sentiment is not a sufficient basis for a formidable political organization. But when great principles of constitutional rights are violated in the legislation of a country, legislative acts, combining with a strong and universal sentiment, may form enduring political organizations. And the sentiment, of the North in reference to slavery being deep and general, when you force up legislative issues to combine with it, it then becomes a formidable element, as illustrated in the canyass of 1848, when, notwithstanding the strength and power of the Democratic party, its standard-bearer was stricken down on an issue similar to the one you are now forcing upon the country. I refer to that result in no spirit of exultation or taunt, for I was then one of the ardent supporters of the veteran statesman of Michigan; and after giving my best efforts, during the entire canvass, to his success, it was with a sad heart I received his final de-

In that canvass New Hampshire was the only northern State in which the Whig and Free-Soil vote did not exceed the Democratic. And who that knows anything of the real sentiment of the North, does not believe that combination would be augmented a hundred fold on this issue. For then the Whigs were divided in sentiment on the slavery question, now they are a unit. And the organization of the Democratic purty having lost most of its power over voters, must under this issue, go into a liopeless minority in the northern States. The two hundred and ninety one thousand voters, who in 1848 separated from their old political associates and party organizations, to lead a forlorn hope, would in my judgement, when again mustered into servive become, instead of guerrillas, a standing army to strike down the staff officers of the Democracy on this issue, as they did in 1848. The same consequences it seems to me, must, be the result. Not having approved of the movement at that time, I therefore speak of it freely "as philosophy teaching by example."

But, sir, as an early and constant friend of this Administration, I desire, the defeat of this bill; for its passage will, in my judgement, insure, bevond a doubt, an anti-Administration majority in the next Congress. As an carnest and devoted friend of the Demomy best energies from earliest political action, in the pit." I desire the defeat of this bill; for its passage will blot it out as a national organization, and leaving but a wreck in every northern State, peace, harmony, and fraternal concord among several different times. A Bill was passed the citizens of the Confederacy, and as a devotce at the shrine of this Union, with all its avoiding thereby the payment of but one precious hopes to man, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its pussage will tear open wounds not yet healed, laccrate spirits already frenzied, and "the bond of confidence which unites the two sections of the Union will be rent assunder, and years of allienation and unkindness may intervene before it can be restored, if ever to its wonted tenacity and

I would say in all kindness to the Representatives of the south upon this floor, that if you would strike down the true men of the North who have ever, with manly inflexibility, maintained your constitutional rights against all fanatical assaults, you have but to force upon them the passage of this bill as a political issue; and when, by your own deliberate act, you have violated a compact of freedom, the settlement of conflicting interests, observed Summer, Wadd, Walker! by them while living, and maintained as such last breakwater that stands between your rights and the surges of northern Abolitionism; and having thereby ingulfed your friends, you must be content to bare your own bosoms to its heaving billows. Is a reckless indifference on your behalf to the deep scatcal convictions of the northern mind the part of wisdom? Is it for your interest to lash into a frenzy on an abstraction that you claim to be of no practical benefit! For what, though you repose in a fancied security, that as a last guage in reply to Mr. Bell of Tennessee who resort, you have a remedy against all aggressions, real or imaginary, in a dissolution of the Union? How would you derive greater security by making the Ohio river, instead of territory! How would it render your property any more secure by fixing a meridian line as a national boundary along the very

borders of your present limits? Security, sir in a dissolution of this Union! It would be the security of the maiden; who condeals in her bosom the poignard that in the last extremity is to take her own life, after it has drank the life-blood of the aggressor .-It would be the security of the strong man doubt that the great majority of Southern berland county. And yet this poor, miserawho, laying hold on the pillars of Gaza, burness and woe. For if ever the starry banner of this Union shall cease to float—the emblem of a united Confederacy—the last hope of the tained in that Bill—care nothing for the in the democratic party, to lay down the platoppressed will go out in darkness; and a pall faithlessness of those Representatives who have form of true faith, and assail with coarse Eng-If ever yonder cagle, torn by faction and strife, shall fall rent, and dismembered, it will be the knell of men's political rights, the deathsigh of liberty on earth. If ever, in our national disasters, this event shall fall upon us, humanity will be shrouded in mourning, and gloom will pall the future of man.

The American is, therefore, bound to this Union by the glories of the past and the hopes these States, the proudest monument ever reared to the wisdom of man, and if ever folly or fanaticism shall lay it in the dust, freedom, litical mariner over the troubled waters of revolution and reform, and his tempest-to-sed bodings for the future of my country and race. other upon the sea, to proclaim the world that the northern States such as never before has ed from the position he at present disgraces. time is no longer, the banner that waves so existed. We know that the mass of men— It is no matter to Judge Campbell, or any its proud motto inscribed upon its folds in let, those who do the voting—feel as they have other man, politically, what the Union may be ters of living light.

can ever sunder the bonds of this Union; and there is one method to ren ler even this harm less. And that is, faithfully to observe all the compromises and reconciliations of its con-

nia, resulted as follows: Grand Master-Thomas Helm. Deputy Grand Master-Caleb E. Wright. Grand Warden Dr. Francis Condic. Grand Secretary Wm. Curtis. Grand Treasurer F. Knox Morton.

Grand Representative-Wm. II, Lambert. We are informed that the contest was Secretary, and we therefore give the vote cast the curtain of peace about them and "laid en's sake to keep still in future—that his for both candidates. Mr. Curtis, 1228; Mr. down to pleasant dreams." Bertram, 1189.

EAB. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS. Montrose, Thursday, June 1, 1854.

For Governor.

WILLIAM BIGLER. OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY. For Judge of Supreme Court,

JEREMIAH'S BLACK. OF SQUORSET COUNTY. For Canal Commissioner, HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PHIE COUNTY. Hon. Richand Brodnead has laid us der particular obligations for valuable publie documents.

The report that Col. Fremont and party had perished in the Rocky Mountains is incorrect. He arrived in New York last week in the Northern Light and left for Washington to lay out maps of his explora-

The free soil State Convention me Pittsburg last Tuesday week, 40 delegates were present. David Ports of Chester county was nominated for Governor, G. R. Rm-DLE of Allegheny for Canal Commissioner, and Wm. M. Sternesson of Mercer for Su-

vite the attention of the people. We think

The Bill was this: Several railroad com- to the spirit of agression. panies and bank corporations were prosecuconsolidating the several offences into, one

Ar The Nebraska Bill as amended the House passed the Senate last Thursday night. The following was, the vote on engrossing the Bill. The year and mays were extend outside of Pennsylvania." not ordered on its passage.

YEAS Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, (lowa) Jones, (Tenn.) Mallory, Mason, Morton, Morris, Pearce, Pettit, svivania. A large portion of the democracy Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian Shields, Slidell, Stu- of Pennsylvania are blind to Mr. Campbell's art, Thompson, (Ky.) Thompson (N. J.) merits, and he is blind to the wants and wishTombs, Toncoy, Weller, Williams, Wright, es of a large portion of Pennsylvania. He
NAVS—Messis, Allen Bell, Cliase, Clayton, belongs to a faction, not to a party, and he entered into in good faith by your fathers for Fish Foote, Gillette, Hamlin, James, Seward, squares his conduct to his position.

shake to its foundation

All Abolitionists.

During the discussion in the United States Senate last week on the Nebraska Bill, concurring in the Amendments of the House, Mr. Tookus of Georgia used the following lanopposed the Bill.

"He had not been able yet to see what reason had been given by the Senator for vo-ting against the bill. The Senator spoke of the Niagara, the line to divide slave from free alarm and agrication at the North. This was altogether the act of Abolitionists. It had no terror for those gallant men from the North who voted for this bill. Such excuse would be no vindication for a Tennessee Senator.

and everywhere else." never felt before. We know that they have pleased to say of them, unless it should laud Sir, this is the only element of discord that determined that the day of resistance has them with praise. Then any decent man come fully, and that they have resolved, might well tremble for his reputation. It has a State, has already been reported in the U. "here we will take a stand! We know that been history, that every man suspected or S. House of Representatives, and the Legislathey have acquiesced in the past in much known to be in favor with the "faction" conflicts, and henceforth banish it forever from which they felt wrong, but they were allured trolling and using that paper, has been most with the hope that a "final settlement" had ingloriously defeated for the nomination to

They have been awakened by the spirit of aggression. Instead of a faithful acquiesslavery agitation, to break up the Compro- braska Bill. mises by which it had been quieted, and in-

impressed with his duty to God and his race, lion on the part of government. In to days | paper we publish a veto burst in upon them. They will finally be gression is to commence and who so blind Message from Gov. Bie un, to which we in funde to see the difference between northern as not to see that, to all human appearances,

trait.

Galena Jeffersonian, one of the ablest democratic papers in Illinois, remarking up-on the present mail facilities of the west, concludes as follows:

The fruth is, the Post-Master General is a rain, weak, incompetent man; as long as he is at the head of the department, the west need expect no justice. His vision does not all be brought right in the end. Subdued penalty, together with costs of all the actions ple any statute or any man under my feet to med they know more about the facts of each

The Galena editor has formed a pretty correct idea of the Post-Master General! but he errs in one particular, if he wishes to convey the idea that that functionary extends his vision over the whole broad surface of Pennbelongs to a faction, not to a party, and he

We clip the above from the Democ Immediately on the passage a salute of Union. It is well known to the Democracy by all sections of the Enion for more than a one hundred guns was fired from the Capi- of Pennsylvania that Mr. CAMPBELL has dethird a of century, you will have destroyed the tol grounds. The people will fire a salute voted the energies of his life, politically speaknext October that will make the Capitol ing, to the success and welfare of the Democratic party. In sunshine and storm, carnest in his attachment to its organization, sincere in his devotion to its principles, he has never wavered. He has held high position in the party and country—is holding now the most esponsible place in the Cabinet, and we must confess that we dislike to see a man of that character and position assailed thus meanly by a paper that assumes to be the organ of the Hemocracy of the State.

There is another thing we dislike. It well known that the man who writes the cditorial articles for the Union, has never beer identified with the democratic party in any form, but on the contrary has signalized him-The abolitionists were laughed at at home self in the politics of this State, only as the Editor of the bitterest and meanest Whig pa-We presume the honorable Senator believ- per ever published in Pennsylvania, the preed and felt what he uttered. We have no cise location of which was somewhere in Cummen at Washington really feel that the peo- ble, hired scribbler, who writes on both sides ied himself with his foes in a common ruin; ple of the North care nothing for the repeal of political questions, just as it may happen of the Missouri Compromise care nothing to pay best, having no principle or sense of for the infringement of northern rights con- propriety involved, presumes to talk of faction of midnight gloom will hang over his future. turned their backs on the free spirit and man- lish and vulgar sareasm, the prominent men ly sentiment of the north care nothing and acknowledged champions of the demothough the free labor of the north shall be cratic party! We say we dislike this kind prostrated by the defiant arm of the general of interference this kind of conduct. We government, and degraded by revolting asso- dislike that such a character as the Editor of ciations with the negro race, in its hard strug- that paper, should be permitted to hide his gle to make for itself a home on this earth. political deformities behind the reputation We do not doubt that they believe and feel that Mr. McKinger gave the Union, and of the future, by the love which he bears to all this, for with all honesty of purpose on use its columns under pay, and under false his offspring, and the sympathy that throbs their part it is natural enough that they colors, to accomplish what he failed to do in warm in the heart of man for the woes of his should so believe. The conduct of a portion Cumberland county under his true colorsof the Representatives of the North leads the to wit, some harm to the democratic party. Southern mind astray and completely blinds It is time the press of the State let the Deit to all true northern, sentiment. They mocracy understand the character and anteheaving her last sigh, may wing her way back brand as mere Abelition fanaticism anything cedents of this Union "Co.," that a just estifrom earth to heaven. Strike out this last like a disposition to stand for the interests of mate may be placed upon their scurrillous the northern people thus misleading entirely, sheet. Let them understand it, and send its so far as the present excitement is concerned immaculate editor back to Cumberland counback, dismantled and rudderless, will sink be- the minds of Southern men. The time is rap- ty to his proper vocation—the editing of the neath the waves, and the winds of heaven will idly approaching when this abuse will fully muddiest Whig paper in the Commonwealth appear. The elections approaching will show or let him go "out West," and figure again despair as they come up from crushed human-the country what northern sentiment is and on the free soil, Abolition ticket for Congress. what it will do in future. We know, and Undoubtedly his many friends and admirers I trust in God that when the angel shall take will assert it at the risk of being called an in those localities, would be pleased to see his place, with one foot upon the land and the Abolitionist, that a spirit is roused now in him home again. He certainly can be spar-

Election of Officers of the Grand come, and felt justly that some sacrifices were any State office. All that has been necessa-LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.—The late election due from them to bring peace to the country thus fat to put the mark of Cain on any for officers of the Grand Lodge of the Inde Try and repose to the public mind. Feeling democratic candidate, whether in the Legisthus and seeing that both great political lature or in State Convention, was simply to parties were making that settlement a touch- let it be known that they belonged to that warmly contested in the election of Grand its agitation, dreading its dangers, they drew atc, he even went and begged them for Heav-gular phenomenon." hopes of an election depended upon it.

The Riot in Boston.

We give in our paper to-day an account cence on the other part, the very first oppor- of the late dreadful Riot at Boston, the first tunity has been siezed upon to open anew the and natural fruits of the passage of the Ne-

As lovers of "peace and concord;" as eitvolve the country again in strife and discord, izens of a law-governed Republic, we can look Feeling this they have lost all patience, and upon this painful occurrence only with sor-Temocratic State Hominations made up their minds to a desperate struggle, row and apprehension. It has indeed come Southern men, deceived by northern recret to a dreadful crisis in this country, when ants, may cry peace, peace, but we tell them mob violence can triumph over law with in sorrow, there is and will be no peace. The such shocking impunity, and when officers of great political ulcer has become lacerated the law in the discharge of their duty, howand torn till it will now yield to no ordinary ever unpleasant it may be to them, can be remedies till it will not heal. The masses shot down like dogs, and that too; within of northern men feel that there is now no the very doors of the temple of justicesecurity but in resistance,—that a point at When such conduct is stimulated by the pubwhich resistance shall commence must be lie clamor, as in this case, it is easy to see sons made somewhere, and somewhere must be that the spirit of revolution is at work, -that here. There will be but little excitement, - there are grievances, real or imaginary, weighlittle angry discussion, but every man, feeling ing upon the public mind, that require attendention than five dollars a penalty of of the Legislature, has interdicted the circular

with an almost solemn tread, will go to the The spirit of Revolution first exhibits itself ballot-box and deposit there his quiet voice, among the masses of the people, and in ed, one-half to the plaintiff, and the other to common effort to remove the difficulties in and that voice will speak at last in tones of mob violence, setting at defiance the laws of the use of the county where the offence is the way of the administration of our law of thunder to the country and the world. Be the country and bathing its hands in the committed. The bill now under consideration does not ceed in nearly all parts of the State; and fore the ides of November shall have passed blood of peaceable citizens, or those whom away, every State north will have spoken, and the law may have put, forward as its own speken to with the most withering rebuke. shield and protection. That spirit we be that the General Assembly believed its influ-the interests of commerce and trade, and es-We know it will be so, every man not blind lieve to be aroused in this country now, to a cace to be evil; In my consideration of the with fanatic zeal can see it in the same light, far greater pitch than ever before. There is although they would avert the impending no use of closing our eyes to existing facts. blew could they do it with justice and right The man who does so deceives himself and on their side. Come it must and come it others. There is no disguising the fact, turn for it violation is required to give at force and will, the curtain will be lifted, the which way we may, that we have now apscene, with all its dreadful consequences will proached a period in the history of the counbe present to the view of those who have try, when the boulds of confederacy are weakforced it upon the country, the scales will ening and becoming like ropes of sand. We at last fall from their eyes and light will have arrived at a point where resistance to ag-

Abolitionism and northern rights, between the most trying and terrible struggle that the the Governor, has hit it with all his might, interference by northern men in the rights country ever saw is fast approaching? The sary to protect an interest so vitally importance going to do. You have said to night cratic party, to which I have cheerfully give and that he has laid it out, -"a dead cock of the south and an open, bold, and man-morthern mind is writhing under a sense of ant as the currency; called for at the time of ly defence of our own rights, and resistence wrong and injustice, has become fevered and its adoption by public opidion, consistent with desperate-revenge is fast taking possession of the throne of Reason and Judgment, and it will live only in history. As a lover of ted for a violation of the small note law, at The Post-Master General--A Por- its fruits are now coming to light. The laws

of the country edunot be defied, murder can- is to answer it. The affirmative must be the arm and a heart ready to sacrifice anything not pollute the alters of justice, sustained by universal response. popular sentiment, treason cannot be preached in open day applauded, and on the spotwhere the first blow was struck for American freedom, law cannot be trodden down and its officers brichered in cold blood, and they may be by the strong arm of governinental and physical force, but they will not be conquered till all matter of grievance shall charged." be redressed. When such a spirit of resistance duce breaks out, in any government, the day of danger and alarm has fully come. Something must be done, too, to bring back the alienated affections of the people, besides

ed as the martyrs doom. We have said that this riot is the first and Bill. It is so beyond question. To such a pitch is the northern mind now excited, that to all human appearance, no law for the protection of master and slave on free soil, will guarantees, and we are absolved from outs," and glory. This happy quiet, this mutual good faith, was not disturbed by word or net

consummation of the deed of wrong and outof things. Clearly it is those who have fore- consist with her dignity and honor to comed this obnoxious bill upon the country, the promise with transgessors against her statutes. South and its miscrable northern allies. We lift the statute in question were cruel, unjust or have it not much in our heart to blame the useless, there could be no objections to its to-South, for they, like mankind generally will tal repeal, and a full remission of all penalties contend for their interests, and this may be excused, though we have no doubt that they will find before long that they mistook their true interest, and that they should have stood up like men and resisted the Bill. The the precedent this bill would set should be path of interest is oftenest found in the path

We countenauge no resistence to law. On the contrary we deprecate it, and hesitate not than ever expect to be again absolved by the to say, that the treasonable and inflamatory legislature. Other corporations will claim appeals of Parker and Phillips, at Boston, in- equal favor with quite as much justice. Indithose charged with the unpleasant responsibilities of the law in such cases, must neet ground we can refuse to pass similar acts the severest condemnation of all good citi- whenever applied for. How shall we extend zens. That is not the way to redress popular so great indulgence and lenity to corporations grievances. But this we do-we throw the responsibility of the matter back upon its first cause, the authors of violated faith and the law than thus to trifle with and degrade shouts continued to be made, but the firm forfeited national compacts. If the hot spir- it. it of Revolution shall go abroad over the country from this time, we have washed our hands of it, for we have pointed out the only can produce it.

ANOTHER NEW STATE .- A bill to provide for the admission of Oregon into the union as steps towards calling a convention to form a constitution. This is looking to the admission of Oregon as a State in 1855, by which entitle it to the new honors.

Thirty quarts of strawberries were sold in Cincilmati, recently, for \$30,

Governor's Veto

Of the bill for consolidating into one the several suits brought against the Pennsylvania railroad and the Pennsylvania and Ohio railfood, for violeting the small notellaw. A bill was passed near the close of the late session of the legislature, releasing certain railroad and canal companies from the penalties incurred under the law of 1850, prohibit-

ing the circulation of notes of other states of less denonination than 'five dollars. The Governor, however, refuses to give it his sanction, and has written out his objections to it at length and filed them away with the bill, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with instructions to that officer to deliver both to the next legislature immediately after its meeting. The following are his rea-

The act of 1850 imposes upon every corporation that passes a foreign bank note of less

propose to repeal the law of 1850, nor is there anything in it from which it can be inferred. subject, I start, therefore, with the assumption that the law forbidding the circulation of small notes from other states is a necessary and wholesome regulation, and that the penalty effect. When the Legislature were dealing with the subject, if they had not supposed the act which they found in force, to be just and necessary, they would undoubtedly have repealed it at once and forever. But the bill peal, but expressly provides against any infer- dressed the meeting. Wendell Philips also ence which might impair its future force .-Here, then, is a law, based on principles unthe true rules of political economy, passed by one Legislature, and after four years of experience soleninly sanctioned by another. Shall such a law be executed? To ask the question

companies, to recover penalties incurred by go first. I don't profess courage, but I pro- readers. This measure will relieve the Legisviolating the 48th section of the act of 1850, the suits shall be consolidated into one, and judgment be given by the court for only one called officers of the law, I am ready to tram- should be fixed by the Courts, as it is presuto the time of the consolidation, and all other do it. He urged the audience to wait until penalties heretofore incurred whether sued for the day time; said that he knew the vaults or not, shall be remitted, released and dis- of the banks in State-st. sympathized with

This means simply to legalize all the offenc es which a railroad or canal company may have committed except one.

But why should one offence be reserved for punishment while the rest are remitted! If the law has been violated an hundred times, the use of the halfer, and the cell, or the ter- and each time under the same circumstances. You that are ready to do the rear work, be not carried away by indiscretion which may the excuse which should free the party from not carried away by indiscretion which may the excuse which should free the party from the carried away by indiscretion which may ninety-nine penalties ought to be equally val- make shipwreck of our hopes. The zeal that We may said that this riot is the first and one case, it is right in all, and if it be wrong slave. (Cries of "No !")

natural fruits of the passage of the Nebraska in any it is slaver cruelty to let a person suffer.

Mr. Phillips seemed to have partially carunder it at all:

in future be regarded, or permitted to be ex- ticular class, and all other corporations, offi- journ to Court-square." ecuted. "The South has faithlessly resalted cers prokers and citizens. None but railroad to leave the hall, and most of them wended impunity which this bill provides. All other their way to Court square, What there transis the first expression from the lips of exast all and artificial, must take the consequences persons and bodies, public and private naturipired is given below. perated men and exasperated communities - which their misconduct has drawn upon them. We made a "final settlement" with them in I am sensible of the importance and useful-1850, we then put at test forever this whole buess of railroad and canal companies, and I question. We lave not opened it. We abided by it in good faith, peace and prosperity, ends for which they were created. But when ding blessings upon the country, and lighting law, justice, looking at the question of guilt or up the pathway of her future with gladiless innocence, is blind to all difference between sons or corporations.

The penalties which it is proposed to remit of those who have resisted the Bill, but, on were incurred (if indured at all) by the inthe contrary, they have struggled honestly fraction of a plain law of which the offenders and carnestly to evert it by preventing the had full notice; and I cannot resist the conclusion that it would be degrading and humillating to the State to denounce a punishment for an offence, and then refuse to execute it Who then are at fault for this terrible state while insisting that it is just. It does not incurred under it. But the General Assembly themselves, who passed this bill, held a contrary opinion, and on this point I concur

And again, the demoralizing influence of overlooked. If this kind of legislation be once begun where is it to end? The railroad and canal companies may violate the act of 1850 persons rushed into the entry, but the officers again and again, and with more confidence viduals will have good cause to complain if Two shots were discharged in the entry, they should be punished when corporations are which appeared to intimidate the rioters furiating, and exciting the mob to murder viduals will have good cause to complain if not. If this bill be right I know not on what somewhat, and they retreated to the oppoand refuse like relief to the destitute individnal who may be arraigned for passing the only note he had. It would be better to repeal were occasionally thrown at the windows, and I object to this bill for another reason.

Some of the penalties it proposes to remit are already sued for, and the suits are now pendconsequences from the first, and tried with of the bill. All legislative interference with ing. I am bound to infer this from the words our feeble might to turn aside the cause that the regular allministration of justice, it must ployed as United States officers, were in the exercise a most pernicious influence upon the morals of society. It has excited complaint ber was Mr. James Batchelder, a truckman in ed great evil and no good. The legislative at the foreign of the door, received a pistol and judicial depretments of the government shot, (evidently a very heavy charge) in the to her, she took in sail until she was under ture of Oregon has taken the preliminary must be kept separated, and each allowed to abdomen. Mr. Batchelder uttered the exclaperform its functions without interference from mation, "I'm stabbed," and falling backward the other. The one indeed is not fitted to do into the arms of watchman Isaac Jones, extime, it is presumed, there will be the requi- the Legislature would step in between a ju- man resided in Charlestown, where he leaves site amount of population in the territory to dicial tribunal and its suitors, and in sub- a wife and one or two children to mourn his stance say to the court—you may suspend untimely death, your deliberations on this case cease to ex-An Electroryer.—The l'atterson (N. J.) amine the law, and stop the investigation of the fatal shot was fired, one of the rioters, stone of political faith, they felt doubly assured and more fully determined on acquiescence and good faith. They believed the
time had come at last when the slavery controversy was at an end; and, sick at heart of
troversy was at an end; and, sick at heart of
its agitation, treading its dangers, they drew

That of itself was death beyond resurlate they believed to the facts, for we have determined to dictate
the facts, for we have determined to dictate
the facts, for we have determined to dictate
the judgment without hearing the parties—
ed to the crowd, "You cowards, will you dewithout knowing the facts and without curmaple tree.—After a brilliant flash of lightning, a complete image of the tree was
found imprinted on her body. This is not
the first instance of the kind, but it is a sinand it shall not be repealed; but we interfore for this enea alone marging a curious incident of the
late, thunder storm: "A little girl was standing at a window before which was a young
without knowing the facts and without curwithout knowing the facts and without knowing the facts and without curwith judgment without hearing the parties—
ed to the crowd, "You cowards, will you dewithout knowing the facts and without curwith judgment without hearing the judgment without hearing the judgment without hearing the judgment without knowing the facts and without knowing the facts and without knowing the facts and without cursert us now !" At this moment the exclamamaple tree.—After a brilliant flash of lightning, a complete image of the tree was
found imprinted on her body. This is not
is founded, for we think it wise and salutary,
and it shall not be repealed; but we interfore for this enea alone marging a curious field to dictate
the judgment without hearing the judgment without hearing the judgment without knowing the facts and without hearing the judgment without hearing the judgment without hearing the judgment without hearing the facts and without hearing the judgment without hearing the jud

The cases contemplated in the bill may be and were deposited in the Center Watel surrounded by mitigating circumstances and House. cious tendencies of the precedent proposed to will hold an inquest to-day. be established should be held above ony pri- THE RIOTERS ARRESTED—COMMITTED ON A vate consideration, and certainly above the most liberal immunity due to transgressors. It is to be hoped that the parties may not suffer more than the ends of instice and the vindication of the law may manifestly devindication of the law may manifestly demand. Certainly I take no pleasure in their the night of the 26th of May they assaulted misfortunes, but I cannot, consistently with a ense of duty to the State, approve the bill.

for their relief. It is to be hoped that the inconveniece in the use of the currency, which is pleaded as an excuse in cases, may be speedily removed. And united efforts on the part of the railroad companies banks and individuals: to introduce small gold and silver, into channels of circulation, it is confidently believed, would accomplish this desirable end. The fact that the adjoining State of Ohio at the late session five hundred dollars, and upon every individ- lation of notes not issued by her institutions ual a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be sued of a less denomination than ten dollars, would for and recovered as other debts are recover- seem to suggest the necessity and utility of a 1850. Such an effort, I believe would sucsucceeding would exercise a most wholesome influence upon the character of the currency. pecially upon the rights and rewards of la-

WM. BIGLER.

Riotin Boston. Arrest of a Fugitive Slave, - Deputy Marshal shut

A Fugilite slave named Burns was arres led in Boston last Friday. His arrest was the signal for a large gathering at Fancill before me not only contains no clause of real Hall. Rev. Theadore Parker and others adtook the stand and spoke as follows :

Let us remember where we are and what we you will vindicate the fair fame of Boston.-Let me tell you you won't do it by greaning A detachment of one hundred United States at the slave-catchers at the Revere House troops is quartered in the Court-House, and (We'll tar and feather them)-in attempting | two companies of the Beston military are stathe impossible feat of insulting a slavecatcher. If there is a man here who has an for the freedom of an oppressed man, let him The bill declares that "where several suits do it to-morrow (Cries of "To-night,") If sembly in relation to elections in the Common have been brought against railroad or canal I thought it could be done to-night I would wealth, which we deem important to our fess this : when there is a possibility of sav- lature hereafter of a great deal of trouble and ing a slave from the hands of those who are vexation, as well as time. Election Districts them: that the Whigs who had been kicked once too often sympathized with them. He told them that it was in their power so to block up every avenue that the man could not be carried off. He urged them not to baulk the effort of to-morrow, by foolish conduct to-night, giving the enemy the alarm. won't keep till to-inorrow will never free n

ried the feelings of the audience with him. But the bill not only creates this difference, when a man at the lower end of the hall between similar offences committed by the cried out, "Mr. Chairman, I am just informed same corporation, but a still more unjust distinction is made between corporations of a par- tempting to rescue Burns. I move we ad-

THE ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF BURNS On the abrupt termination of the meeting in Fancuil Hall, the excited crowd rushed for Court-square, pell-mell, shouting, "Rescue him !" "Rescue him !" &c. Entering upon the eastern, avenue, in the space of a minute attendant upon our good faith, were shed- we are dealing with them for an infraction of or two, several hundred people had collected. The officers in the building closed the doors, when some dozen people, some of whom were them and others. She is no respector of per- colored, rushed up the steps and commenced counding on the doors. A pistol was shortly fired on the westerly side of the Court-House, when the crowd rushed around the building. Here some two thousand people collected in a very brief space of time. Several pistols were fired in the streets.

The crowd immediately commenced an assault upon the south door, on the west side, with axes, and a battering-ram, in the shape of a heavy beam, some twelve feet long, which was at once launched upon the stout oak door. The battering-ram was manned by a dozen or fourteen men, white and colored, who plunged it against the door until it was case of such a division or alteration shall be stove in. Meantime, several brickbats had the same as in the erection or alteration of the been thrown at the windows, and the glassrattled in all directions. The leaders, or those who appeared to act as ringleaders in the melee, continually shouted: "Rescue him!" "Bring him out!" "Bring him out!" "Where is he!" &c. &c. The Court-House bell rung an alarm at 9 1-2 o'clock.

When the doors were opened, two or three in the building, who were mustered in full force on the stairs, gave the valorous rioters so warm a reception with clubs and swords. that they quickly retreated to the streets .site side of the street. At this time, a large deputation of police from the Center Watch-House, arrived upon the ground, and in a few moments arrested several persons and took them to the Watch House. Stones stand of the officers stationed within the building, with the support they received from the police, prevented any further de-

monstration.

At the time the mob beat down the westerly door of the Court House, several men, embe conceded, is wrong, and is calculated to passage-way, using their endeavors to prevent the ingress of the crowd, and among the numwherever practised, and has generally product the employ of Col. Peter Dunbar, who almost the duties assigned to the other. By this bill pired almost immediately. The unfortunate

At the time of forcing the door, and just as

fere for this ease alone, merely as a matter of special favor to the present defendants. I with the blades enveloped in the original submit that such proceeding would be wholly improper and unjust.

The Hop. Edward Everett, in consequently picked up by the officers, June.

therefore seem to impose hardship; but the | Shortly after the death of Mr. Batchelder. open degradation of the law, and the perni- Coroner Smith took charge of the body, and

CHARGE OF MURDER. Nine persons, who were arrested last night. were brought up in the Police Court this. morning to answer to a charge made by Lu-James Batchelder with fire-arms, wounding him so that he died, and that they did; there fore, commit the crime of murder. The names of the accused are A. J. Brown

John J. Roberts, (colored,) Walter Phoenix, (colored,) John Westerly, (colored,) Walter Bishop, (colored,) Thomas Jackson, (colored.) Henry Howe, Martin Stowell, and James Thompson. Some of them are quite young, others are old, one being gray-headed.

Mr. Ham, for the prosecution, said that the Government would not probably be ready before the middle of next week to proceed to the examination of the case. There was quite a number of witnesses, some twenty-one in

Bosros, Saturday, May 27-10 P.M. There are about 2,500 persons in front of the Court House, mostly idlers.

The Rev. THEODORE PARKER and WENDELL PHILIPS have applied to the Police for a force to protect their residences, being fearful of a rumored attack by the Irish, who have, during the day, threatened to avenge the leath of Batchelder. No demonstration has yet been made. The military are still under arms in the City Hall.

Boston, May 28, 1854. The case of Anthony Burns, the alleged fu-gitive slave, continues to strongly agitate the public mind. Many persons openly denounce Wendell Philips and Thedore Parker as the direct instigators of the murder of Batchelder, and indications of an organized attempt to Lynch them are so strong as to induce the Mayor to detail a police force for the protection of their persons and property.

There has been no outbreak to-day. Courtsquare was cleared last night, and the Court-House surrounded with a cordon of ropes. tioned at the City Hall.

Elections.

The following is an act of the General Ascase than the legislature:

An Act: In relation to establishing and changing the places for holding general elections through-

out the Commonwealth. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and louse of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority You that are ready to do the real work be of the same, That upon the petition of one not carried away by indiscretion which may third of the qualified voters of any election district of the Commonwealth presented to he Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county for the purposes, it shall be lawful for such Court to order one election in such election district upon the question of the location or change of the place of holding the general special and township elections for such district, subject to all the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the fifty-sixth section of the act of the second of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirtynine, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, and that the elections directed by said section shall be conducted by the officers of the last preceding general election, who shall conduct the same in the are by law required to be held, and conducted with the same penalties and punishments for frauds or misconduct in officers, persons offering to vote, or others, as prescribed by said act and its supplements, and in the case of the absence or inability of any such offieer to serve, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled in the same manner described by said

> Section 2. That the Courts of Quarter sessions shall have authority within their respective counties to divide any borough, ward or township into two or more election districts, or to form an election district out of parts of two or-more adjoining townships, so as to suit the convenience of the inhabitants thereof, and to fix the place of holding elections and appoint the election officers pursuant to the act : Provided, That no district so formed shall contain less than one hundred voters, and the proceedings had in the lines of townships.

E. B. CHASE Speaker of the House of Representatives. M. M'CASLIN, Speaker of the Senate. Approved the twentienth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. WM. BIGLER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Pennsylvania, & s. I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a true and correct copy of the original act of the General Assembly as the same remains on file in this office. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed, at Harrisburg, this twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

C. A. BLACK, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

At The following lively incident was picked up in a mass of uninteresting details of what are very strangely called the "movements" of the Baltic fleet. It is contained in a letter from an officer on an English

"One morning, a few days since, we saw large vessel eight or ten miles ahead, which we fully believed to be a Rusian manof-war, as she made all sail to get away, and showed no colors. As we rapidly came up reefed topsails (fighting trim); so we beat to quarters, and the pipe sounded loudly, " hands, bring the ship into action!"-For some three minutes everything was bustle, casting the guns loose, clearing the decks, &c. Five minutes more, and every gun was shotted and primed, and the men standing with the match lines in their hands, wating for the word to fire. Just as we got within good distance, the blackguard ran up American colors, and cooffy told us he would have hoisted them sooner, but he wanted to see how smart we would clear for action. If our tars did not bless him to the wrong side of heaven, never believe me."