Fugitive Slave Law Decided Unconstitutional.

S. M. Booth, citizen of Michigan, was in cus ody of the United States Marshal upon a charge of ob structing the execution of the act of September, 1850, known as the Fugirive Slave law. Upon applica-tion to the State Supreme Court, a writ of hubeos corpus was granted, directed to the marshal, who ac cordingly made return thereto by producing the defendant in court. Thereupon his counsel moved for

a discharge. A. D. Smith, Jr., delivered the opinion of the court. The following is summary of its points: 1. That the article in the constitution on which the

law of 1850 for the reclamation of fugitive slaves rests, was merely a compact by the contracting parties to the constitution, by which the free states were to be bound to provide legislation, under due course of law, and after examination of facts, for the return of such persons, but that no power was conferred upon Congress to legislate upon the matter, and that it is the duty of the states to provide power to punish state officers for refusing to provide

discharging lugitives from service. All such laws must be vo 2. That the constitution contemplates an exami

nation into the claim of the claimant of the fugitive, to be made where he is, by presumption, free, while the act of 1850 makes the decision or war rant of a judge or commissioner a judgment in lact, without trial or examination That, in order to as certain to whom " such service or labor is due," examination and inquiry must be made. It service or labor is due, the fugilive must be given up; but the fact must be ascertained. There is an issue of fact to be tried.

3 The suit to try this fact is not a suit in equity or admirality, and must be at common law; hence a

trial by jury is demanded properly. The act of 1850 is unconstitutional in that violates the principle which forbids that persons shall be deprived of liberty without "due process The summary proceedings under the act of law." of 1850 clearly violate this provision. And thereupon the defendant was discharged.

From the Washington Star, (Administration Hand-Organ, June 15. It is understood here that, anticipating some such fenision on the part of this particular abolition, Wisconsin functionary, the Attorney-General of the united States some time ago determined on a course proceeding which will insue the dure trial of Booth, for resistance to the United States officers engaged in executing the Fugitive Slave law. If does not banish himself from the United States to some country where he cannot be reached un- ment which would best embody and perpendie the der an extradition treaty, he will be compelled in great idea of Liberty and Equal Rights, for which the end to answer at the bar of justice his of fence.

SINGULAR AFFAIR-A SON RONNING AWAY WATH HIS FATHER'S WIFE .- On Sunday morning, a man man aged twenty seven, and two children-representing themselves as husband and wife-made application to Mr. Thompson for relief. They stated that they were just from Canada, having come over by the boat, and were destitute of means -hence the appeal for aid. Mr. Thompson kept them during the day and the succeding night, and then told them that if they persisted in asking aid, he should be compelled to send them to the county house. Upon this they left. Nothing further was heard from them till several days after, when an old man arrived from Canada in pursuit of them. stating that the woman was his own wife, and that the man was his son by a former one !

fer that the meeting between father and son mus be rather embarrassing. What the woman must feel, who is said to have been rather smart and intelli gent, is more than we can pretend to determine, though the presumption is that she would be fully equal to the occasion - Rochester American.



Bradford Aeporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, June 24, 1854

Terms of The Reporter. ter, and that it is the duty of the states to provide such legislation. The fact that Congress has not power to punish state officers for refusing to provide such legislation, is a proof that the matter refrains in the form of a compact. That it is after that Con-gress cannot constitutionally act upon this subject; while it is also clear that the states cannot pass laws east. Adams' and Elwell's law officers

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD CO.

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

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

Watchman, Tell us of the Night,

We are not alarmists. The forebodings of the nervous and the croakings of the timid, as well as the ravings of the fanatic; have hitherto failed to satisfy us with the instability of our Union; or to incoress us with the belief that danger metraced it. The proud old ship of State, has borne on, regardless of the " lightnings and the storm," guided by discretion and patriotism and carefully avoiding the hidden dangers, as well as those which loomed

up, with frightful distinctness. The wise and patrious founders of our Govern-

ment had no common or easy task to perform. Divided in opinion, according to education or habits, while a common desire actuated all, a great diversity of sentiment existed as to the form of governgloom and suffering. At this day, there is no dif-

ference of opinion as to the wisdom and foresight of those who sought to make the principle of De abont thirty years of age, accompanied by a wo | MCCRACY predominant. Just emerging from the trials of the Revolution, political questions became of minor importance, and the patriots of that day, whether Federalists or Republicans, are now regarded with feelings of admiration and respect, by free institutions perpetuated through their exertions. cloud marred the brightness of the horizon of our country's future. That cloud, then no bigger than a man's hand, was the institution of domestic slavery, existing in almost every one of the original Whether he succeeded in tracing the fugitives we have not learned, but should he, we should inof our forefaihers saw was charged with great datager to the future. They met the question as became

> the institution, deprecated it as an evil, accursed of God, and looked forward with hope to its gradual annually from this source. The second schedule

Arabia, at New York. As may be remembered, cenary and selfish policy, and actuated by a strong

contrary, presuming upon the patriotism of the North, whenever an attempt has been made to oppose the extension of slavery, the Dissolution of the Union has been the wolf-cry, used to frighten Freemen from the policy of their torefathers. The menace has been used again and again, until its dreadful notes have become too familiar to the public ear. The word " Disunion," has been so often sounded that the idea itself has lost half its terrors. Vice-though a monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated, needs but to be seen ;

Branch.

the trouble to consider the matter.

priations. The money voted could not be obtained

be fore June or July, and then one half of the

working season had passed. The contractors then

received notice that if they did work, they must

run the risk of being paid. Such has been the ex-

Had the amount necessary to complete the North

Branch been attainable when the work was resum-

ed, it would have been realy for operation on the

1st of March 1853, at some hundreds of thousands

of dollars less cost than now. But the progress of

the work has been constantly interrupted and ham-

pered by a want of means, producing great embar-

rassment' to the officers, and serious difficulties to

and doled out money in such small amounts.

could commence the necessary repairs.

perience of every contractor.

Yet seen too oft, familiar with its face, We first endure-then pity-then embrace."

And it is so, with this ery of a dissolution of the Union. The changes have been rung upon it so often, that Freemen begin to think that if they can. not exercise their constitutional 'rights' without endangering the Union, the sooner they part company with so irritable and uncongenial neighbors the hetter.

. This state of feeling has been the result of the ambilious personal schemes of Northe n dough faces. Hitherto the South have not been obnoxious to any charge of dishonesty of disregard of compromise-except such as might be assumed from a departure from the line of policy marked out by her own_sons. Unfortunately for her good name, and for the peace and security of the country, this can now no longer be urged in her behalf. The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise changes the whole as pect of slavery discussion and opens a Pandora's box of evils, most of which will be visited upon the

South.

That misguided, ill advised violation of a compact, only less binding in its obligations than the Consultation itself, breaks down that popular sentiment in the North which has hitherto been the most reliable saleguard of slavery. The public mind is indignant at this outrage. If this Compromise is not to be respected-then away with all Compromises. If slavery can violate compacts entered into under the most solemn and binding cirgumstances, when they are supposed to militate

against its interests, then all compacts are null and void. Henceforward there is unceasing war upon slavery, by the Abolitionists. Henceforward, the sober, calm, conservative States Rights portion o. the North, will look on the battle without interest They will even " laugh at their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh." The integrity of the South is no longer undoubted-their chivalry has become they had battled against odds for eight years of a by-word. They have no respect for compacis, and violate compromises !

But if the South, which only seeks to further its own interests, shall be so regarded, what name is odious enough to express Northern feeling for the trai ors in their own midst, who have bound her hand and loot, and delivered her over to slavery. The executions of millions are their portion-the groans of betrayed Freedom their reward. In comthe generations who are er joying the blessings of ing time, if one should emerge from the disgrace to which he is consigned, sufficiently to come be-At the formation of the Constitution but one dark fore the people for their suffrages, the ballot box will testify the detestation in which he is regarded.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF .- The Committee of Ways and Means of the House, it is said, have agreed to report a bill for a modification of the tariff, upon the basis suggested by Secretary Guihrie. The bill contains five schedules of those who had just struck off the chains of oppres- rates. In the first schedule the old one hundred ion, and while they recognized the existence of there cent duty on brandies, liquor, &c, remains un-the institution depresented it as an evil accursed of changed. We now receive three millions duties

and certain extinguishment. In this hope joined, rates the duty at twenty per cent. This includes steamship, with its 480 souls, on board, is at length not only the men of the North, but the wise and all the articles which, in the previous tariff, vary steamship, with its 480 souls, on board, is at length use our possession, not written for the purpose of poli-given up by the English papers received by the patriotic statesmen of the South, looking above mer-

The Homestead Bill. The N. B. Canal, and the Montrose Democrat. The predictions contained in the tollowing te Our colemporary of the Montrose Democrat, has been tilling his colomns for several weeks, past, marks, from the Montrose Democrat, meet our ideas

with assaults upon the officers connected with the exactly. They are sensible, and it not verified North Branch Canal, and its construction and man- we shall be very agreeably disappointed - IThe Bill granting one hundred and sixty acres from the agement-generally. What the motives are which actuate this assault, we care not; and the officials public lands to each actual settler thereon, which along the line are probably able to take care of has so long been agitated in Congress, and which their own reputation, but we desire to enter our passed the House early the present session, still hangs in the Senate. It will be recollected that it protest against disposition which is sometimes indulged in, to grumble about the management of passed the House last session and was then smoth- COUNTIES.

and the second state and the second second second

the Canal. We have heard considerable of this ered in the Senate. The country is beginning to look to the fate of the present bill with much anxieourselves, but we never yet heard it charged upon any particular man, or set of men. In fact, the ity, and to us the writing appears plainly on the growlers themselves are ready to exonerate any wall. We have no confidence in the Senate so far as particular person, who is named, yet still are detavorable action on this bill is involved. That body termined that comething is wrong. We say then is too far removed from the people, too indepenit comes with a bad grace from any body in this dent of their sovereign, too conservative in ideas. region to find fault with the delay upon the North Such a proposition shakes their nerves, has too Cambria, much of Young America about it ever to meet with That the work might have been completed, in halt the time consumed, there is no question. It favorable action there. But there is another reahas been delayed for a long time, and there is son why that bill will not pass the Senate, in our cause for it, not reflecting upon any person connect. judgment more powerful than any other, and of ited with it, Gov. BIGLER deserves the gratitude of self sufficient to put an end to its existence. The the North for what he has done-the Canal Com- South in a body oppose it. The fiat has gone forth from that quarter that the bill in someway will missioners have promptly put the work under contrack-the Engineers and Superintendent upon the damage the "peculiar institution," and hence must line have been skilfull and energetic-and yet the fall. As soon as the Nebraska bill passed, we gave work has been delayed. The cause is plain, and up the Homestead as doomed. Remember that well understood, by those connected with the Ca. the doctrine of popular sovereignty is claimed for the Nebrasks Bill,-that is, that the people of that nal, and will be apparaut to every man who takes territory shall decide for themselves on the question of slavery. Why did the South support that It must be considered that the work was resumed when the State Treasury was really bankrupt 🗻 Bill ? Because it gave them a chance to introduce slavery where it was prohibited by positive law .--Every dollar which has been expended has been Now does anybody suppose that the south will perneeded for other purposes, and has been applied mit a Bill to pass like the Homestead, which would in the face of a general settiment against the Commonwealth investing more money in public improvements. Hence its friends have been have been obliged to put up with small annual appro-

Lawrence Lebanon. open those territories to a flood of free emigration, Lehigh, such as would pour in there with the inducements Luzerne held out of obtaining land free, on which to settle Lycoming McKean and make happy homes for free labor ? Certainly Mercer, not. If there be such a principle in the Nebraska Bill as popular sovereignty, with the Homestead Monrie went to work vigorously, but before they were passed, of what value would it be to the South ?--Montgom fairly started, the money was exhausted, and they They could no more obtain a footing for slavery in Montour. Northamt Nebraska under such a law than they could reach Northum and pluck down the stars, and they will never per-Perry. Pike. mit it to pass. Mark this, that the Homestead Bill Potter. is dead-dead as Julius Cæsar, because it is sup-Schuvlki! posed to conflict with universal "nigger" domin-Somerset

Mr. Buchanan and Nebraska.

ion.

There is a strong suspicion abroad that Mr. Buchanan, is opposed to the clause in the Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise. The Incontractors. Of course the work could not be done telligencer, at Lancaster, not having taken a decidfaster than there was money to pay for it. If there ed stand for the bill, and some other indications, is any blame it rests with that grudging and nig- lead to this belief. The Montrose Democrat, edited garaly policy which prevailed in the Legislature by the late speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, has a long editorial going to show the opposition of our Minister to England, to repealing In regard to the Wyoming Division we do not the Missouri Compromise. After quoting from know anything-but we do know that no exertion Mr. B's letter in 1848, to the Berks County, Harhas been wanting to get the upper division in to na-

vest Home, he save :--vigable order. That accidents have happened is And lurther than this, we may say, that we have not the fault of the Supervisor or the Enngineers letters in our possession, private in their details, but of which we are at liberty to say, that they reiter ton Secretary. They have been repaired in the shortest possible time, and as far as we have learned have mostly ate the same doorines as before quoted, and indeed refer to the letter from which the quotation is made an able and effective manner for about an hour, occurred in the old banks which have been standas the settled conviction of his mind on that subing for twelve or fificen years. The want of the ect. And those letters are of more recent date than necessary funds embarrassed the Supervisor this the Compromise of 1850. They were written in Spring and some weeks passed away before he 1'51 and '52 at the very period when he was again Messrs. Hopgins and Forsyth paid the Canal

our possession, not written for the purpose of poli- compact between the South and the North in 1820. from twenty hve to one hundred per cent. It also a visit fact house the cent of a line being the formation to the inspondence, referring to published correspondence, includes iron, sugar, manufactured silk and hemp. some weeks giving his personal attention to the inspondence, referring to published correspondence, includes iron, sugar, manufactured silk and hemp.

Common School Superintendents

E.

and a second second

In accordance with the provisions of the New School Law, the School Directors in the different counties throughout the State, have duly assembled, and fixed the saleries of, and appointed their Superintendents." We compile from our exchanges the following list of adpointments in the various counues, as far as has been ascertained, leaving only the counties of Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Sullivan and Warren to be heard from

Adams.

Beaver,

Berks.

Bedford:

Bradford.

Bucks,

Carbon.

Centre.

Cnester.

Clarion

Clearfield

Columbia

Crawford

Dauphin.

Delaware.

Erie.

Frankin.

Huntingd

Indiana.

Jefferson

Jumata.

Lancaste

Sollivan.

Tioga,

Greene

Butler.

Allegheny

Armstrong

ind Warren, to be h	leard from.	
		SALARIES.
Adams,	David Wills	\$ 300
Allegheny,	James M. Prvor.	1,000
Irmstrong,	#NO. A ['amphall	300
Beaver,	4 DOS. Nighology	
Bedford,	2 + W. D. M'Paddam	300
Berks,		250
Blair,	Hugh A. Caldwell,	400
Bradford,	Emanuel Guyer,	500
Bucks,	Hugh A. Caldwell, Emanuel Guyer, Joseph Fell,	1,000
Butler,	Isaac Diack.	300
Cambria,	R. L. Johnston,	400
Carbon,	Jos. H. Siewers, Rev. W. J. Gibson,	400
Centre,	Kev. W. J. Gibson,	. —
Chester,	H. Agnew Foller	1,000
Clarion, Ulearfield,	Robert Orr, Dr. A. T. Schriver,	300
Clinton,	Dr. A. 1. Schriver,	200
Columbia	R. C. Allison, Joel E. Bradley,	800
Columbia, " Crawford, "	S 9 9 9	300
Cumberland,	S. S. Sears, Danial Shall	400
Dauphin,	Daniel Shally,	500
Delaware,	S. D. Ingram,	300
Eik,	Dr. George Smith,	500
Erie,	Wm. H. Armstrong,	
Fayette,	Josh. V. Gibbons,	_, 600
Franklin,	James McDowell,	
Fulton,	Robert Ross,	600 100
Greene,	John A. Gordon	263
Huntingdon,	John A. Gordon, James S. Barr,	300
Indiana,	Rev. S. P Bollman,	500
Jefferson,		200
Jumata.	David Laughlin,	200
Lancaster,	J P. Wickersham.	1,500
Lawrence,	Wm. M. Francis.	500
Lebanon,	John H. Kluge, Chas. W. Cooper, John W. Lescher,	760
Lehigh,	Chas. W. Cooper,	⁶ 5 00
Luzerne,	John W. Lescher,	500
Lycoming,	John W. Barrett,	500
McKean,	-	
Mercer,	James C. Brown,	400
Mifflin,	Robert C. Ross,	500
Monree,	Charlote Burnett,	300
Montgomery,	H. S. Roudenboagh,	600
Montour,	Paul Leidy,	350
Northampton.	Valentine Hillburn,	625
Northumberland,	J. J. Reimensuyder,	3:0
Perry.	Adam Height,	300
Pike,	La B. Newman,	100
Potter,	J. K. Krewson,	300
Schuylkill, Somerset,	J. Joseph Stutzman,	1,000
	a. Joseph Ciuizmau,	400
Sullivan, Susquehan na ,	Willard Richardson,	350
Tioga,	Rev. John F. Calkins	
Union,	J. S. Whitman,	300
Venango,	M. C. Behee,	200
Warren,		# v U
Washington,	John L. Gow,	1,000
Wayne,	John F. Stoddard,	500
Westmorland,	Rev M. M'Kinstry,	1,550
Wyoming,	Cornelius R. Lane,	150
York,	Jacob Kirk	* 500
-		

Meeting at Lawrenceville.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens of Lawrenceville and vicinity, was held at Lawrenceville, on Saturday evening, June 10 h. for the purpose of manifesting their disapprobation of the repeal of the Misson'r Compromise

Dr. Lewis Danting was chosen President; Hon-

ton Secretary. John W. Ayer, Esq., addressed the meeting in after which the following declaration and result. tions were unanimously adopted.

"By the repeal of the ' Missouri Comproverse." freedom has been abolished, and Stavery substitue candidate of the Democracy of Pennsylvania ted in a territory complising about 500 000 square for President. We say we have those letters in miles. This territory was made free by a sclenin and now after 34 years standing it has been repealed ed. And why? Did the people of the North or the South ask if? No, net her section asked it. It

he sailed from Liverpoot on the 1st of March with 111 cabin and salloon passengers, and about 292 in an attempt to force a passage, and caused the almost immediate destruction, not a soul escaping The City of Glasgow and her cargo were insured for £50,000.

lame .- From the Albany Atlas, June 14.

teams and stock belonging to emigrants."

ersburg and Constantinople.

Tuesday next.

desire to advance the interests of a nation, cementsleerage, her crew numbering 76, including the Commander, Capt. Morrison; and from the period erence to the system of slavery, are familiar to of her clearing the Merrey up to the present mo- every intelligent man. The policy considered as but reducing to fifteen per cent, articles which now ment not the least tidings have been heard of ber. settled was this :- That as slavery already existed pay twenty; to ten per cent articles which now pay The breaking up of the immense fields of ice to the northward of the bank, which were borne down in many of the States, to a considerable extent, it The breaking up of the bank, which were borne down in many of the States, to a considerable extent, it The breaking up of the bank, which were borne down in many of the States, to a considerable extent, it The breaking up of the bank, which were borne down in many of the States, to a considerable extent the bank of the bank which were borne down in the bank of the bank o the Atlantic in masses, it is said, of some 200 or 300 would be unjust and impolitie to at once abrogate miles in length, no doubt overwhelmed the vessel the rights of the master. That slavery should not be extended beyond the limits where it then existed-and it was confidently believed that the light of Freedom would dispel the darkness already setiled upon a portion of the Country, and in a few on all unenumerated articles. LIFE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN -Mr. Van Buren 'years, that blot upon our institutions, that libel up-

employs the leisure hours of his foreign sojourn in on the Declaration of In lependence, would exist no writing the Memorials of his own remarkable calonger. In pursuance of this sentiment, many of reer. No man is more capable of giving a dispasthe States took early and effectual measures to sionate and just account of the events of the last sixty years, or of divesting them of the false charac- gradually extinguish slavery within their respective ter which momentary passions and strifes have im. [limits, and became in spirit, if not in fact, Free parted to them, or of clothing the narrative of great States States.

events in the eloquent yet measured lauguage of How stands the case now ? The predictions and history. But the hour which foreign travel or resihopes of the wise men of the Revolution have not dence afford for li erary labors are few, and a work been realized. The policy they marked out, has of the character of which we speak would require a consultation and comparison of authorities such as been departed from, the principle of liberty has foreign residence will not admit of. Whether a been swallowed up by slavery, and pecuniary and a work, thus commenced, ever reaches the public. is, probably, a contingency that gives little concern political interests have usurped the place of patriotto the author, who, having satisfied all the ambitiism and unselfishness. The cloud which was but on of his life, is not likely to vex his tranquil and a speck upon out sky, now casts a gloom over the philosophic age by a burried strife after literary whole country-the question once so easy of solution, has become of such magnitude as to appal our statesmen, who dare not look it in the lace; but MR WISE, THE ÆRONAUT, ascended in a balloon

who falter, and triffe, and compromise, and while from the Crystal Palace, New York, on Friday .--The balloon was carried over Long Island; but, in they seek to evade it directly, increase its impordescending, the courageous aronant made a narlance

row escape from death. The grapnel which he threw out tore out the sod, and the ballon bounded Who now dares delude himself with the hope, that the day shall ever come when the sun will several hundred yards; next the car was dashed forcibly into a tavine, and threw him out. He held shine upon not a single slave in this Republic?on to the outside, hanging fast to the ear. The graphel again made its hold, and as the balloon Who at this day, is foolish enough to suppose that such a result can be brought about in any peaceawas about rising again, Mr. Wise fet himsell fall into a salt meadow, knocking out one of his teen ble manner, or does not feel that the chains ot slaand injuring his jaw by the fall. The balloon went very have been riveted so strongly, that their fall off, but the voyageur offers a reward for its return would bring down the institutions of the country ? in season for another ascent from the Palace on By the light of the past, what hope is there for the future. Is it not pregnant with gloom rather than

with light } EMIGRANTS FOR THE WEST - The Chicago cor-There can be no denial that the sentiment of the respondent of the New York Evening Post, in a North, is sgainst the institution of domestic servi letter dated June 5th, states that a lew days previous " A company of six hundred Onio emigrants started for Nebraska. There is considerable tide inde. It is loathed and abhorred by nine-tenths of our freemen. Even those who recognize in the setting that way from this quarter. Most of the most binding manner the constitutional rights of the parties now going out are preliminary surveying ing parties, but they will be tollowed by an unpre South to hold slaves, have no sympathy for the incedented flow of emigration as soon as there can stitution, but regard it with horror. There exists be any titles secured to the lands. Last week sethen, this wide difference-a mighty pecuniary and ven hundred Germans passed through Cincinnati political element at the South, opposed by the nafor Oregon and seven hundred and thirty for Neture, the instacts, education and interests of the braska. Minnesota is filling up with upparalleled North. It is clear and certain, that this dangerous rapidity. The roads leading to it through lows and Wisconsin, it is said are literally crowded with element, requires the constant and watchful care of our statesmen, to avert the danger which it in-

OC John Van Buren is reported to have said cessantly threatens to our Union. There should be that the Nebraska bill is the best bill that ever was a jealous guarding against everything calculated to passed by Congress, for that it will kill every man wound or irritate-a vigilant watch against endroach- drowned in the Susquehanna river, near the mouth till Wednesday last. m the free States who has voted for it, which he ments on the one side or the other, and above all of Towanda Creek, on Wednesday alternoon last, wished; but what is more than this, it will kill of a constant display and illustration of the benefits while bathing. His body, was recovered in a short says will be a consummation most devoutly to be all Northern men who have hitherto stood by the which have resulted, and will continue to flow, time, but not until life was: axtinct. from the union of States, inculcating a fraternal rights of the South, in Congress and out of it.

feeling, and an elevated patriotism, which should Mr. John Van Baren expects to sail for Earope on the 1st of July, to be absent from three to tour months. He intends to visit Scotland, St. Pe. union. Has this been the care of our statesmen? On the 1 at action on the reciprocity treaty.

The third schedule is fifteen per cent., the fourth | task of getting it into navigable order, and will remain until the work is accomplished. . ten percent, and the fifth five per cent., and em-

braces nearly all the articles in the existing tariff,

The twenty per cent schedule includes raw silk and some descriptions of medicines and dyestuffs. and after a full and free interchange of sentiments, We now receive over seven million dollars duties upon manufactured and unmanufactured silk. The of the Democratic party be effected, and that adlists are very full, and fifteen per cent, is placed up-

Salt, which under the present tariff as an enumerated article, pays twenty per cent., is to admitted free of duty. The free-list takes in all the articles now admitted free, as well as many articles now in the lower list of duties. It also includes certain dyestuffs and medicines.

It is estimated that this tariff will yield a revenue of about forty-five millions.

THE CHOLERA.-This disease appears to be exending its influence more widely over the country. More or less cases have occurred in Nashville, St. Louis, New Orleans, New York, Broolyn, Boston, Charlestown and Providence. We now hear of it in Milledgeville, Ga. The Georgian also understands that Cholera has appeared in Cherokee county, and elsewhere in the northern portion of ic party of Pennsylvania in. We say attempt, bethe State. The Selby News states that the Cholera cause we do not consider that body, as having any has appeared in Taylorsville, Spencer country, Ken. more right to speak for the party, than we have. If uck, and that several deaths have occurred. The a desire to promote the interests of the party, and Bedford, Tenn. Several deaths have also occurred n Maysville, Kentucky. The cases have yet been but if that organization is to be used for selfish and but few, but considering the material existing in arge cities, and the influence of the hot weather, which is but just commencing, there is sufficient eason for urging prudence on the part of individuals, and the adoption of the best sanitary preventitives on the part of the public authorities, to Pennsylvania.

keep the city as pure and free from infections as it now is. Hon. CHARLES R: BUCKALEW has been ap. pointed bearer of deepatches to the government of the short term. The first ballot resulted as fol- I lrish. Paragony, South America. He is to carry a treaty lows: -Whole number of votes cast, 308-neceslately concluded between the two governments — leary to a choice, 155. John S. Wells, (Dem.) re-We learn that he will proceed by way of London, ceived 147 : E. Eastman, (Whig.) 87 ; Mason W. as there are no mail steamers running between | Tappan, (Free soil,) 52; George W. Morrison, 18,

be absent until the end of the year. We are requested to state that the Educa tional Fund Festival, advertised for the 4th of July,

hos been postponed until some future period, of which due notice will be given.

DROWNED - A young man, named Vangorder was

The Committee of Ways and Means, it is frown down at once. sverything looking like dis- said, will report a bill for the aboliton of houndles to and the fine in the first of the first of the state of the state of the state of the state and Kansas have all been made,

State Central Committee. The Democratic State Central Committee, agreeably to previous announcement, met at Buehler's Hotel, in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 15th mst, it was resolved that a more efficient organization

dresses be issued on the following subjects :---1st. The new position of the Whig party and

their allies. 2nd. The principles of non-intervention and popular sovereignty as settled by the Compromise of 1850, and embodied in the Nebraska and Kansas bill.

3rd. Review of the measures of the present and late State administrations. 4th. Federalism and Whiggery from the days of

Hamilton down to the present day. We shall await the appearance of this document upon the principles announced in the second addrese with some anxiety, not that we consider it of any importance as a political paper, but we are desirous ol ascertaining what sort of position the State Central Committee will attempt to place the Democrat-

Central Committee will act wisely and prudentlyulterior ends-to earn for some member favors from the General Government-then we have nothing to hope for, and the disasters of New Hampshire and Connecticut and the Waterloo rout in Philadelphia. will be followed by the overthrow of the party in

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORIAL ELECTION .- The House of Representatives of News-Hampshire proceeded on Friday to ballot for a U.S. Senator for

It is believed that Santa Anna has positively rejected the Gadaden treaty, and insists upon modifications to which this government will not consent.

It is stated from Washington that the appointand will be sent into the Senate in a day or two.

was an unnecessary and uncaded for viola ion of of the same nature, more at length and in detail --There is no mistaking Mr. Buchanan's views on the compact.

We are told by some this Slavery will not and this question. He has always advocated the inviocannot go there. Does not the South mean it shall lability of the Missouri Compromise, and deemed, go there ! Most assuredly they do-and as Conin 1848," that "the security of the Union" depend gress has removed the restriction, they have in ed on the faithful recognition of that line, in our fuprinciple abolished freedom and substituted. Slature acquisitions of territory. Have not the Democracy of the State endorsed that, over and over, by

very. We have reached a crisis, which threatens our rights as citizens & statting clour Union When in order to extend Stavery, one territory made free by the solemn compact of the North and the Southto aggrandise the slavenching sates at the expense of liberty-an like plighted tach if our fathers is set at nought-and the expressed will of the people is overborne in Congress by influences unconsututionally brought to bear with the confivance of the root of our liberties-and subjecting us to an intolerable desponsm ; we feel that it is not only our right but our duty to speak out

Let each town organize to do barle to save the free institutions of our country, resolved for the future to support none but true and tried men."

1 Resolved, That we regard the bill which has recently passed both houses of Congress, providing Governments for the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas as an insult to the American people; a wantor, violation of plighted faith : a cold blooded conspericy against humanity and republicanism, and a crime against God. That we believe it to be a link in a chain of measures, looking to the absolute supremary of slavery, and the subversion of freedom throughout this continent, and that we therefore demand its speedy and unconditional re-

peal. 2. Resolved, That submission by the North to Southern dictation is no lorger a virtue, and that we will resist it by all judicious means in our power.

3 Resolved, That those laws and those only made by the people and for the people, deserves our respect, and that as the Nebraska bill was passed by the South and their Northern tools for their own iniquitious purpose, and not for the good of all, therefore we look on those laws with utter detestion, as unworthy of our respect and support.

4. Resolved, That we recommend to the people in all our townships, to unite themselves in a league against the extension of slavery, and sug-gest to the cutizens that County, State and National Conventions be call to nominate men for all offices in the gift of the people, who are decidedly for Ireedom

5. Resolved, That a committee often be appointed by the Chair at his convenience the duty of which committee shall be to invite the Hon. David Wilmot, to address the citizens of Lawrenceville on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, at his earliest convenience.

6. Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to procure the publication of the doings of this meeting, in the papers of this Congressional district.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAIL-ROAD.—A very serious collision between an express and freight train occurred at New Orlean, on the Erie road, on Wednesday morning. The engineer and fireman of the express train were baily imured, at first supposed fatally, but, at the last accounts, they were in a fair way to recover. The locomolives and cars sustained a damage of about \$5000. The engineer of the freight train is considered the individual in fault.

DREADFUL -On the 18th ult. a lutle con of Wm. Taylor, of Randolph county, Indiana, aged four years, died of delirium tremens. It was a horrible sight, says the Winchester Emblem, to see the little fellow screaming at, and jumping from the snakes that he thought be saw. The lather of the boy was A. B. Payson, O. H. Green ar imtemperate mai

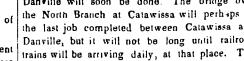
any of our ports and Paragnay. He will probably Two Democrats were absent. No choice. Second 2; Charles L Woodbury, I; Ichabod Goodwin, I .--No choice. An effort was now made to proceed to is election of a Senator for the long term. The will be present. The Montrose Band will be in at-speaker ruled the motion out of order. An indefi-nice postnonement was moved but met with can Dinner will be prepared by S. H. Oanfield, of the nite postponement was moved, but met with general objection. Finallay, the matter was postponed of Temperance, that there will be no liquor sold in

ballot-Wells, (Dem.) 148; Eastman, (Whig,) 89: the exercises of the day. The members of the dif-Tappan, (Free Soil,) 43; Morrison, 24, Daniel Clark ferent Lodges of said Orders are invited to meet

فليتعار بالدار والحالات المحالات

Louisville Courier says the Cholera is prevailing in its success this fall, is predominant, then the State sclidated city of Philadelphia, is as follows: Conrad-W and N , Hazlehurst-W., Henderson-W. and N., Much-N.

sage.



are making to have the road finished to Tamaqua the freedom of our legislation-and thus striking at

rails have now been laid on the road from Catta wissa to Rington, in Schuylkill county. Efforts a weak and unrighteous administration-destroying

THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD .- We learn that the

presenting him, with a full knowledge of those

opinions, to the country for Chief Magistrate. We

repeat, the Missouri Compromise has been demo-

cratic doctrine in Pennsylvania ever since its pas-

by the 4th of July. Cars can run from Philadetphia to Catawissa, and the grading from Catawissa to Danville will soon be done. The bridge over the North Branch at Catawissa will perhaps be

the last job completed between Catawissa and Danville, but it will not be long until railroad trains will be arriving daily, at that place. The extensive and elegant improvements now making in that borough indicate that a great era of progress is now increasing the usual energy and enterprise of its citizens. The erection of new buildings, and improvements of old ones, exceds all former example

THE ELECTION -The full official vote for mayor. solicitor, controller and commissioner of the con-

> 8.428 11,343 8,729 4,621

The vote for Mr. Baker, native candidate for solicitor, is but 101. Mr. Comly, whig candidate for commissioner, receives 4,789 votes. The aggre-

gate vote for mayor is 50,414. Great excitement exists in Pottsville, Pa. in consequence of an afray which occurred on Sa-lurday night. One person was killed, and two oth-ers terribly cut and bruised. The quarrel originated, it is said, between the Know-Nothings and the

CELEBRATION AT LERAYSVILLE. -The 4th of July next, will be celebrated at LeRaysville, under the joint supervision of the Orders of Odd Fellows and Good Templers --The citizens generally are requested to take part in with us. The Hon. David Wilmot has been invited, and is expected to be present. Also the Hon. E. S. Sweet of Owego, has axcepted an invitation and Leraysville House, and we would say to the friends

Leraysville on that day. COMMITTEE OF ARBANGEMENTS OF THE I. O. OF O. P. 8. B. Pierce, A.S. Smith, B. Dewitt, E. H. Browning. J. J. M. Benham.

OMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS OF THE I. O. OF G. T. W. H. Black, and Mrs: Betsy Barnes, " A. S. Baldwin, " D. W. Lewis,

A. S. Baldwin, D. W. Lewis, J. Pierce,