

Terrible Accident.

Awful crash on the Susquehanna Road—Twenty-five or Thirty Persons Killed.
One of the most terrible accidents that ever transpired in our country took place yesterday afternoon on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, by which about thirty persons were killed, and a much larger number more or less wounded, some of them but slightly, while the extent and the nature of the injuries of others are of a character to render it likely that they also will be called upon to swell the catalogue of mortality.

The scene of the accident was a curve of the road about midway between the Relay House and Rider's Grove, at which latter spot the Grand American Celebration took place.

Three trains, full of ladies and gentlemen, with children, left our city during the day to participate in the celebration. Returning, one of the trains left Baltimore at two o'clock, another started at five, and the third, to which the accident occurred, at about fifteen minutes later.

It seems that the accommodation train for York, with four passenger cars attached, under the direction of Wm. Scott, Conductor, started on its way up shortly before 5 o'clock, instructed to lay off at Green Spring switch until one of the excursion trains should pass. This he did, and the second return train passed as directed. The accommodation train then started, and, in the act of relating an excursion train from the Grove had also started.

They met about three-quarters of a mile above the Relay House, at the turn of an abrupt switch, and came together with a fearful crash.

The locomotive attached to the excursion train was being pushed the cars, that attached to the other train was in front, and literally plowed its way into the cars, loaded with passengers.

About half a dozen cars were crushed and shivered to atoms, and a large number of their unhappy inmates either killed upon the spot or dreadfully injured. The scene is described as harrowing to the last degree. Several of those killed and wounded were so caught in the wreck of the broken cars that they could not be released for a considerable time.

Axes and crowbars were brought into requisition, and those alive and unhurt made superhuman efforts for their relief. The cry for water from the sufferers was continual, and several persons were engaged constantly in supplying them. It was, however, till the locomotive attached to the excursion train had been attached to the crippled mass that the dead and wounded were got out.

A large number of those who escaped walked to town, while others came in whatever vehicles could be obtained.

Immediately upon the authorities at Calvert Station being informed of the disaster they dispatched a locomotive and cars to the spot, taking the precaution to send a number of physicians along. The train with the survivors and the killed and wounded came in at 12:12 o'clock. The scene at the depot was harrowing in the extreme. An immense crowd of those who had friends and relatives at the Grove was assembled, and the state of terrible suspense was painful to behold.

Wives and mothers, brothers and sisters, ran up and down the platform, eagerly questioning as to the killed and wounded, anxious, yet dreading the reply, which might inform them of the melancholy fate of some one near and dear.

The bodies were taken out of the cars to the number of 27 and laid upon the platform where inquests were held over them by Coroners Stevens and Goldsmith. The testimony adduced was as stated, and the jury deferred the rendition of their verdict until to-day, when they will meet and take further evidence in the case.

The principal portion of the sufferers were in the excursion train, although several of those in the accommodation train were also killed and wounded. Several persons, among them Mr. Emanuel Stockett, saved themselves on hearing the whistle blown, by leaping from the cars to the ground, while going at full speed. Those who escaped in this way, received, so far as we could learn, but little damage.

The bodies of the dead were all placed in one car, and piled up one upon another, presented a ghastly spectacle. Most of them had been instantly killed by the crash, some of them being horribly crushed and mutilated in a manner to sicken the beholder, of the spectacle. The wounded were made as easy as possible, and, in most of the cases, their friends were at the depot, and had them immediately removed.—*Baltimore Clipper, July 5.*

Montrose Democrat.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays.
E. H. GILASE & ALVIN DAY, Editors.
Montrose, Thursday, July 29, 1854.

Democratic State Nominations.

For Governor,
WILLIAM BIGLER,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner,
HENRY S. MOTT,
OF ELK COUNTY.

For Sale.
A fine one horse covered carriage, nearly new; also a new plated harness, latest and best style of workmanship. Very cheap.—
We publish to-day the card of the "Farmers Union Insurance Company," of Bradford County, and commend it to the attention of our readers.

The gentlemen composing its officers, or many of them, are well known to our people, as men of stern integrity, of character and wealth. We should have no doubt of the safety of the institution, while its proximity to our country, rendering business with it so easy to transact, is certainly a very strong inducement to give them a preference. It is often next to impossible to recover an insurance against companies in remote sections of the country,—litigation, if they do not see fit to pay without, being attended with the most vexatious delay and expense. Here they are within the District of our own Court.

Their agent, Mr. GAYLARD, appears to be an efficient, honest and agreeable man, with whom to do business.

Our next Congressman.
The time has already arrived when our people begin to look about them for a member of the next Congress.

To come to the point at once; we are for the return of Mr. Gnow, and have not the slightest doubt of his unanimous nomination and election. He will be the only candidate in the field,—will go back with the whole vote of his District. No opposition can be raised against him among the people, for all appreciate his manly and entire devotion to their interests, the steady fidelity with which he has reflected their views in the national councils. His return, with a universal shout of approval, is already a foregone conclusion, as certain as death or the day after to-morrow.

We are gratified, at the spirit which seems to move the hearts of our Tioga friends.—The Eagle, in an admirably timed article not long since, reviewing the general aspect of political affairs, alluded to the subject of our next Congressman, and remarked, that on the whole we probably had better return Mr. Gnow. We are gratified with this because it foretells the most perfect harmony in the District,—a harmony more to be coveted in this peculiar juncture of political affairs than any other, for the voice of the people, in its fullest strength and potency, needs now be heard and heeded.

We are not for Mr. Gnow because he happens to reside in this county. That fact does not weigh a feather in the balance. On the contrary, had a gentleman, resident of Tioga, been in Congress the past four years as has Mr. Gnow, tried and found faithful in the most important crisis the country has ever seen, we would protest against any change being made till the present aspect of affairs should become entirely changed. To thrust a new man into Congress now, would be suicidal to every interest we have in national concerns. Mr. Gnow has passed the novitiate which all new members have to pass, and can do for the District, and the principles of his constituency, ten fold more than a new member of equal ability. And what difference does it make to a single man in the District, in what county the member resides, so long as he represents fairly and faithfully the constituency of the whole District? It can make no difference, save to those who wish a seat in Congress themselves, and must those merely personal interests be made to bear down the more important interests of the whole constituency? Certainly they ought not to do so. The doctrine of rotation, applied to legislative offices, is a hubbub, a piece of demagoguism, silly, ridiculous, and fatal to every interest the country has in legislation. Legislation is a school of the most difficult lessons. To become proficient there, a man must have long experience, a long time to make himself, through his talents, felt in the country. The service he is able to render there depends upon the influence he may be able to acquire by long service in the body of which he is a member, and in the country as large by his experience in the affairs of the government. Hence, frequent changes but serve to keep "green hands at the bellows" constantly.—How have been made our CLATS, CALHOUNS, WADSWORTH and BUCHANANS! Would they have enlightened the world with their statesmanship, and shed such fadeless glory upon the American nation, by holding a seat in Congress four years! Certainly not,—they would have passed to the grave in comparative obscurity. But they were schooled in the affairs of the country, ripened in experience and matured in intellect, by being kept in the places which they adorned; and in those places, they were more pointed to affect the destinies of the country than all the rest of Congress. This doctrine of rotation in legislative offices we will never tolerate, and the sooner it is put down the better for the country. When we get a man who is willing to serve and able to take a proud position there, keep him as long as he behaves himself well and will stay, no matter what particular township or county he may come from, save it be where local interests may need representation.

True it has been a long time since Tioga had a member of Congress, but it is no fault of ours, and arises from no disposition on our part to do her the slightest injustice. When

a change shall need be made, if she brings forward a good man, as many such she undoubtedly has, we would say let it go there. But we don't want a change, at this time, no matter where the member lives. If we were represented by a Tioga man under the same circumstances, of a Bradford man, we would protest against a change now, as unwise, injudicious, and fatal to those interests of the country and District which may be in the keeping of our member.

The Fourth.
We publish to-day a letter from Susquehanna giving the particulars of the fatal accident at that place.

One near proving fatal also occurred in this place. Some boys were firing an avvil near Post & Co's store, so near as to endanger persons about the premises. Ex-Sheriff Gane endeavored to restrain them from doing so, but without effect till he rushed forward, put out the match, and endeavored to remove the avvil. A young gentleman who was a clerk in the store stepped to his assistance, and when in their hands some one cried out that it was on fire. It immediately exploded, throwing the charge full in the face of Mr. Gane, the plug grazing, and badly bruising one cheek, passing through his hat. One inch to the right would have thrown it thro' his head. He is attended closely by his physicians, and it is hoped that both eyes may be saved, though it is somewhat doubtful about the right one.

Mr. Gane informs us that he heard the lad who was firing it say several times, as he was hearing it away that he hoped it would explode in his hands, and that he came up and threw something on the avvil just as it exploded. From all the circumstances it is pretty evident that he threw a fire cracker upon it, which ignited the powder about the fuse. Mr. Gane is certain that he entirely extinguished the fire before taking hold of the avvil.

Such reckless conduct deserves a severe reprobation, and we trust the District Attorney will draw an indictment and have the fellow brought to justice. It is a duty his office imposes upon him, under the circumstances, and the rights and security of community and individuals require that it should be promptly done.

The Whigs as to the course Governor Bigler will take on the Nebraska Bill.

It amuses us exceedingly to see them foam, and to witness the wonderful solicitude for his welfare which they evince. They claim to know all about his position, and often manifest woful regrets that he should have been so foolish, should have destroyed himself so totally by taking such a course. Even we come in for a share of sympathy so generously manifested, and sighs and rejoicings mingle together and are poured out plentifully over our inconsistencies and dilemmas.

Now all we have to say, is that we probably understand our own affairs, and are capable of managing them without any aid from our dear "paternal fathers" on that side of the house,—that we have had a very slight experience in the politics of Pennsylvania compared with them.

Second: Governor BIGLER's friends probably understand his position, and the position he will assume before the people, quite or nearly as well as his enemies. And here we might be allowed to express an opinion, that those anxious ones will probably be relieved to their full satisfaction before the election. They may take the hint now, and the kick some time hence.

New Hampshire.

This strongly democratic State, the home of the President, has finally passed through her Legislature strong anti-Nebraska Resolutions. The Legislature was elected with reference to that question; or with it before the people for discussion, and the result is before the country. A warning, pregnant with admonition to the Democracy of the nation!

We have often asserted, that all attempts to make the democratic party of the North adopt, as a test, the Nebraska platform, must end in disaster and defeat, and the events of every day are more than fulfilling the assertion. The last drop broke the camel's back, so that the democratic party emerged from the contests incident to an acquiescence in the settlement of 1850, it required but one drop more, for the last sinew was strained to its utmost tension. Acquiescence was obtained only by the assurance that it was a final settlement,—that the dangerous and revolting agitation of slavery was at an end forever by Congress and the country; and, when it was again unnecessarily opened by the Nebraska Bill, the camel's back was broken and northern sentiment was routed.

We have little heart to write more on this subject. For months it has occupied our thoughts and moved our pen. A sense of the deep wrong done, and the calamity which it has visited upon the country, exciting beyond action, brother against brother, blasting the patriotic desires of those who wish well for their country, her future harmony and prosperity, distracting her councils, fostering the worst sectional jealousies and animosities, and threatening the perpetuity of the government, we say, a sense of this oppressive us when awake and haunts us when asleep, and we often find that we could bury ourselves in some secluded spot, where the sound of it could never reach us again. Our heart sickens at the sight of the pen, and we would throw it down in deep disgust that it must needs speak, at this day, in condemnation of such an act, to guide, if possible, public sentiment in the right direction for self-defense. We hate, loathe, abhor and detest the present politics of the country. It seems but little use in trying to preserve honest public faith. No sooner does peace and quiet reign, than the vanishing ambition of some political aspirant, competent to do more harm than good, precipitates wrong and disquietude upon us. When shall these things end!

We are not at all disheartened at the prospect of bringing things finally to rights. We stand on the platform of Truth and Justice, sustained by the many courage and unflinching hearts of the masses of the people, who are ever sensitive to wrong and full of the instincts of right. But we dread the final event of this trading with the passions of a populace, and this reckless disregard of principle, giving courts jurisdiction in local affairs, which will have a tendency to remove much of mere local legislation to tribunals where justice can be meted out, with more certainty, relieving the State from burthens in that form.

These are a few of the meritorious acts of Governor BIGLER's Administration.

An Administration,—an Administration that, for sound statesmanship, and business capacity, has never been excelled. No complaint, from any responsible quarter, has come up on any tangible basis. It cannot be made. And yet we are asked to remove a public man of this character from the Executive Chamber, to make place for one of obscure merits and untried statesmanship. We can see no reason for this, and till we shall be able to see one, we shall defend an Administration which has led the Commonwealth with prosperity, guided and maintained her sovereignty and honor, and unimpaired; and we believe the people, having little interest in changing a tried and faithful Executive for one untried and therefore uncertain, will show by their votes that they prefer to let well enough alone.

Anxious friends (?) seem much worried at our defense of Governor BIGLER against misrepresentation and falsehood. We may look strange to those who cannot appreciate these sincere impulses which prompt a person to defend a friend who is assailed in his presence unjustly. The cold, calculating hypocrisy of a coil and selfish friendship, of course cannot appreciate our motives in doing so, or that disposition, innate in every human heart, which leads another to step forward and receive in his own bosom the arrow which was aimed to reach and rest in the bosom of his friend. To these mere forms of human statuary, not unlike those seen from the marble slab, save that they have the breath of life in their artificial lungs, it is no use to reason, and we therefore leave them where they are, powerless to accomplish either good or harm,—mere animals, void of all moral sensibility, humane feelings, generous impulses and noble sentiments.

We like very much to see the extreme anxiety of the Whigs as to the course Governor BIGLER will take on the Nebraska Bill. It amuses us exceedingly to see them foam, and to witness the wonderful solicitude for his welfare which they evince. They claim to know all about his position, and often manifest woful regrets that he should have been so foolish, should have destroyed himself so totally by taking such a course. Even we come in for a share of sympathy so generously manifested, and sighs and rejoicings mingle together and are poured out plentifully over our inconsistencies and dilemmas.

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Our State Works.

To the people of Pennsylvania now, the question most intimately affecting their political interests is that of our State works. In this, every man who pays a tax has an interest, an interest that should awaken him to activity and zeal,—an interest that should make him feel of how great importance are his rights of citizenship, and the constitutional powers placed in his hands for the ends of self government, and the protection of State sovereignty. However glaring may be the abuses which have crept into our government,—however wide the departure from the intention of its founders, a peaceable and constitutional remedy rests in the hands of the people themselves, and they are culpable if they fail to apply it when necessary.

In 1820 this State had no public works, and was comparatively free from debt. Shortly after that the whole country became infected with "magnificent schemes of internal improvements," the seeds of which had been planted and germinated in the policy of the federal government. Henry Clay lent himself to the propagating of that policy, supporting it with all the fervor of his eloquence, and all the energy of his nature. That policy was repudiated by the people, and put at rest forever by President Monroe's veto of the national Cumberland Road; and, from that moment, the policy of internal improvements was transferred from the federal government to the States,—and especially so to the State of Pennsylvania, abundant in resources, rich in extent of territory and mineral wealth.

We shall not stop to argue the abstract question of right in the commencement of our system of public works, or to question the patriotism of those who gave way to the pressure of the time and involved the State in the expense of their construction. They probably saw what appeared to be, a necessity for such a course, for, at that time, individual or associated enterprise could do but little in accomplishing such stupendous projects. A credit was needed such as only the faith of the State could impart, and, right or wrong, unfortunate as it may have resulted to the State, that credit was freely given.

The great argument used in favor of such a policy by the State was, that the vast mineral wealth known to exist in her soil would be developed thereby,—that channels of commerce would be opened, enriching, to a boundless extent, the whole country through which they passed, and pour an exhaustless stream of wealth into the lap of the Treasury.

It is true that at the time mentioned, the wealth of the State was locked up, or, in other words, in her mountain fastnesses; but could the rapid progress of the country in wealth, and energy to apply it to the purpose of improvements, by private enterprise, have been foreseen, no necessity could have existed, in the judgment of any Statesman, for the adoption of the improvement policy by the State. Time has demonstrated that no such necessity existed in reality, and hence the fatality of the step taken at that time by the Commonwealth. She has burdened her Treasury with a debt which exhausts the energies of her people to sustain, and sink herself at this day, in the position of an individual striving to compete with the stronger energies of more powerful rivals; on terms ruinous to herself by reason, if by no other, of an outlay of capital four times larger than necessary to have invested in the same enterprise in these modern times. Millions upon millions have gone from her Treasury to sustain this profitless policy, and must still keep going, because she can now take no step backwards. The vast sums outlaid, must now be impounded upon by others as large, or certain ruin spread the length and breadth of the State, along the beds of her canals, and the tracks of her railroads. We are now in the position of an individual who has invested all his energies could command in a profitless enterprise, and who sees nothing but inevitable destruction should he pause, and who shifts and turns and presses onward, allured by the mere hope of a brighter dawn in the future,—but a hope based on no tangible reason.

Allowing, for the sake of the argument, that it was good policy for the State to commence and complete her several lines of Canal and Railroad, at the enormous cost and waste of money which she has incurred, does it follow that it is her policy to keep them at all hazards after their completion? Certainly it does not, unless through their productiveness she might re-emburse the Treasury and thus relieve her citizens from the burden of their support. And, in that case, we doubt her right to keep them on any fair condition of strict governmental policy,—for we are not of that school of politics that believes the State has any right, morally or constitutionally, to speculate from her citizens by engaging in any branch of industry,—by using her right to tax to support enterprises of industrial competition. If she has such a right, the government is nothing less than an unrestricted monopolist, in whatever branch of active competition she may choose to embark. No such powers were ever dreamed of being conferred by the constitution. The government was created for strict governmental purposes,—to make and execute laws necessary for the protection of society and the maintenance of those principles on which it was based. It was never established for purposes of building Canals, Railroads, and the like; and when it leaves its legitimate sphere and embarks in such enterprises, violence is done to its organization, and the rights of the subjects which it is bound to protect. The principle that permits government to enter the lists of private enterprise in the construction and retaining of public works for purposes of profit, would put it in the market of competition against our architects, mechanics, miners, and in fact, all the great industrial pursuits of life, holding an unlimited power of taxation on the people to make up losses by bad management and low contracts.

The very statement of the case is an absurdity, and the claim that any such right anywhere exists is monstrous in the extreme.

Necessity is the only excuse that can be offered for a government to embark in schemes of internal improvements—a necessity that channels of commerce should be established and its resources thus developed when individual enterprise is inadequate. But that necessity passes away the moment the works are completed, and then it becomes the duty of the State to rid herself of them as soon as possible, and thus to reimburse the Treasury and remove the debt incurred. The works remain, and all the benefit that can possibly result from them to the State at large, or her citizens, or the public interest, will be had just the same, in the hands of individuals; and generally to a greater extent, for individual enterprise is more economical, energetic and thoroughly productive, than the State, managed by agents who have no direct and positive interest in them.

With these general allusions we close this article, and shall continue the subject in a practical view through several numbers, as we promised some weeks ago.

The Object Avowed.

In Mr. BIGLER's speech on the Nebraska Bill, he alluded to a section and said it contained quite a striking speech. It was that section where the object of the Bill is defined, which says that "the true intent and meaning of this act is, neither to legislate slavery into the territory nor out of it, but to leave the people free to act thereon as they may see fit and proper."

To this section the friends of the Bill have pointed as its great redeeming feature, and rely upon the stump-speech clap-net, which it contains, to carry its endorsement before the people. The people have a right to say, and the doctrine of popular sovereignty is found, par excellence, in this section. The people can decide for themselves,—are competent to legislate for themselves in the territories, and this right is fully recognized in the Bill, which renders it thoroughly democratic and republican.

Well, we admit the people have a right to rule, and it is because they have been deprived of this invaluable right that we complain. The people of the whole Union, north and south alike, had ruled, by the Missouri Compromise, that the soil of those territories should never be polluted by the foot of a slave,—that it should remain as it came from the palm of the Almighty's hand, essentially pure and free from the corroding vices of slave production,—that their green hills and lovely valleys should nurture a nation of free men, the pride of our country in peace and her right arm of defense in peril and war,—that they should be made to blossom as the rose under the active energies of free labor, uncontaminated by the degrading competition of the slave. This is what the people ruled, and they have never ruled otherwise. Not one of the people of this country ever asked Congress, in any manner, to repeal that act, and therefore its repeal has done violence to the very doctrine claimed in the Bill.

But we set out to show the fraud of this business,—that which it is claimed for the Bill that it was not intended to affect the slavery question at all, it really was intended to legislate slavery into at least one of the territories. We quote from the Washington Sentinel, of June 23. Speaking of the rumor that the President was about to appoint a Governor for Kansas from a free State, the Sentinel says:

"To such a rumor we give no credence.—We cannot, we do not, believe that the President can for a moment think of frustrating, by his patronage, the design of a bill which he countenanced in all its stages, and to which he gave his ready sanction as a law."—It will be observed that the Editor speaks of "the design of the Bill," and is not willing to believe that the President will "frustrate" it by appointing a Governor from a non-slaveholding State; and in the very next paragraph holds the following language:

"Recent developments have shown that the Kansas Territory is in the highest degree adapted to slave labor, and that the equal laws of labor, if unchecked by wilful and organized opposition, must inevitably introduce the institution of slavery there. Thus the abstract principles set forth in the territorial bill are invested with practical results of the highest importance; results, however, that may be easily defeated by an unjust and unfair organization of the territorial government."

Here then the secret is out. Mark the language. "Recent developments have shown that the Kansas territory is in the highest degree adapted to slave labor," and if unchecked slavery would go there! It was "the design of the Bill" then to carry slavery there, for the President is called upon by the article not to defeat "the design of the Bill," by appointing "an unsound man for Governor of that territory, because 'the abstract principles set forth in the Bill are invested with practical results of the highest importance, (viz: to get slavery in there) which results however may easily be defeated by an unjust and unfair organization of the territorial government'—viz: the appointment of a Governor who would use the power in his hands against slavery."

Again the article says:—"If, however, these rumors be true, what benefit is the south to derive from the provisions of the law? What loss is abolition to sustain by its passage? The result would be a bare abstraction, impalpable as air: the will of Congress nullified and abrogated by the voice of the President. We would greatly have preferred his exercise of the qualified veto prescribed by the Constitution, (that the absolute but indirect veto resulting from an unequal disposition of his patronage.) Here then, we have the bold avowal that the South had all the while expected to do, five some "benefit, from the Bill; which she would be robbed of should slavery not get a foothold in Kansas,—and that this benefit was the design of the Bill, otherwise, says the Editor, it "would be a bare abstraction, impalpable as air, and the will of Congress nullified and abrogated by the voice of the President."

"It was 'the will of Congress,' then that slavery should go there, or in other words, the will of those members of Congress who voted for the Bill.

By the side of these bold avowals how ridiculous, ay, infamous and wicked appear the arguments used by northern men to sustain the Bill,—that Congress had no other design but to establish the great principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty by its passage.

We say infamous and wicked, because it is designed thereby to impose a falsehood upon the people,—to delude them with the fairy tale of their right to govern themselves, and thus awaken those God-given impulses of freedom, while in fact that right is ruthlessly invaded, and freedom slaughtered at the altar!—Kathar, ten fold rather had we, that the originators and friends of that Bill had avowed their true purpose to the country, and acted with open heart and bold front from the beginning. The country would then have been saved the deep humiliation which her people now feel, that their rulers have been untrue,—have spoken the word of promise to the ear and broken it to the hope,—have betrayed them with a kiss. Nor is this all. Despoits have always claimed that republicanism could not long exist in the form of an organized government, for the people were not wise enough to guard themselves against the impositions of their rulers. Our nation has been disgraced, by their act, before all the world, for have not our rulers acted on this very idea? They have said practically, if yes we design to carry slavery into Kansas, but we will say in the Bill that we don't and the people are so simple that they will take it all for granted as true, while we tickle their ears with the cry of self government, and thus conceal our purposes till too late.

We confess we lose all patience as we write, seeing as we do the dark design the, treasonable purposes of this hellish scheme. It is not enough to perpetrate the scheme itself, but insult must be added to the injury and the wrong, by an exhibition of most flagrant falsehood and fraud. Where is the security to that freedom of which we proudly boast, when such an act can go unrebuked? Though no evil could result from the passage of the Bill, yet should its authors and supporters meet the same punishment, for they have shown that they dare deceive, or attempt to deceive, their constituency in the grossest manner; and if they would do it in this instance, they would do it to involve their country in ruin and disaster.

This, then, is the "great principle of non-intervention settled by this Bill,"—to establish slavery in Kansas where it could not otherwise exist. Non-intervention indeed! Suppose the question reversed, and that the Missouri Act had declared slavery might exist there, and that the North had repealed it, thus preventing its existence in that territory. Would that have been non-intervention to gentlemen of the South? Would they not have spit in our faces at the utterance of such a word? It is intervention of the most odious character, and nothing else. Let the people reflect,—they will be called on to act next.

Harford University.

Like almost every body else, we attended the Exhibition at this long-established institution of learning last week Wednesday. We did not arrive on the ground till late, and then the crowd was so great that we could not get near enough to hear much and therefore cannot speak of the exercises as perhaps they deserve. From what we heard we think the students acquitted themselves very well, and that the public were well satisfied with what they saw and heard.

The institution appears to be in a prosperous condition. The number of students, we learn, was larger the past year than ever before. No catalogue has been published of the past year, the faculty being engaged in compiling one that shall contain the names of all who have ever attended there, now living, with their places of present residence, occupation, &c. It will be issued the coming year, and will form an interesting book for those acquainted at the institution years past.

Hon. HORACE GREELY delivered the oration. It was a master production, and was listened to with the most intense interest. We append the Valedictory Song, composed by S. W. Tewksbury, a promising young writer, and which was most beautifully and eloquently sung at the close of the exercises.

Ah, who's not heard the Autumn breeze,
When glorious Summer's flown,
Murmuring through the forest trees,
"With low and chilling moan?"
Alas! that mournful sound we hear,
From hill and shadowy dell,
Doth bid the swiftly passing year,
A solemn, sad farewell.

Tho' oft when Nature's beauties fade,
And in their ripening bloom,
By hands unseen, are gently laid,
"To moulder in the tomb."
A throe of grief may pierce the heart,
Joyous and glad before,
But deeper still the grief to part
With friends we'll meet no more.

Soon we shall bid you "Farewell"
A lingering, sad adieu;
And though we tend no more those halls,
Where hearts so true and true,
Have worshipped oft at Learning's feet,
Fond memory still will dwell
On by-gone scenes, at that retreat,
In youth we loved so well.

COMMUNICATED.
SUSAN DERRIF, July 5, 1854.
A very serious accident occurred here yesterday, which cast a gloom over all the efforts to celebrate the day. At about half past 10 o'clock A. M., just before the procession was to form, the cannon was brought to the middle of the street in front of the Harmony Hotel and commenced firing. After the first discharge the committee of arrangements ordered it to be removed and re-fired there again. The order was either not heard or deemed unworthy of regard, and the gun was again fired. At this moment Rev. J. H. Cargill, a Methodist Minister, was crossing the street in front of the gun; and was killed almost instantly. He was walking hastily with an umbrella over his head, and doubtless saw a small gun that was on the sidewalk and crossed the street without perceiving the cannon. It is said by some that the gun hung fire, and that Mr. Cargill got in front of it after the match was applied;

Philadelphia, Friday, July 7, 1854.

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