S FERNON.

EXCLUDING FREE LABOR FROM THE TERRITORIES.—The practical consequencies which are morally certain to result from the passage of Douglas' bill—if, unfortunately, that bill shall become a law—should not, for a moment, be lost sight of. Let it be steadily borne in mind, that to admit slavery into Kansas and Nebraska is, in effect, to exclude free labor. The two can not, by any possibility, exist and flourish together. Wherever slavery enters, labor ceases to be respectable. The people of the southern states would hardly consider it respectable to breathe for themselves, if it were possible for the slaves to do it for them.

Douglas' bill, as amended before it got through the Senate, does all that it can, directly, to exclude free laborers, by shutting out aliens from all participation in the government. Nothing could be more clearly apparent, than the determination of the South to secure this great section of country to the dominion of slavery.

It is gratifying to see that the citizens of this country, of foreign birth, pretty generally understand the blow which this bill aims at their interests. They look at this western country as the future asylum of oppressed, who are crowding our shores from the old world, and the future home of their descendants. They know that the free white will never consent to toil beside the black slave.

It is rare, if, indeed, it is possible, to find a German who is not decidedly against this bill. The Irish, there is reason to believe, generally take the same view of it. To the Germans and Irish, consequently, it is hardly likely that any public man who identifies himself with Douglas' bill, need ever look for future support. They will not feel particularly friendly to the slavery propagandists who have sought to exclude them from the land to which many of them would naturally go. We expect, after all, that the political capital which Senator Douglas makes out of his bill will be capital against him, and not in his favor. But it will not be the first time that those who have trusted to the devil's promises have had to whistle for their pay.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A REMARKABLE HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON.—Yesterday afternoon, an hour after we went press, Miss McNeill, the daughter of the late General John McNeill, of Boston, and the neice of President Pierce, was walking on 3d street, very near the corner of C street, with a porte monnaie in her hand, she received a heavy blow on the breast from a ruffian, who instantly afterwards jerked the porte monnaie from her hand and rushed off through the alley opposite to which the robbery took place. As soon as the young lady recovered her breath, she started in pursuit of the villain, crying out that he had assaulted and robbed her. The alley being unfrequented for the most part, the scoundrel managed to make his escape, turning down at the intersection with the alley which runs from Pa avenue at the corner of the Globe office to C st. The last the lady saw of him he was running at the top of his speed near the old depot on Pa. avenue, just as she herself reached the avenue at the Globe office corner, too much exhausted to continue the pursuit. The porte monnaie thus stolen contained $30 in gold, a ring worth perhaps $100, though being a memento of far greater value to the young lady, and certificates for some $2 000 worth of stocks. Miss McNeill proceeded, as soon as she could call a carriage, to the City Hall, and instantly put in motion the police, which happened to be there at the time.

The consequence was that officers Stanley and Allen arrested at the car office an individual, apparently answering the lady's description of the footpad. Officers Barnacle and Martin also made an other arrest at the same place. Both the individuals taken into custody were taken into the lady's presence by the officers, but neither proved to be the man. Every possible exertion is yet being made for the capture of the scoundrel, who so far has successfully eluded the officers of justice.

☞ Sheriff Drum, of Luzerne county, has received from Governor Bigler a respite, extending the time for the execution of James Quinn, till April 21st, being two weeks from the time first mentioned. So says the *Luzerne Union.*

—It is reported as probable, that Col. Forney may become co-editor and joint proprietor of the *Union* newspaper.

From the Washington Union of Saturday.

Our Relations with Spain.

The *Arctic*, which departs from New York to-day for Liverpool, will convey a special messenger from this Government with instructions to our Minister at Madrid to demand, in emphatic terms, immediate and ample reparation from Spain for the outrage committed by the authorities at Cuba in the instance of the *Black Warrior*. We shall impatiently await, *in common with every American citizen*, the answer which will be given by the Spanish Ministry to this demand. If it be favorable and prompt, and if Spain shall consent, within a reasonable time, to our opening diplomatic relations with the Captain General of Cuba, for the adjustment of any questions which may hereafter arise in our intercourse with that island, then there will be no disposition on the part of the United States to disturb the peace which exists between the two nations.

But if any hesitation is manifested by the Cabinet of Madrid to disavow the outrageous procedure against our flag and the property of our citizens, and if the contingencies be not removed by which similar occurrences may be occasioned, we shall advocate the employing of all the power which the Government can command in support of our rights and interest in Cuba. The world would consider us as weak as we would in reality be mean if we *were to suffer even the first Power of the earth* to offer us the insult, added to injury, as repeatedly as they have been perpetrated upon us by Spain during the last five years. The time has arrived when forbearance to even an imbecile nation, whose obstinacy or ignorance has brought it to the verge of ruin, ceased to be a virtue. We must not only receive redress for the past, but we must have abundant security for the future. Its relations with us will have to be bettered, or they will have to be discontinued.

It has, we are aware, been as formally as pompously announced in the British House of Lords that England and France are of perfect accord with respect to the affairs of this hemisphere. This was intended as a threat by a Government, which has ever been engaged in sowing the seeds of discord, *in one way or another, in this Union*, and in conspiring against its expansion whenever she could *enlist in her service a formidable ally. Great Britain* tried her hand at intimidation when she formed *the entente cordiale* with France, and put forward GUIZOT to announce the "balance-of-power" doctrine on the American continent at the time Texas asked for admittance into the Union. We disregarded her machinations now just as we disregarded them in that instance. LOUIS PHILIPPE was not France, nor is LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The *entente cordiale*, adverse to this Republic, eventuated in the dethronement of the one; it may upset the throne upon which the other reposes.—Let the inmate of the Tuileries meditate well before he endangers his amicable arrangements with this country. Frenchmen have almost a paramount *interest in our well-being. They sympathize* with us just in the same proportion as they sympathize against Russia. That *interest* and that sympathy their ruler, whoever he may be, cannot, dare not arrest. He is acting in obedience to it in the East. In the affair of the west it will in due time make itself known.

In the case of the *Black Warrior*, England is, to a great degree, responsible for the wrongs committed by Spain. The authorized speech of Lord CLARENDON, to which we have adverted, was at the bottom of the temerity of the Spanish authorities.—It instigated the deed precisely as the Indians were instigated, under British dictation, to the ruthless butchery of our citizens on our frontiers in the war of 1812.

We tell Queen VICTORIA's Government frankly that, as *Cuba is the key to the gulf through which* a large proportion of our commerce passes, we cannot consent to its *exercising the slightest control* over that island. The idea of her having any other interest in the matter than that of her *throwing obstacles* in the way of our prosperity is too absurd to be entertained for a moment. She may envy our growth, but she shall not close our doors. She permitted Austria, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, to which she was a party, to obliterate the free city of Cracow, because as was alledged by the the Emperor, it was a dangerous neighbor. She now encourages Spain to consummate acts of bad neighborhood which are little better than positive piracy, and enlists LOUIS NAPOLEON to cooperate with her in supporting the offender? This is the downright old-fashioned British policy.

Awful Steamboat Disaster—Fifty Lives Lost!

The telegraph a day or two since, briefly referred to the explosion of the steamboat Caroline, that left Memphis on Saturday evening, March 4th for White River, and burst her boilers the succeeding afternoon, killing fifty of the passengers and wounding and scalding many others.

The Louisville papers furnish us the following particulars:

* * * Capt. Folger was in the office preparing to lie down for a while, when his attention was arrested by the kicking of horses and the falling of the wood pile on the lower deck. He then heard the passengers running forward but thinking they were attracted by the kicking of the horses, paid no further attention to it.

About one minute after the rush became so general accompanied by cries that he looked out to see what was the matter. At this moment the steward came running forward and told him to save himself. He went out forward and discovered that the whole boat was in flames. John Trice who was on watch at the wheel, immediatly run for the only place covered by water, that was visible, and run her out on the bank some 20 feet.

The scene that followed is indescribable. About fifteen persons took possession of the yawl, and crowding into it sunk it, and every one perished.—Captain James Creighton was seen to let himself down from the boiler deck on to the lower guard and deliberately drew his boots and coat off, and let himself into the water. He was then seen giving the Odd Fellows' signal of distress, and immediately sunk.

John Trice left the wheel but once, and that was to run down into Texas and awaken Capt Taylor, after which he resumed his place, where he was last seen.

Capt Taylor was saved by the Stewart of the boat. Mr Ewing, the bar keeper, was also saved. A lad who came in Mr. Ewing's employ, ran down to the forecastle, but becoming bewildered rushed back into the flames and perished.

Out of ten deck hands that Capt. Folger brought with him from St Louis, eight were burned.

There was about $5,000 of money in the safe, belonging to passengers, not one dollar of which was saved. Mr. Penn, who was a passenger on board, lost between 3 and 4,000 dollars.

The remains of Mr. Wilbank, who died a few days since at the Commercial Hotel, were on board, and were lost. A package of money belonging to Mr. Wilbank, which was being sent home to his wife, was in the safe, and consequently lost with the balance. Capt. Folger informs us that those that were saved, were principally those who went forward on the forecastle.

There were many deck passengers, almost all of whom were lost. The principal sufferers were women and children, who, not being able to get about with the same alacrity as the men, perished, either in the flames or in the water. This account is necessarily garbled, as it is almost impossible to get a full and distinct account during the present excitement.

The Caroline, after burning until the water rushed in at her stern, slid off the bank and sunk to the bottom. In about a minute she reappeared and raised herself out of the water, bow foremost, about 25 feet. She then broke and settled down gradually until she was entirely out of sight. So rapidly did the whole occur that it was scarcely known that she was on fire before she was a shapeless and unsightly mass lying in the bottom of the stream over whose bosom she had so often glided in beauty.

LIQUOR LAW.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have unanimously decided that the 16th section of the liquor law of that state, authorizing the seizure and destruction of liquor, is unconstitutional and void.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, March 25, 1854.

Terms of The Reporter.

$2 50 per annum—if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted—for cash paid actually in advance $1 00 will be deducted. No paper sent over two years, unless paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the first and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Messrs. Adams' and Elwell's 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.

Dropping a Subject.

The New-York *Herald* publishes a letter from a *Washington correspondent, which contains a reported* conversation between JOHN VAN BUREN and President PIERCE, which strikes us as containing so much truth, that we cannot forbear from transferring the account to our columns without making the slightest change. The following is the extract:—

"JOHN VAN BUREN has been here within a short time, and spent several days. You know that wherever the Prince goes good jokes are sure to follow. I will tell you the best of the season, and it is better than the "first shad." The Prince was dining at the White House, when the interesting dialogue on the "drop game" took place:—

GEN. PIERCE—What do you think of this Nebraska bill, Mr. Van Buren—what will be the result if it passes?

THE PRINCE—My opinion is that if it passes it will be dropped after a little while.

GEN. PIERCE—Do you think there'll be much excitement about it—*do you think they'll try to repeal it?*

PRINCE—No, I don't think there'll be a great deal of excitement—a good deal of feeling, deep feeling, but not much excitement. I don't think they will try to repeal it. It would take at least twelve years to get a different Senate, and the people in this country are not very apt to pursue a measure of any kind so long as that. No; I think they would drop it; and we can judge something from the way they dropped the compromise measures of 1850 after they were passed.

GEN. PIERCE—(A little excited)—That's just what I say, *they'll drop it, and that will be the end of it.*

THE PRINCE—(In his quiet way)—But I suppose you have noticed how the people drop a thing, haven't you?

GEN. PIERCE—No, I don't know as I have particularly.

THE PRINCE—Well, I'll tell you—they always drop every man who has been identified with it.—That is the only way they can drop a thing. It is the only way ever to have peace. That is the way they did in 1850. It is the only way they can do; it is *to drop every man who has had any connection with* the measure. For the moment you bring up the men you necessarily bring up the measure again; and you will see that that will be the way they will do now. They'll drop every man who is identified with this measure in any way.

This was a new idea to the President. Whether he required an extra "night cap" to go to sleep after it I am not informed. THORN.

Amongst all the anecdotes we have seen of JOHN VAN BUREN, we have never known his wisdom and wit more properly displayed than in this. Whether really occurring or not—the *words imputed to him* contain more point than any half dozen Congressional speeches made upon the subject. The history of the past bears out the assertion made in regard to dropping "Compromises," and we have no question that a similar result will always follow a like cause.

In 1820, the men who were most conspicuous in favoring the Missouri Compromise, were quietly dropped—and lights which had began to shine brilliantly, became obscured and finally extinguished. HENRY CLAY distinguished himself as an advocate of Compromises, and while his brilliant talents and social qualities, made him a host of personal friends, warmly attached to his fortunes, yet he failed to attain the confidence of the people, and died without reaching the goal of his ambition—the Presidency.

The Compromises of 1850, shelved many an aspirant. The country, wearied with the agitation of years, "acquiesced" in those measures of Adjustment, dropped the discussion, and settled into peace and harmony. What late belief those who brought about the passage of those measures? Let the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention answer. The prominent "Compromise" candidates were dropped, and a man unpledged, untainted, selected as the candidate of the Democracy.

The history of the past is pregnant with instruction for the future. Let the ambitious take warning. Gen. Cass was defeated, because the South put a construction upon his Nicholson letter, which he afterwards repudiated in the Senate. If Senator DOUGLAS is mad enough to suppose that his attempt to outrage the rights of Northern freemen, by violating a solemn covenant of the Nation, can secure him the Presidency, he is doomed to a sad disappointment. If successful in his scheme, his name *will forever become odious to Northern freemen*, his memory be accursed among them. They will testify their abhorrence upon every occasion, at the ballot box, and take pride in preventing his receiving the reward of his treachery.

Should this Nebraska *iniquity become a law*, we do not suppose that it will create a revolution. We are a law-abiding people. Nor do we suppose that the question of its repeal, will engage public attention for any great length of time. It would take several years to change the complexion of the Senate, and where *principle* is all that actuates men, *they become wearied with an extended contest*.—The question is really not a practical one, for Northern men, for there are very few, whose interests are directly affected by it. They deem it wrong to permit slavery to get a foothold in Nebraska, and yet they are not so directly interested, that they will combat for years. Not so with the South. They have a direct, pecuniary interest in opening new fields for slave labor, and will contest the ground, year after year, and inch by inch, until they fairly live out the North. The latter, overcome by the associated strength of the South, and by the recreancy *of her own servants*, at length yields the battle, and contents herself with disposing of the traitors, by dropping them into obscurity and contempt.

So will it be, should DOUGLAS' bill become a law. Slavery will have free access to Nebraska, the North will submit, but we, be to the active politicians in the nefarious scheme. They are branded for all time to come. Like the poisoned shirt of Nessus, their iniquity will cling to them. The "Damned spot" will not out. Party organization may be invoked—patronage and place may be used—a corrupt press may fulminate, or endeavor to deceive, but in vain—

"There is weapon surer set,
And better than the bayonet—
A weapon that comes down as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
And executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of GOD;
And from its force nor bolts nor locks,
Can shield them—'*tis the ballot-box.*"

This weapon of Freemen visits upon treachery and wrong its just desert. It has been used heretofore, and it will not fail in the future. The Democratic party needs its renovating influence, and should receive it, whenever the proposition is advanced "that the Democracy is the natural ally of Slavery." Such presumption should be, and shall be, rebuked by the action of an independent and intelligent people. This last boldest, and wickedest bid for the Presidency will not avail. There is *no human power* that can dragoon the Democratic party, as a unit to its support. There are members enough of that party, who are above all selfish considerations, to preserve it from that deep disgrace—from the dark stigma of bestowing upon the author of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise the Presidency.

JOHN VAN BUREN is right. The people will drop every man who is in any way identified with this measure. The knowledge that the Freemen of the North stand ready to visit their wrath upon all concerned in forwarding any plan of Slavery propagandism, *will deter the South from making them* candidates. They are very willing to avail themselves of the fruits of the treachery of Northern men, but they are very careful not to bring forward these men as Presidential candidates—whether because *they despise them, or are aware that they are justly* odious at home, is a matter of indifference.

Thank GOD, that it is so. It is the only cheering feature of the whole case. Against the efforts of true-hearted men in the North are arrayed the great Slave interests of the South, *cemented by pecuniary* interest, moving in solid phalanx, and boasting of having no traitors, where their peculiar interests are at stake. By seducing Northern men, they have heretofore succeeded, and they may succeed in future. But the brand of Cain is upon the traitors, and in time Northern men may learn the inevitable result of their transgressions. The only safety of the North lies in "shooting the deserters." Learn your servants, that if they are unfaithful you will not sustain them, and in time they will pay more attention to Northern sentiment and less to Southern favors. We hope to live to see the "drop game" played upon all the participators in this Nebraska swindle, and we have the utmost confidence that it will be effectually done.

Congressional.

The usual number of memorials and remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented in the Senate Tuesday, but no additional explanations were made. The Universal Democratic Republicans memorialized the Senate, asked Congress to redress the wrongs and injuries of Fredrick Wiechel, and remedy the evil which they claim has been done to the cause of Republicanism, by the wavering policy of the Secretary of State. That section of the bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Army, giving the Senate the same power of nominating Cadets of West Point as is now held by members of the House, was considered, but no final action taken.

On Tuesday, the business on the Speaker's table being the order of the day in the House, the Nebraska bill was reached in regular course. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, the colleague of the author of the original Senate bill, and to whose charge in the lower House it was *committed by its friends*, moved its reference to the Committee on Territories, the majority of which is known to be in favor of the measure. Mr. Cutting, of New York, moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, and this motion having *precedence*, the question was taken, and the reference ordered by a majority of 15 votes.

The result is considered a decided victory, on the preliminary skirmish, for the opponents of the bill. The Committee of the Whole House will have the subject in charge, and the debate upon it will probably be *extended through several months*, unless its friends shall muster strength enough to fix at an early day when the discussion shall cease, and the bill be reported back to the House.

Legislative.

Our Legislators assembled on the 19th inst., pursuant to adjournment, but have as yet accomplished little.

We notice that on the 17th, Mr PIATT moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution against the passage of the Nebraska bill. The orders of the day were called. The Senate refused to suspend the orders, by the following vote—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative:

YEAS—Messrs Barnes, Darlington, Darsie, Evans, Frick, Hamilton, Hendricks, Jamison, Kinzer, Kunkel, M'Clintock, M'Farland, Mellinger, Piatt, Skinner and Sliter—16.

NAYS—Messrs Bockalew, Cresswell, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, B. D Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hiester, Hoge, Price, Quiggle, Sager, Wherry and M'Caslin, *Speaker*—14.

In the House, the Senate bill *relative to the sale* of the public works, was made the special order of the day, for 23d inst.

Mr. PIATT presented a petition from two hundred and forty ladies of Towanda borough, for a prohibitory liquor law; also a petition from ladies of Sheshequin in favor of said law.

Mr. Passmore read in place a bill to authorize Charles Homet to establish a ferry over the Susquehanna river.

DEATH OF MRS. SUSAN BIGLER.—We sincerely regret to announce the death of Mrs. Susan Bigler, relict of the late Jacob Bigler, Esq. She died at her *residence in Delaware township*, Mercer county, on the 16th inst., in the 70th year of her age.—This estimable lady was the mother of Gov William Bigler, of this State, and Governor John Bigler of California, and bore during her life a most exalted reputation for *benevolence* and deeds of Christian charity. It is not often a mother lives to *see two of her sons* Governors of States at the same time, yet this proud testimonial fell to the lot of Mrs. Bigler. Gov. Wm. Bigler left Harrisburg to attend the funeral, which took place on the 18th instant.

Custom House Issues.

There is a class of newspapers, in this State, endeavoring to convince themselves, and deceive others who are not equally as cognizant of the politics of the State, that the principles embodied in DOUGLAS' bill, are at issue in the coming contest in this State. In other words, they are endeavoring to force upon the Democracy the position of advocating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Happily for the success of the party, these newspapers are almost unknown in the country, and consequently they are not potent for mischief. They are, in every instance, controlled by men who wear the collar, and whose bread depends upon the Custom House. They are not the organs of the Democracy of the State—nor are they the exponents of its principles. The standard they set up, they are at liberty to follow, and they must be expected to follow, so long as they have a lively interest in retaining the offices they hold. The success or defeat of our party in the Commonwealth are not the moving springs of their action—they trim their sails to satisfy the "powers that be"—and consult the political atmosphere of Washington, rather than the wishes and sentiment of the Freemen of the Keystone.

All attempts to identify the Democracy of this State with the attempt to introduce Slavery into Nebraska are unwarranted by popular sentiment, and by the action of the State Convention. If it could be accomplished—if the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, could be forced into our platform as part of the Democratic creed, the party would meet with defeat in the coming election.—But such is not the case. The Democratic Convention *refused* to endorse the Nebraska outrage—and so far from the party being committed in it, each member is at liberty to erect his own standard, and inscribe upon it his own rallying-cry. We shall do battle for the ticket, with the slogan of FIDELITY TO NATIONAL COMPACTS—NO REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE! as we can consistantly do, under the action of our State Convention.

We can see nothing in the general aspect of the coming contest, which prevents us from heartily and cordially supporting the nominees of the State Convention. We should have preferred a frank, outspoken expression of opinion by that body, *against this meditated treachery to the North*—but under the pressure from Washington, and from those who are on bended knees for places, or trembling for the petty offices they already hold, perhaps frankness could hardly have been expected. We will not do anything towards the *success of* any man whose election can be construed to the triumph of DOUGLAS' infamous scheme. The party in this State have refused to commit themselves for it—our candidates are unpledged, and we have every reason to believe do not regard it with favor.

When a contrary state of things occurs—"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

Whig State Convention.

This Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 15th inst. and at the afternoon session, Gov. Johnston was elected President of the Convention, and having settled the contested seats the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d
James Pollock	23	41	82
Wm. Larimer	28	32	37
Andrew Curtin	12	13	11
Wm. F. Johnston	12	2	0
J. B. Tyson	21	0	0
Wm. Irwin	4	1	0
Fuller	10	25	0
Evans	11	0	0
Ewing	4	2	0
Keim	5	0	0

James Pollock, of Northumberland, was then, on motion, declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Geo. Darsie, of Allegheny, was then nominated for Canal Commissioner, and Danl Smyser, of Montgomery, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Convention soon after adjourned, having adopted a series of nine resolutions, of which the following is one:

Resolved, That the provision in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, now before Congress, which affects and repeals the Missouri Compromise, is a deliberate breach of plighted faith and public compact; a high handed attempt to force slavery into a vast territory, now free from it it by law; a reckless renewing of a quiet agitation, and therefore meets the stern, indignant and unanimous rebuke of the Whig party of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

POST MASTER GENERAL CAMPBELL.—The *Chicago Democrat* says that no public man has ever made reputation so rapidly in the West as Judge Campbell, *since his connexion* with the administration of the Post Office Department. It speaks in strong terms of commendation of his energy, vigilance, and integrity in the discharge of his complicated and arduous duties. These compliments are richly merited by the *indefatigable* and able head of the Postal Department, and we are gratified that his valuable labors are appreciated and acknowledged in the great West.

THE NEBRASKA SCHEME.—Resolutions favoring Nebraska have been rejected by the recent Democratic Convention, in Pennsylvania. The Democracy of New Hampshire, in like manner, refuse to adopt the measure. The Democratic Convention of Connecticut condemns it unanimously.

We trust that the House of Representatives will bring forward and press the bill of 1853, and let this last affair drop.

☞ The Troy *Whig* says, that a law suit of a decidedly novel character is now a leading topic of conversation in the gossiping circles of that city. Several weeks since, at the Odd Fellows' ball in Troy, a careless waiter upset a service of coffee upon a lady's dress, ruining the garment, which was valued at seventy-five dollars. The gentleman who attended the lady has prosecuted the person who furnished the supper, to recover the value of the dress.

PRO AND CON.—The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided the liquor law of that State to be constitutional, as passed by the legislature and voted on by the people. Judge Shaw, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has decided that those sections of the liquor law of that State *authorizing the* seizure and destruction of liquor are unconstitutional.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION—CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, March 22.—The *Patriot* of this morning claims the election of 160 Democrats to the House, and 145 opposition. It concedes, however, that several of the members claimed by them as Democrats were elected in opposition to the regular nominations of the party.

The Black Warrior Trouble.

The following Message was transmitted to the House of Representatives, by the President in compliance with a resolution, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the House of Representatives:—In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th inst., I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the Department in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana, on the 28 ult. There have been, in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, and violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the National Flag by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted, and, as yet, fruitless negotiations. The documents in these cases are voluminous, and when prepared will be sent to Congress. Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the Black Warrior and present so clear a case of wrong, that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefor, as soon as made known to her Catholic Majesty's government, but similar expectations in other cases have not been realized. The offending party is at our doors with large powers for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for reparation.

The source of redress is in another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints, made to the home government, are but the repetition of excuses rendered by inferior officials to their superiors, in reply to representations of misconduct. The peculiar situation of the parties has undoubtedly much aggravated the annoyance and injuries which our citizens have sufferer from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate, to its fullest extent, her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them she owes it to justice, and to her friendly relations with this Government, to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of these powers, and in case of injuries, to provide for prompt redress. I have already taken measures to present to the Government of Spain the wanton outrages of the Cuban authorities, in the detention and seizure of the Black Warrior, and to demand immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens. In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bare to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

Signed, FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Washington, March 15, 1854.

Daring Outrage at Pittsburgh.

Friday night, the 10th inst., one of the most desperate and daring robberies, connected with an attempt to murder, that it has ever been our painful record, was perpetrated in our midst. Mr John Hastings, Collector of Customs, who resides in Allegheny city, beyond the canal, had taken his supper at about seven o'clock, and stepped out in company to the Collector of tolls office, opposite. There are about twenty stone steps leading down from the alley to the path along the canal. He had descended these nearly to the bottom, when a stout, heavy set fellow, with surtout coat and cap on, stepped up from the side-wall directly in front of him. At the same moment he heard foot steps behind him and could just glance back to see a large man wearing a black frock coat and hat, grappled him by the throat with both hands, while one felon struck him with a billy. The blows of the third man also struck him. Strangled and stunned by blows he sank down insensible, when the ruffians rifled his pockets of $320, a gold watch and keys of the vault and drawers of the Custom House. The money consisted of two $100 bills, two $50 notes and one $20, all on the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh. The villains of him they supposed dead. He must have lain as they left him, nearly three quarters of an hour when reviving, he crawled to the top of the steps and called for help. His wife and son came on, greatly alarmed and procuring assistance from the Toll Office, conveyed him into the house. He was found to be most severely beaten and it was thought his skull was fractured. Dr M'Cook, Sr was immediately sent for, who, on arriving, pronounced no fracture and effected speedy relief. Messengers were sent also, to warn the watchmen at the Custom House of the loss of the vault key.

The watchman, Joseph Cupples, was promptly notified, but rapped the next morning the robbers had profited well by the start they had got, and had entered the vault and abstracted $10 000 in gold, chiefly twenty dollar pieces, leaving $2,500 scattered over the floor of the vault. The Police on this and other cities are on the scent, but as yet no clue is had to the perpetrators of the daring outrage. Quite an excitement prevails throughout the community. A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for the arrest of the robbers and recovery of the stolen money.

Mr. Hastings recovery is pronounced by his physician, Dr. M'Cook, as very probable. It is sincerely hoped by every one that the scoundrels may be speedily overtaken and summarily disposed of. Verily, robbery and murder meet as a jury, very doors.

During the momentary struggle with robbers on the stone steps, there were several boats that had just arrived at the Toll Office, not thirty yards from the spot. Some half dozen persons were in the office and about the porch, yet not the slightest indication of the brutal deed being done so close at hand reached them. Not a word appears to have been spoken, but with a silence and celerity truly astonishing, the bloody ruffians performed their work. There is no doubt their intention was to kill their victim, which they supposed they had accomplished. Possessed of the vault key they must have hurried at once to the Custom House, but now they managed to get open the outer door, and to avoid all alarm of the watchman, is yet a mystery. An investigation of the matter is being had before the Mayor.—*Pittsburgh Union.*

RELIEF NOTES.—We are pleased to note that there is a prospect that we shall soon get rid of the greasy, dirty trash known by the dignified name of relief notes. A bill providing for their more speedy cancellation, passed the Senate last week. Its provisions are, that all notes, after having been paid into the State Treasury, shall not again be paid out. The bill doubtless will pass the House without opposition; and receive the signature of the Governor.

☞ CONCERT.—The Towanda Brass Band, propose to give their fourth Concert, (the last of the series,) on Wednesday evening, March 29th, at the Court House, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of John M. Dimock, late In the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, for Term, 1854.

THE undersigned, an auditor appointed by said Court to distribute money in the hands of the administrators of said estate, will attend to the business at his office in the borough of Towanda, on Tuesday the 25th of April, A. D. 1854, at 2 o'clock, P. M. When and where all persons having claims against said estate must present them, or be forever barred from said fund.

P. D. MORROW, Auditor.

Towanda, March 24, 1854.