Pittsburgh Gazette.

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S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1859.

ENDORSED AT LAST.—The National Administration, rebuked by the people, snubbed by Congress and put off with cold and heartless words of comfort from democratic conventions throughout the Union, has at last found an endorsement framed with an approach to sincerity and couched in the language of actual approval. The democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania has for the first time made its platform of Buchanan and nothing else. From the first resolution to the last, no matter what the subject matter of the resolution may be, the glorification of Buchanan is the one end aimed at and achieved. It was accomplished, to be sure, with infinite labor. The State had to be scoured for Post Masters, government employees and hungry expectants of office, and it required all the skill and power of all the custom houses and subordinate U. S. offices to bring the thing about; but it was done; and there stands the President, now, backed by the endorsement of the Pennsylvania democracy, and ready to enter upon any new crusade that gives promise of entirely extinguishing the party.

The contest in this convention was not, as heretofore, for the nominations, but between the National and State administrations. The nominations were conceded to a couple of adventurous fellows who are willing to run the risk of being defeated, and the funereal gloom that prevailed throughout the convention gave token that the delegates had no hope of electing their nominees; but this did not weaken the determination of the Buchanan men to take vengeance upon Packer and his supporters. They had resolved among themselves, as a delegate from Allegheny expressed it, to "wipe out" the State administration; and when the committee on resolutions reported, it was found that, true to this purpose, the State administration was utterly ignored. The quarrel between these two administrations, both elected as democratic, is as bitter as any ever before seen in Pennsylvania.

The attempt of Gov. Packer, through Mr. Lamberton, of Dauphin, to procure a *quasi* endorsement from the convention, was humiliating. Mr. L. announced that he spoke "by authority," and he made a beggarly surrender of all that was manly or honorable about the Governor's course. He did not ask, he said, that the convention should endorse the Governor's anti-Lecompton policy nor any act of his which brought him into conflict with the President; he only craved the pitiful boon of such a recognition from the convention as would endorse his exercise of the veto power and his general administration of State affairs, independent of politics. The Governor had authorized him to say that he utterly disavowed an article which but lately appeared in the State paper denouncing the national administration, and having thus eaten dirt enough, as he thought, to conciliate the irate Buchanters, he made a lowly supplication to the convention not to break the Governor's heart by ignoring him. We could have admired the Governor if his friends had made a bold stand and demanded a full endorsement as a right; but this abjectness must excite the contempt of both friend and foe. After all, it did no good; for the unappeasable Buchanan men remorselessly voted the resolution down, by a vote of 37 to 87.

The resolutions of the convention go the whole figure. They endorse Lecompton, go in for Cuba, and call for such an expenditure of the national money as will maintain our national reputation at home and abroad, which means to spend it lavishly. One of the resolutions endorses "popular sovereignty," and another approves of protection to coal and iron; but they both couple Buchanan with these measures in such a way as to leave us no alternative but to conclude that the "popular sovereignty" they endorse is that which practically denies sovereignty to the people of the territories, and that what they mean by protection to coal and iron is, *talking* about specific duties in their favor, but *doing* nothing to secure them. The one grand point around which the resolutions revolve is, a thorough and unreserved endorsement of Buchanan and his administration, and on that issue we are ready to go to the people.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1859.

The House last night resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the personal liberty bill recently introduced by Mr. Irish. Mr. George V. Lawrence moved to suspend the rules and proceed to the consideration of another bill, apparently for the purpose of "choking off" the order of the day, but a decided majority negatived the motion, after which the first section of the bill was read when Mr. Irish addressed the House in a very eloquent speech.

Mr. Irish was followed by Mr. Williston, of Tioga, who also acquitted himself admirably. These were decidedly the two best and most eloquent speeches delivered during the present session. I hope some one or more of our Democratic friends will give us their views on this subject—if they don't, what will become of the Union?

The subject of the Philadelphia Passenger Railway was up again to-day. A compromise bill for 4th and 5th streets passed the House by a large majority. The advantages of this bill are divided between the Green and Coates street, and the Germantown Company, about share and share alike. The same bill passed the Senate.

There will be no session to-morrow, the Hall having been granted to the Democratic State Convention, who will no doubt select two individuals to be victimized on the second Tuesday in October next.

Nothing of interest to Allegheny Co. to-day. E.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1859.

Editors Gazette: A temporary stay here has made me acquainted with many of the members of the legislature, and I am pleased to note that our Allegheny delegation stands among the foremost in both Houses.

In the Senate, Dr. Gazzam, now in the third year of his service, has a deservedly high position. He is attentive, industrious, watchful and obliging, and thoroughly posted as to the business of legislation. Mr. Penney has also, although but a new member, obtained prominence as a judicious legislator and a ready debater, although he does not often speak. His well-known talents have made an unusually favorable impression, and a little further service cannot fail to put him into a leading position.

In the House, our members are all industrious and attentive. Mr. Fosser is always hard at work and very seldom out of his seat. Mr. M'Dowell is also a hard working member and is on several leading committees, which require as much close attention as his duties in the House. Mr. Irish is another hard worker and an attentive representative. His manly, courteous bearing and amiability of temper make him popular with all who know him, and properly so. He is spoken of as a candidate for Senator at the next convention. Mr. Bayard I found as modest and retiring as ever, but industrious and attentive, and thoroughly familiar with his duties. He makes a good member and has not been absent from his seat at any time except when temporarily sick. Mr. Zoller is also a useful, attentive and industrious member, always in his seat and acting throughout with rare good judgment and discretion. He does not take part, actively, in the debates; but he is, nevertheless, a working member, and deserves great credit for his industry, courtesomness and efficiency.

The Personal Liberty Bill of Mr. Irish, intended to prevent the use of our jails and State force either in capturing or detaining fugitive slaves, was up on Monday night, and Mr. Irish made a very able speech in its favor. He was followed by Mr. Williston, of Tioga, who also made a clear, cogent and conclusive argument on the same side. This bill is almost identical with one passed unanimously in 1847, by a democratic legislature, and approved by Gov. Shunk. That dirtiest of doughfaces, Bigler, had it repealed, to propitiate the South, and there is no good reason why it should not now be restored.—Nevertheless, I feel that the Philadelphia members, representing the mercenary cotton influence, and the Fillmore American members, are all afraid of it—the Philadelphians because it might be used to stir up prejudices against them at home, and the others because they have no real anti-slavery sentiment about them and are scared at anything practical that may be directed against the "institution." The cry of "Abolition," always a silly one, has as much terror for them as it ever had for the timid politicians elsewhere who have managed, after being familiarized with it, to get over it. The bill, through this cowardice, cannot be passed this session. Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, kindly pitying the terrors of the cottonocracy, succeeded in staving off the further consideration of the bill for two weeks, and a vote will never probably be taken on it. As it would be defeated if a vote were pressed, it is better, I think, to have it lie on our party the odium of its postponement itself under the circumstances is much a matter of regret, as the people do not like to grumble; but the course pursued by the gentleman who brought it has put them their terrible danger, and a right to expect. Senate have to-day passed three railway bills, one to incorporate the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and one to incorporate the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and one to incorporate the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and