ADDRESS Of the Democratic State Contral Committee to the Propic of Pennsylvania.

FEILLW CITIZENS :- Among the duties asophiged to address you, setting forth in a plate ple the reasons why the Democratic party of conscience and the right of private judy- of their manhood. In the making of the laws that we should endeavor to explain to the peoagain ask them to combine in one common ment. cause in support of its principles and chosen

The offices to be filled in the coming elecwhose past life, both public and private, justifies us in saying that he possesses the experience. firmness and unblemished integrity, probably, forever settled.

Their infinite importance, not only to yourselves and to Pennsylvanians, but to all the people and States of all this confederacy, should stimulate you to a zealous support of the principles and candidates of the Democra-

We cannot abstain from dwelling upon these subjects, and by our appeals to your reason manity, we shall strive to rouse you to an effort that shall be worthy of the occasion and

your past history. The Democratic party of the United States the Pacific, and covered with teeming millions of freemon. To its guardianship has been party to stand by the Constitution of the country and to restrain all attempts to pervert its provisions or corrupt its principles. It

has been, and still is, the citadel of our liberties and the bulwark of those just doctrines. to establish which the people rose as one man. and with the sympathies of the whole civilized world, overthrew an aristocratic and legislative which by its mild and homane temper, offerleast, there should be a refuge from oppresof the Democratic party, and with unfaltering fidelity has that party kept its sacred trust. the Constitution of the country, the great men the Democratic party exerted their powerful energies and truthful intellects to secure upon a firm foundation, as upon a rock, the principles that are incorporated in the body of the Constitution, and in its subsequent amendments. Again, we say to the Democratic

people, and to be controlled by the men of tution and laws. of independent States, and at the cost of popular liberty, and urged and secured the establishment of a government limited and restricted in its powers, acknowledging State soveall, based upon principles of equality and justice created for the people, and governed by that have since succeeded those days, the two The Kentucky resolutions were written by parties thus arrayed to the beginning on oparising out of a multitude of questions and isoriginal ground of contention between them. The Federal party being a party of expediency, and relying upon State craft and political management, and still distrusting the people, have, under various names and with as various pretexts and contrivances, sough: by indirect and the Commonwealth of Virginia replied in the cal self-government is the basis of all our infrom which they were driven by the letter and adopted by the Legislature of the State in 1799. It may for a time, be abused and trampled on, spirit of the Constitution. It was supposed The object of the Alien law was exposed in as other rights have been, but men should not, should ever be in danger of any open attempt | mischievous consequenences of its adoption common interest of all that each and every principles by any organized political action | those masterly papers. In them it was protion and forced interpretation of its letter, were the only means by which the people were of emigration that was setting in towards our sought to be abused, and their government shores, caused by the high tides of civil conturned against themselves for the advancement | vulsions and public discord that were raging and profit of adroit political adventurers .-That supposition was an error, for now we are Alien law will furnish new calumnies against again reminded by the action of a new and republican governments, and new pretexts for

ty is eternal vigilance. the same issues that were made in 1799, and the inhabitants of these States would, by this the magnitude of the question now before you. try into which he had been invited as the arms!" Your opponents, under a deluding and tempt- asylum most auspicious to his happiness, a ing cry demanding that "Americans shall rule country where he may have formed the most America," have at last, with forced and com- tendor connections, and where he may have pulsive candor, acknowledged that they wish invested his entire property." w establish two principles.

1. That none but those born in this country. shall enjoy the rights of citizenship.

ops test for office. this, have been ever since acknowledged as an element of our institutions that has secured to Our Constitution was not wrested from the us the confidence of mankind, and been the reluctant hands of lawless kings. It was the

called for a more stable and perfect form of Our commercial and public necessities, and metal, with the recommendation of greater and wounding many more.

its most conspicuous provisions was the an- courage emigration, and by its healthful influ-

the union to be allowed in the country elections and Virginia, all ratified it with a vices of men skilled in all the mysteries of that of Canal Commissioner involves large forth as explanations consistent with it, and Europe, and European Monarchies of greater public trusts, which should only be confided which could not be abridged or violated, and sources of national and personal prosperity, into a man of known experience, and integrity. (which they proposed should be adopted as dividual happiness and public renown, than if For that office the Democratic party have amendments thereto. Rhode Island and North we had conquered in a hundred fights. Treat chosen as their candidate, Arnold Plumer, Carolina, in a spirit of sturdy resistance to ab- them as aliens, disquality them by statute, and which pre-eminently fit him for that office, and race, re-asserted the doctrines and dogmas of its level. render him worthy of your confidence and the Bill of Rights, and for a while declined to choice. But far beyond the success of any ratify the Constitution until these sacred and whole catalogue of accusations preferred candidate or the obtaining of any office, are inviolable principles of natural right were ac- against the naturalized voters of the country, the subjects now before you to be examined knowledged and adopted as a part of its text, that would equal the wrong that would be and discussed, and by your determination, and in all of these proposed amendments were done to our principles and our people, by the and sease of duty to your country and to hu. Cise Thereor." It is worthy of observation, tencies that must shock all right minded men. is the great conservator of this vast political ing liberality being a sufficient security laws, have suffered themselves to give their organization, stretching from the Atlantic to against such test, after which Mr. Gouverneur support to this new and pernicious political stand or provided and covered with reming millions. Morris and Gen. Pinckney approved the mo-heresy. To those men we would especially confided the sustedy of the simple elements of enlightened men were too well aware of the before they shall aid in furthering projects, the political truth, which are at the basis of our disastrous consequences attendant upon any result of which will startle their understandinstitutions. In all the changes of public af- interference by the State with the religious ings and appal their hearts. Let them beware fairs, it has been the proud privilege of that opinions of its citizens. The bloody record of a political party that has been afraid to redespotism and established a government, contending sects and exterminating propagand persecution proscribes men for liberal opinism. In all parts of the world had fire and ed to mankind the hope that, in one land at fagot, the sword and the spear, brutalized men into implicit obedience to religious opinions sion and intolerance. This has been the duty they did not understand, and faiths at which and liberal age, for men thus to conspire in From the first moment-even before the or- igration had their sovereignties beer establish- thus erred and strayed away, do we submit ganization of this government-and while the ed. Up to that time, by God's providence, these considerations for their action, hoping States were deliberating upon the adoption of had this land been the refuge of oppressed that they will yet return to correct views, and who were afterwards to become the leaders of solved to dedicate their country to the cause zealous opposition to the pernicious principles that day to this time has their noble work re- gerous faction. mained untouched. May it last forever!

But now after we have enjoyed the blessings in our midst, and with secret oath-bound com-

were addressed to the Legislatures of the save- agitation, to subvert the one, and encroach sues, all of which could be resolved into the ral States, inviting their co-operation to resist with the other. these Statutes. Some of the Legislatures refused to co-operate with Virginia and Kentucky and pronounced these resolutions to be to the exclusive jurisdiction of the people of of a dangerous tendency, and therefore not fit! for further consideration. To these refusals to establish or reject it. This principle of locrooked ways to obtain those ends and aims form of a report drawn by Mr. Madison, and that the time had gone by when the people these resolutions and in that Report, and the because of that, be deprived of it. It is for the avowedly directed to such purpose. Implica- claimed to be inhuman, impolitic, illegal and irrational for Congress to restrain the current in Europe. Mr. Jofferson there said that the dangerous combination, that the price of liber- those who wish it to be believed that man cannot be governed, but by a rod of iron, and that the following: Fellow-citizens, we have again to confront a very numerous and valuable description of

This law thus resisted, and nullified, and defeated, never assumed to do more than exercise a restraining power over ALIENS; and harsh 11. That there shall be established a religi-, as it was, had no relation to naturalization, and no man among the hardiest of its sup-To reach these ends the Constitution of the porters at that day, dared to propose the dis-United States must be changed or its provis- tranchisement of emigrants or the abolition of ions evaded, and the spirit of our Democratic the naturalization laws. The public that was republican form of government thus altogether indignant at the tyrannical spirit of that subverted. The Declaration of Independence statute, would have burst out with one shout of iteelf charged apon the King of Great Britain, condemnation at any attempt to outlaw freemen as one of the most serious grievances under and reduce them to the condition of slaves, bewhich we had suffered, that "he had endeavor- cause they were born in another country and ed to prevent the population of these States, were of another people. Upon the resistance. for that purpose obstructing the laws for the ! to the Alien and Sedition Laws, and in the supnaturalization of toreignes, refusing to pass, port of the principles announced in those resoothers to encourage their migration hither, and lutions and that Report of '99, was Mr. Jefraising the conditions of new appropriations of ferson elected and the Democratic party esland." The complaint thus made, was a part tablished as an organized element of political of the first public protest of a united people action in this country. From that day to this, against arbitrary authority, and in favor of hu- has it been smadfast in its integrity and puri- and are six inches long, well covered with velman rights. The reasons that then prompted ty, upholding and vindicating the liberties of

first great cause of our marvellous success as ; free compact of free sovereignties of freemen. made with each other for their own domestic have been introduced into Shellield, England, When the delects of the confederation were advantage in the common cause of human free- by the casting of bells of east steel, which is of forty other buildings, were demolished. apparent, and the necessities of the public dom, and for the perpetuation of human rights. reported to have all the advantages of hell. The unlitary interfered, killing forty persons averaging about seventien daily, and about Union, the Constitution was adopted; among our political principles, all prompted us to en-cheapness.

thority delegated to Congress to establish an ence have we prospered as a people. We last clause of the very last section of that in-; increased in our wealth and grown mighty FELLOW-CITIEFES :- Among the duties as- strument the following words were inserted: with a population that has been driven to us-"No religious test shall ever be required for shelter and to whom we are pledged before The Russians Repulsed with a Loss of Four and simple manner, the issues that will be submined by the people at the approaching election.

As a QUALIFICATION TO ANY OFFICE OR PUBLIC the world to secure the rights of civil and reliquing and the approaching election. A proper regard for the opinions of men requires sealing, as it were, the hond of our Union with wise pledged as Democrats, to confer the the sacred and rational principle of the liberty rights of citizenship as the inalignable right that govern them they as freemen have a right When the Constitution was submitted to to participate. To refuse them that right the States for their adoption, it is to be remem- would be impolitic, illegal and inhuman. bered that New Hampshire, New York, Penn- By adopting them we have secured the sersolemn declaration of rights, which they set the mechanic arts, and we have despoiled solutism and of manly devotion to the cause of we have in our midst a body of oppressed, unliberty, for their own sakes, for the sake of happy and dissatisfied men, who would feel their posterity, and for the sake of the human' their degradation among freemen and sink to

There is not an evil complained of in the incorporated a solumn declaration in favor of refusal to allow the right of suffrage and the civil and religious liberty. At the first ses- equal right of office to all citizens. In counsion of the first Congress the amendments to tries where the government is a fraud upon the Constitution were adopted and subsequent- the people, and the right of suffrage but a ly ratified by the States, and the first article of | name, restraints upon the rights of citizenship those amendments set the question at rest for and religious tests may be in strict harmony ever by declaring that . Congress shall with their constitutions, but in this country, MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING THE ESTABLISHMENT | dedicated to civil and religious liberty, laws OF RELIGION OR PROHIBITING THE FIRE EXER- for those purposes would be violent inconsisthat when in Convention it was proposed by We know that there are many, very many, Mr. Pinckney to add to the sixth article the honest and well-meaning men who wandered clause prohibiting a religious test, that Mr. off from the proper path, and in their desire to Sherman thought it unnecessary, the prevail- correct alleged abuses of the naturalization tion, and it was carried unanimously. These appeal, and earnestly entreat them to pause of fanatical persecutions was spread out before | year its principles, and conceals its actionsthem, and in it they read of those attrocities; let them consider how unmanly and irrational that were the darkest stains upon the charac- must those men be who would thus secretly ter of the human race. From the earliest days | unite, and binding each other in the spirit of down to their own time, had the history of mutual distrust, by solemn and illegal oaths, mankind shown that its advancements in civi- to carry out a great public purpose and to prolization had been retaided, and sometimes al- duce a great political revolution. In tyrannimost stiffed, in the ferocious conflicts between cal countries, where political intolerance and ions, such combinations are sometimes necessary, but always dangerous for the cause of freedom. But it was left for a Democratic their consciences revolted. From religious favor of political intolerance and persecuting persecution had their fathers fled, and by em- higotry. To the pure minded men who have men, and with God's protection they were re- sustain the cause of republican liberty by a of civilization and religious freedom, and from and intolerant discipline of this new and dan-

Before we conclude this appeal to your reason and your patriotism, we must inviteof these sacred provisions, has a party arisen vour attention to the subject of domestic slavery. With that in-titution Pennsylvanians party belongs the duty of standing resolutely binations, resolved to blot out this pure and have nothing to do. In the exercise of a wise and unflinchingly by that Constitution and life-giving principle, and by force and violence philanthropy, we have, long since, abolished by the purest and most boly of its principles. of law restrain and abridge the liberties of men it. But because we have exerted our sove-The earliest history of this government was and limit their civil rights by an odious and reign power over it, we must not endeavor to identified with the contentions between the impious religious test. As citizens of this control sister States, in the regulation of the great parties whose doctrines were the sub- mighty republic, as members of the great subject. If we entertain sentiments adverse ch the thoughts and labors of the Democratic party, as men for the sake of to its introduction, we must not propagate atesmen of those days were devoted. The mankind at large, we call upon you to resist those opinions at the cost of the domestic Federal party were anxious to establish a this sacrilege and rebuke these conspirators tranquility of other States, or at the risk of strong consolidated government, made for the against the honor and dignity of our Consti- periling our common Union. It would not become freemen to be involved in inappeasproperty, and education, and social condition. After the adoption of the Constitution and able discord, for the sake of a small number The Democratic party resisted this scheme of during the administration of the elder Adams, of slaves, whose condition we cannot change. grand nationality to he raised upon the ruins | Congress enacted two Statutes, one concern- The constitution was the result of many ading aliens; and the other entitled an aut for justments and compromises, and with it we the punishment of certain crimes against the have secured domestic tranquility, private United States, known as the Alien and Sedi-tion Laws. Immediately upon the enactment veal the end and purpose of this institution of reignty, intended for the benefit and welfare of of these statutes, the States of Kentocky and slavery existing in some of the States of this Virginia passed certain resolutions, conferm- Union; but while we live under the Constituing them as violations of the letter and spirit tion, we must abide by its provisions and its the people upon the broad and enduring prin- of the Constitution and reprobating them as solemn compacts. All attempts to regulate ciples of human rights. During the many gross attempts to establish arbitrary authority this subject by congressional action must years of important and stirring political events and as subversive of the liberties of the people. prove abortive and end in tumult and disorder. With us the Constitution is paramount to the Mr. Jefferson, and those of Virginia were laws, and it is disodedience and insubordinaposite sides, were often engaged in disputes written by Mr. Madison, and both of these tion of the worst kind, to strive, by political

> Like all other questions of strictly local concern, that of Slavery should be submitted the territory or place in which it is proposed stitutions, and is essential to political freedom. the right; and the principle and practice thus founders of our government, will be firmly maintained by the Democratic party.

J. F. JOHNSTON, H. A. GILDEA, Secy's. Chairman. JACOB ZIEGLER.

THE K. N. VICTORY .- The Louisville Times

"A woman who attempted to save her husband was pitched down stairs, breaking here it soon whirled him back, and in 1846, there the same issues that were made in 1799, and the unablants of these states would, by the bank was proceeded to fight for the same principles that convulsed precedent, be reduced as out laws, and that neck and limbs so that she died. The mob, being was between the United States and Mex. Said to her mother that she desired to enter this country then, and in vindicating which "the mild spirit of our country and its laws finding their game scarce, set the torch to the ico, Santa Anna, with seventeen thousand men, Jefferson triumphed, and Madison earned the bad pledged hospitality and protection to these houses; the women fled one fleeing with a met General Taylor with four thousand, at love and gratitude of a thankful people. The friendless strangers." It was denounced by young infant in her arms, was followed by a Buena Vista, and was routed after two days' insignificant and minor subjects of difference Mr. Madison in his report, as tyrannical in its hard-hearted wretch, who, coming, up, put the fighting. He was again defeated at Cerro that have for some time past divided the pub- spirit and conferring a despotic power upon muzzle of the weapon to the child's head, fired (Gordo, and on the 2d of February, 1848, the The Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Ports- first-course and second-course—will be furnishlie men of the country, are all obliterated by the President, to banish "an alien from a coun- and besputtered ils brains over its mother's Mexicans having been totally overcome, a

It appears from recent advices that arrangements have been made to let out into the golden land of California. markets of Western Europe the large supplies ! of grain produced in the Russian provinces; and this is to be done through Austria, by Greek and American merchants. A large profit, it is thought, awaits their success, as Russian grain, from the difficulties of transportation occasioned by the war, can be bought cheap, and the market prices of Europe are high at present, though on the decline. This high at present, though on the decline. This the seat of an Emperor, which in its turn has in the celerity with which the work of death is preliminary Lectures will be delivered durnow sunk under him, and be is now on his performed, many of the delivered durnow sunk under him, and be is now on his performed. ports on the return to moderate prices.

A Boy wirn Horns. - Mr. Thomas Adams, all conjecture to determine. the overseer on the "Jones' Farm," in Caddo

he says: teen months old, who about a month and a half since had a pair of horns to make their appearance on the front part of the head, precisely in appearance to those of a young deer; they are now about one and a half months old, vet, and on one of them two spikes have made their appearance, and are still growing remark-

TER-PROM-ETROPE and the Crimea.

Thousand Men.

HALIFAX. August 29.—The Cunard steamer Ganada-arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to 18th inst., and one week later than previous advices.

BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG. The city and fortifications of Sweaborg were bombarded by the allied fleet on the 11th inst., with terrible effect. The place was literally destroyed.

By the arrival of a steamer, intelligence has been received from the Baltic fleet, embracing a continuous account of the operations at Swea- train; borg from the 9th to the 11th instant. The destruction of property and loss sustained by the Russians was immense. The allies suffered only triffing losses. On the 13th, after way-of Tacony. the bombardment, the fleets returned to Nargen. The Russian fleet at Sweaborg was not destroyed, but the damage done the place was most disastrous. An immense conflagration was caused by the bombardment, which raged for forty-five hours, destroying storehouses, magazines, arsenals, &c. The various powder magazines in the place blew up, together with

other military stores, projectiles, &c. The despatches of the French and English Admirals do not say anything about the Russian ships at Sweaborg. The allies lost no lives in the engagement, and only two officers. and thirty men belonging to the English fleet were wounded. The French escaped with about the same number of wounded. Sweaborg, however, did not surrender, notwithstanding the terrible blow the allies claim to have inflicted upon it.

THE CRIMEA.

Great Battle on the Tchernaya. Very important news from the Crimea had been received at London. Early on the morning of the 16th the Russian army under Gen. Liprandi attacked the line of the Allies on the Tchernaya. The Russians were 60,000 strong, and the battle lasted for three hours, proving a most sanguinary contest. The Sardinians fought most bravely with the Allies, and repelled the Russians with terrible loss. Four or five thousand Russians were killed and 400 taken prisoners. The loss of the Allies was but small.

The Russians were in complete retreat when the French reserve came up. Omer Pacha had received orders to return to

the Crimea instead of going to Asia. A St. Petersburg dispatch says that Gortschakoff has received orders to sink the Russian fleet if Schastopol falls.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION. The London Morning Post, the ministerial paper, says that it has reason to expect stirring, and, hitherto, unexpected news from the Crimea. This is supposed to refer to the great secret expedition.

FROM ASIA. The latest accounts from Asia Minor say that Kars has been completely invested by the Russians, and the first parallel opened; and that all communication with Erzeroum has been

Turkey is sending reinforcements to the aid

ENGLAND.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, escorted by six hips of war, crossed the British channel to Boulogne on the 17th, on her long contemplated visit to France.

Breadstuffs.—Flour is dull at a decline of 6d per bbl.

Abdication of Santa Anna.

A telegraphic despatch on Monday announced the abdication of Santa Anna and his departure for Havana, together with the fact that General Carrera had been appointed Provisional President of Mexico for six months. Additional particulars state that the liberty of the press has been established in that unfortuby the collision with the vehicle. nate Republic, and that Santa Anna's departure was followed by scenes of violence and bloodshed.

The career of Santa Anna has been truly an ventful one. He came into public life in the year 1821, when, after having expelled the royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city, but was deposed in 1822. He then raised a republican banner, fought against Iturbide, and overthrew him. More changes followed, and republicanism not suiting his purposes, he became a leader of the Federalist party. But he was defeated, and retired to his estate at Jalappa.

In 1828, he again appeared on the scene, once more a republican, laboring to support Guerrero as President against Pedrazza. In 1830; he wheeled about and esponsed the cause of Pedrazza, defeated the army sent against Mills, of Bridgeport, Conn., was knocked him, and Pedrazza was President until 1833. At the next election. Santa Anna himself was chosen President of Mexico, defeated Arista and d'Arran, who took up arms against him, and held his seat until 1835, when an insurrection, headed by Lacatecos, broke out against him. Having quelled this outbreak, he proto subvert the Constitution and its acknowleged were fully explained and demonstrated in citizen should freely and peacefully exercise claimed himself dictator, which caused a number of those who rebelled against such an usuruniversally ordained and recommended by the pation of power, to go to Texas and proclaim a new government. A war followed, and Santa Anna ended his dictatorship by being taken prisoner. He was, however, soon released, and the next we hear of him is fighting in 1838, in defence of Vera Cruz against the French. Out of that contest he came minus one leg. Again the wheel turned, and in 1841 he was states as one incident of the mob in that city, again made President, governed until 1845, when the wheel of revolution once more whirled him from its top to its bottom. But treaty was signed by which, as one of the results of victory, the United States gained, the

troops from Mexico. Internal revolution again mosphere that surrounds them. The fever, Kingston, Jamaica, and then to Carthagena, Dr. Stone, from New Orleans, the same that Matriculation, (paid once only) New Granada, where he became a man of afflicted that city in 1853, and to which the Graduation, trade and business. But soon the wheel turned | Creoles gave the name of la peste. It seems to again and brought him back to the presidential differ from the old type of yellow fever in September, under the direction of the Profeschair of Mexico, which he soon changed into manner of attack, in treatment required, and now sunk under him, and he is now on his performed-many of its victims dying within ing the fortnight preceding the opening of the way to Havana to be and to do what baffles a few hours of the attack. The premonitory, session.

And conjecture is equally at fault to deter-Parish, La., publishes a statement in which fairs of distracted Mexico. Santa Anna has Barclay was attacked by what felt to him like There is on the farm a negro boy about thir- departed, but the elements of confusion are a severe blow upon the right hip. Others are still in full play -- Alvarez matching from the stacked by a sharp pain across the knuckles south, revolutionists and American illibusters of the hand. Unless attended to immediately, leagued together in the north, and all eager for the pain extends up the arm, or leg, and grad-

advices from Mexico inform us that Santa Anna The first effort is to bring about reaction by left the capitol on the pretence of proceeding wrapping the patient in ice: followed by hot in person to quell the revolution in Vera Cruz. mustard applications : the object being to proadopted the plan of Ayutla. During the ex- erally followed by a cure. Very little, if any CAST STEEL BELLS -A new trade is said to estyment following Santa Anna's descrition, the internal medicine is needed or allowed, except office of the Universal newspaper, and upwards, perhaps a slight tonic.

1 Delegates met in the city of Mexico on the cases is, however, in a much larger proportion and on

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CANADA -ONE WEEK LA-10th instant, in conformity with a request of than the increase of deaths, showing that it is the Provisional government, and chose Carrera more readily yielding to medical treatment. uniform rule of naturalization, and in the very have multiplied in our inhabitants. We have Important Intelligence from the Baltic president for six months. They also ordained Anna was trampled upon by the populace.

'TERRIBLE RAHLROAD DISASTER.

Wounded.

Philadelphia, August 29.—The 9 o'clock serious accident near Burlington, by running instant. over a horse. The train was thrown from the track, and it is reported that five or six persons-are-killed, including the engineer and fireman. A train with surgeons from Camden have gone to the assistance of the disabled

The road being blocked up so as to prevent the passage of the trains, the passengers by the early train from New York had to come by

SECOND DESPATCH.

Later—Terrible Loss of Life. , PHILADELPHIA, August 29, P. M.—The report of the terrible accident on the New Jersey Railroad is fearfully verified. The accident occurred two miles above Burlington. The up train waited at Burlington for the down train, which was behind time ten minutes, and then, went on slowly.

Asvehicle at the crossing waited until the train passed up and then started to cross the track.-Just at this moment, the engineer of the up train hearing the down train approaching, suddenly reversed his engine, and coming pieces, the occupants fortunately escaping by well Wolf, Jacob won, Keuben won, in the collision W. Heagy, David March and others, and with the vehicle threw the whole train from completely through the next car, killing or maining nearly all the passengers in it! The following are the names of the killed, so far as they are ascertained:

THE KILLED. Catharine Bigelow, John Dallam, D. known female, Edward C. Bacon, Wilson Kent,

Charles Bottom, of Trenton. The wounded are said to number seventy. -Among them are the wife and two daughters of Captain Boyce.

THIRD DISPATCH. The wife of Major Boyce, of the U. S. Coast Survey, was killed, not his daughter. Thomas J. Meredith and John Dallam are merchants of Baltimore. Edward M. Green is not killed. Charles Bottom, of Bottom & Co., Trenton,

had Mr. Green's bank book in his pocket, which occasioned the mistake. MORE OF THE KILLED.

Mrs. Margaret Prescott, of Salem, New Jersey, the wife of Rev. Mr. Prescott, Baron De St. Andre, the French Consul at Philadelphia; and a colored woman named Catharine Brown, are also killed.

Mrs. Barclay, who is among those killed, was the wife of Clement C. Barclay, of Philadelphia. She was on her way to Europe. Mr. Ingersoll, son of Lt. Harry Ingersoll, of

Philadelphia, who was greatly injured, died at Bristol, where he was conveyed: [FOURTH DISPATCH.]

tained his wife and two children. All escaped | Berwick township, deceased. with trifling injury, but both of the horses were seen the train pass he supposed that all was township, deceased.

1P. S.—Among those killed, we understand, are two merchants of Baltimore, viz: Mr. Meredith, of the firm of Meredith & Spencer, and both dry-goods merchants, and doing business | deceased. respectively at Nos. 304 and 306 West Balti-

more street.—Reporter.]
Philadelphia, August 30.—The number of persons killed by the accident is ascertained to be twenty-threr-two of whom have not yet Administrator of Cornelius McCallion, late of been recognized. The number of persons disabled is 50, besides a large number with minor injuries, but who are able to be about. Some Register's Office, Gettysburg, five or six are considered tatally injured—the others are getting along comfortably.

NARROW ESCAPES. Many were the hairbreadth escapes that occurfed. One gentleman, named Benjamin R. through the bottom of the car, and escaped with a few contusions; while a man who was sitting in the same seat, talking to him, was killed outright. A fragment of the wreck struck him in the head, producing fracture of

the skull. Another man was thrown a distance of over 60 feet, through the side of the car, and was landed uninjured on the roadside.

Mr. and Mrs. Levy, of New York, while sitting in the fourth car, were thrown out of the windows and escaped almost unhurt. Mrs. Levy lost a box containing one thousand dollars' worth of diamond jewelry, which she had

in her possession. A gentleman, a few minutes before the accident, had exchanged his seat with that of another, at the request of the latter. The former escaped with a few slight scratches, while the other was instantly killed.

A second case was that of a young lady who another car. The mother protested, and both wounds.

mouth. Our correspondence from Norfolk and Ports-

ment in the ravages of the fever, notwithstandsymptoms are simply a sharp pain like rheumatic pain, or sometimes a paralytic shock in nally over the entire body. Internal fever en-NEW ORLEANS, August 25th, 1855. -Fuller sues, while the skin and extremities are icy cold. On the 13th inst. the citizens of Mexico duce perspiration, which, if successful, is gen-

> The number of deaths in Norfolk is now stwenty in Portsmouth. The increase of new

The contributions for the relief of the two

the freedom of the press. The statue of Santa cities now amount to over \$50,000, more than one-fifth of-which has been subscribed in Baltimore, and is being expended by our relief committee in provisions, and other requisites for the use of the sick and destitute. The 35 to 40 Killed-A Large Number Norfolk boat daily takes down the supplies ordered by the Howard Association. Blessed with unusually good health, our citizens have most liberally contributed to the relief of their train from this city for New York met with a suffering neighbors.—Ballimore American 27th

Notice of Inquest.

OTICE is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of JACOB MIL. LER, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, viz: The issue of George Miller, a deceased brother, to wit, Samuel Miller, (Wagon-maker,) John Miller, Elizabeth, intermarried with Samuel Miller, (Farmer,) Rebecca, intermarried with Moses Wallet, Susanna, intermarried with Philip Asper, deceased, Eve, intermarried with Solomon Toot, Lydia, intermarried with Samuel Harman; the issue of Peter Miller, a deceased brother, to wit, Jacob E. Miller, Peter Miller, Mary Annintermarried with Augustus Britcher, Elizabeth Miller; Samuel Miller; Catharine, intermarried with David Harman, deceased; Michael Miller; and Lydia, inte married with David Sowers—that an L QUEST will be held on the undivided moiery or half part of a certain Messuage or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Hamilback encountered the vehicle, crushing it to ton, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samcontaining 100 Acres, more or less, with the the track with terrible results. One car ran appurtenances, on Monday, the 24th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said premises,-to make partition thereof to and amongst the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof; but if the same will not admit Haywood, Thomas J Meredith, Edward M. of such partition, then to inquire how many Green, fr. W. Ridgway, C. M. Barclay, an un- of the said hoirs it will conveniently accommodate, and part and divide the same to and Alexander Kelley, (the above are mostly Phil- among as many of them as the same will acadelphians,) M. J. Stoughton, Martin Connell, | commodate; but if the same will not admit of of Wilmington, Del.; Jacob Howard, of Leban- division at all without prejudice to or spoiling on, Tenn.; Harry Rusk, of Georgetown Col- the whole thereof, then to value and appraise lege : Captain Boyce, U. S. navy, and his the same, whole and undivided-whereof all daughter: James Lincoln, of Ellicott's Mills; persons interested are hereby notified:

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, ? Aug. 27, 1855.

Register's Notice.

NTOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday, the 25th of September next, viz: 70. The first and final account of Valentine

S. Febl, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Fehl, late of Menallen township, dec'd. 71. The second and final account of Valentine S. Fehl, Executor of George Fehl, late of Menallen township, deceased.

72. The first account of Thomas T. Wierman and Hamilton Everett, Executors of Isane Wierman, late of Butler township, deceased. . 73. The Guardian account of Henry Bittinger, Guardian of Charles L. Bittinger, minor son of Joseph Bittinger, late of Berwick township, deceased.

74. The first and final Gnardian account of The vehicle which caused the terrible acci- Henry Bittinger, Guardian of Ann Maria Bitdent was driven by Dr. Hannegan, and con- tinger, minor child of Joseph Bittinger, late of

75. The first account of William Bittinger, killed. The driver was hard of hearing and testamentary Guardian of Howard N. Bittinger, did not perceive the train returning. Having minor son of Joseph Bittinger, late of Berwick

76. The first and final account of Philip The down train from New York when it Beamer, it., Executor of Philip Beamer, sen., stopped was within 100 feet of the train wrecked | who was Gnardian of Samuel, Mary, Israel and Amos Orner, minor children of Felix Orner, late of Menallon township, deceased.

77. The first and final account of Michael Dietrick, Executor of the last will and testa-Mr. Dallam, of the firm of Dallam & Miller, ment of John Ziegler, late of Straban township,

> 78. The first account of Joseph Fink, Administrator of Jacob Best, late of Germany township, deceased.

> 79. The first account of John C. McCallion, Liberty township, deceased.

WM. F. WALTER, Register.

Aug. 27, 1855. td

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SESSION OF 1855-'56.—The regular Course of Lectures will commence on

Monday, October 8th, and will continue until the 1st of March. FACULT'Y. DAVID GILBERT, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics

and Diseases of Women and Children. ALFRED STILLE, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN NEILL, M. D., Prof. of Surgery. J. M. ALLEN, M. D., Prof. of General and Special Anatomy.

John J. Reese, M. D., Prof. of Medical

Chemistry.

JOHN B. BIDDLE, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica. FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Prof. of Institutes

of Medicine.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Clinical Instruction will be given by Professors Biddle and Neill, at the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley, during the entire term of remained in their seats, receiving only slight; the session, in conjunction with other members of the Medical Board of the Hospital .-The Students of Pennsylvania College-buth ed gratuitously with the ticket to the Philadelphia Hospital. Second-course Students have mouth, we regret to perceive, shows no abate- the option of receiving gratuitously the ticket to the Pennsylvania Hospital. A Clinic will But Santa Anna's troubles and changes were ing the rapid decrease in the population, many also be held at the College, every Wednesday not ended by the evacuation of the American of whom are still flying from the pestilential at-

obliged him to abdicate, and he retired to says the Richmond American, is pronounced by For the entire Course of Lectures, \$105 00 The Dissecting Rooms will be opened in

sor of Anatomy, and the Demonstrator.

JOHN & REESE, M. D., Registrar, No. 122 S. Ninth Street, Aug 20, 1855. 5t PHILADELPHIA.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF FOR THE

TOO THACHE! THERE is to be had at the drug stores of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, and James

A. Elder, Emmusburg, a most effectual remedy for the Toothache, which will, (if properly applied, according to directions,) cure the most riolent Touthache instantaneously. Should the pain in course of time reappear, the same anplication has to be made again, and after two or three applications the cure will be effectual. Please call for A. Ferger's Toothache Balsam. Bes Price 25 cents per phial.

August 27, 1855. Iv

#F you want a fine Beaver or Silk HAT. PAXION & COBEAN.