



The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, April 20, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR. Jas. Pollock, of Northumberland. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. George Barsie, of Allegheny. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery.

The regular April Term of the Northampton County Courts, commenced its sitting at Easton, on Monday last. The "Conspiracy Case" was taken up on Wednesday morning, and will, probably, take several days to bring it to a close.

The counsel engaged in this case are, PETER BALDY, the District Attorney, H. D. MAXWELL and A. H. REEDER, for the Commonwealth. COOLEY, COOK, JONES, IHRIE, BROWN and MALLERY, for the defence.

The Snow Storm.

We have been recently visited by a remarkable snow storm. It commenced snowing on Friday of last week, and continued with but little intermission until Monday evening of this week. The average depth of the snow in this vicinity is one foot; in the Beach woods 3 feet. This is the most remarkable snow storm we have had for a long period of time. About fifty years ago, as old inhabitants well recollect, there was a fall of snow to the depth of six inches on the 8th day of May and on the 31st of March, 1823, the snow fell to the average depth of 2 feet.

Effects of the late Storm.

HARRISBURG, April 17.—It is still snowing very severely. The snow is now over 12 inches deep.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—It snowed here nearly all day yesterday, and is still snowing this morning. The snow is seven inches deep on a level. The Southern Telegraph lines are all interrupted by the storm.

It has been snowing during the past two days at Washington, Richmond and Petersburg.

BOSTON, April 15.—A heavy snow storm set in this morning and still continues; no arrivals or clearances to report.

ALBANY, April 15.—A heavy snow storm prevailed here last night. No boats have yet arrived.

We learn, per arrival of steamer Arctic, that Capt. RICHARD BURTON, of the Ship Constantine, a few hours out, on voyage from Liverpool to New York, was lost overboard, on the first inst.

Mr. D. is a son-in-law of Mr. Joseph V. Wilson, of Shawnee, Monroe county, Pa., and is well and favorably known to many of our readers. His wife and child were on board of the vessel at the time, and have arrived safe in New York.

Sudden death of a Clergyman.

The Rev. John F. Russell, a Baptist Clergyman at Jackson, Miss., died in that city on the 6th. On the evening of his death, he was present at the meeting of the Jackson Bible Society, delivering a very eloquent and impassioned address. He dwelt on the fact that the Bible was a tried book; he said "millions who are now around the throne of God, singing the song of Moses and the Lamb, had been saved by the blessed influence of this book." While he uttered this sentiment, he looked up, as if he had a vision of what he described; he then paused a moment and said, "I have done." These were his last words. He sat down, but sank immediately into apoplexy, from which the skill of experienced physicians could not arouse him.

ANOTHER.—The Rev. W. S. Loyd, pastor of a Baptist Church at Antioch, Alabama, died a week or two since while engaged in the performance of his clerical duties. He had commenced his discourse, and after speaking a few moments, suddenly exclaimed, "I feel, brethren, I am 'going,'" and instantly expired.

Allentown Railroad.

The annual election for officers of the Allentown Railroad was held on the 6th inst. The following are the officers elected:

President.—H. D. Maxwell. Directors.—John T. Johnston, John F. A. Sanford, Adam Norris, John C. Green, Thomas Chambers, John D. Stiles, Jacob Dillinger, Christian Prutz, William Fry, H. D. Maxwell, Anthony McCoy, Russel S. Chidsey.

We learn from the Lehigh Register that a wooden tank in the Distillery of C. & W. Edelman, near Allentown, exploded on the 3d inst., injuring three men, Charles McGinnis, Peter Unangst, and John Lebler, so that they died the next day. They all left widows and small children.

Letters of Acceptance.

The following are the letters of acceptance from the several Whig candidates, nominated by the Whig State Convention on the 15th of March last. They breathe the true Whig spirit:

MILTON, March 24th 1854.

GENTLEMEN.—Your communication of the 15th inst., informing me officially of my nomination by the Whig Convention, as a candidate for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, has been received. A nomination unsolicited and unexpected, and conferred under circumstances so gratifying to myself, ought not to be declined. In accepting the nomination thus tendered I yield my own, to the wishes of my friends, and assure you that the election of some other candidate, would have given me more pleasure, than to be myself the nominee.

The Resolutions of the Convention, and the principles they embody and sustain, meet my cordial approval. Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, the assurance of my highest regard.

Yours very Respectfully,

Jas. Pollock.

To John R. Edie, Robt. T. Potts, James Verner, Esquires, Committee.

SENATE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, } March 21st, 1854.

GENTLEMEN.—Your note, informing me officially of my nomination, by the late Whig State Convention, for the office of Canal Commissioner, was received this morning.

I fully appreciate this mark of the confidence of the Convention, and frankly accept the nomination, with the assurance that, if elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

With great respect, yours truly,

GEORGE BARSIE.

To Messrs. John R. Edie, Robt. T. Potts and James Verner.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., March 23d, 1854.

To Messrs. John R. Edie, Robert T. Potts and James Verner, Committee.

GENTLEMEN.—Yours of 15th inst., informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, came to hand to-day.

My grateful acknowledgments are due to the Convention for the honor thus conferred, as well as to you, gentlemen, for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to address me of it.

It is well known to you and every member of the Convention, that it was wholly unsought, and unsolicited. As a spontaneous mark of confidence and respect, on the part of so respectable, intelligent and influential a body, it is, therefore, doubly gratifying, and I shall always regard it with pride, be the result what it may.

I accept the nomination thus tendered to me, in the same spirit in which it is offered. My own position in regard to judicial stations is known already to you and the public; and is the same now, that it was when, without my own seeking, I was nominated, and thro' the generous confidence of those to whom I was personally a stranger, elected to fill the station I now occupy. It is, that while judicial honors may be aspired to as the fit rewards of well directed ambition, they should not be sought after or obtained through those means, which are generally considered legitimate in the pursuit of political preferment.—A judge should not only keep the judicial crime unsullied, but should take care that his robes are not soiled by traversing unclear and misty paths on his way to the bench.

This being my principle of action, to the correctness of which I am sure you will subscribe, neither you nor the public will expect any course of action on my part that would be in derogation of it; and I feel equally assured that my able and distinguished competitor, as eminent for the virtues of his private character as for his legal ability, will hold it sacred and inviolable.

Accept, gentlemen, in conclusion, the assurance of the high personal regard and respect, with which I am

Your Friend and Obedient Servant,

DAN. M. SMYSER.

Democratic and Whig Conventions.

The Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, a paper with strong Locofoco proclivities, has an article on the late Democratic and Whig State Conventions, which holds forth as follows, in regard to the resolutions, or platform adopted by the two bodies:

The Democratic Convention re-endorsed the Baltimore platform and re-assured the public that its organization was pledged to the Compromise and the maintenance of the "Peculiar Institution." An effort was made in the Committee charged with the responsibility of setting forth a series of resolutions or political code, to endorse the Nebraska and Kansas bill; but it was known that Governor Bigler dressed a fair issue before the people, and therefore caused the resolution endorsing Senator Douglas' pet measure, to be smothered. An attempt was made to obtain an expression, but the Chairman with hot and indecent haste, put the question on the resolutions, as reported from the Committee—announced them as carried—and then, with unparalleled effrontery declared the Convention adjourned sine die, amidst a scene of excitement and denunciation almost without parallel.

The Democratic party, therefore, the men of Hickory, have bent themselves to slavery, and its extension. They have compromised their ancient code as friends of liberty, equality, and the rights of man, and their unholy alliance stinks in our nostrils, as unclean and only fit to be spoken of with reproach.

The opposition, with manliness have grappled with the great issue, as evidenced in their resolutions. They present an honorable front to battle with! They do not dodge the question, but speak in tones which excite our applause, admiration and esteem. There is no groundless expediency on the Nebraska and Kansas question, but a manliness and straight forward course, which entitles them to all honor and praise. It is with deep regret for our ancient landmarks, that we are called on to administer the words of reproof and condemnation, for we had hoped better things from "The Democracy"—but, our leaders have gotten drunk on the spoils of office, and in their raving used the stiletto of assassin, and stabbed us to the heart. Our adversaries will fight for a glorious principle, while we skulk like slaves in the dark! Who doubts the result!

Idleness can never secure tranquility.

Sale of the Main Line.

The Senate on Friday disposed of the bill for the sale of the main line, as the same came from the house, except in regard to a few unimportant amendments. The minimum price of eleven millions, as reported in the house bill, was changed to ten millions—and to encourage competition among capitalists in a contest for the purchase of the main line, the eleventh section was restored, (which had been stricken out,) the substance of which authorizes the purchaser to contract lateral roads in every direction, thus enabling competition to serve public interest in the trade and travel over our public improvements.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Senate passed, on Monday, a law in relation to cruelty to animals, making the offence punishable before any justice of the peace.—This is a good bill and should become a law.

The Crystal Palace.

At the suggestion of Mr. Barnum, a subscription has been commenced in New York for the purpose of disposing of a large number of tickets to the Crystal Palace to establish it on a firm basis, and add to the business interests of the city. Nearly \$62,000 worth have already been subscribed for. The Sixth Avenue Rail Road Co. take \$10,000 worth, the prominent Hotels and Barnum's Museum \$5,000 worth each, and Stewart and other merchants lesser amounts. It is intended to raise \$100,000.

Prof. Agassiz, in a recent lecture before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, stated his belief that the human race existed on the globe a hundred and fifty thousand years ago.

A child was born in Houston (Texas) recently, having its teeth as fully developed as a child of nine months old. It is literally "born with teeth."

A New Business.—The Journal of Commerce says that the boys are doing a thriving business in Turkish moustaches, only six cents, made of bits of seal skin. About every third youngster, in the street has one stuck under his nose.

The Toledo Blade estimates the Indian corn to be shipped from Toledo the coming season at 6,000,000 bushels. The largest quantity ever shipped from that port in any previous season was 3,578,047 bushels.

Robbed Himself.

A Mr. Hise, of Jackson township, who, as we are informed, had sold his farm a short time since, received his money, \$1000, in gold, on Thursday evening last, and putting it into his carpet sack which he hung upon his bedpost, went to sleep. In the morning the sack was gone—all he had in the world. To add to this misfortune, too, he had contracted for another farm, and was to pay for it the next day.

During the day (Friday) the carpet sack was found in a hollow poplar stump near the barn, with the pocket book in it, no money there—the thief had secured but what he wanted.

On Friday night, Mrs. Hise was awakened by her husband getting out of bed. She arose and watched him. He went to the barn, and after searching a little while came out with the money in his hand and went to the stump where the carpet sack had been put. She now awakened him, when to his great joy he found that all was not lost. He had doubtless, while in his sleep, become uneasy about his money on the first night, and got up and hid it; the second night, fearing it was not secure where it was, he was removing it to a more secret place. Fortunately for him his wife detected him in his somnambulist wanderings, and saved their all.—Greenburg (Ind.) Press.

A Thrilling Incident.

The Rev. S. T. Allen, formerly of Merimack, but now a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., left New York in one of the Steamboats that run through the sound last Friday evening, and on Saturday morning while yet dark, (whether at Norwich or Stoughton, we did not learn,) with his children, recently bereaved of their mother. His little daughter of ten years of age, attempting to follow him on the plank which reached from the boat to the wharf, fell from the plank about twelve feet into the water below, which was about twenty feet deep. The frantic father earnestly besought the bystanders to take the infant which he carried in his arms, but not one would receive it. The infant therefore prevented him from plunging into the deep after his daughter to the hazard of both of their lives. As soon as the child fell, a light was procured, and a rope let down upon which a man descended. As the man came near the surface of the water, the little girl caught hold of his feet, and, like Putnam and his wolf they were both drawn up together. Falling feet first, her clothes became extended upon the surface of the water, and prevented her from sinking.—When asked what were her thoughts while in this perilous situation, she replied "I wondered if any one would find me."—Congregational Journal.

The bones of a bird are hollow and filled with air. If a string be tied tightly round the neck of a sparrow so that no air can enter its lungs, and its legs broken, it will continue to live. Respiration will take place by means of the broken bone.

State Valuation.

The table below shows the valuation of taxable property in this Commonwealth, as fixed by the Board of Revenue Commissioners, lately in session at Harrisburg, and the increase over the former valuation. The gross amount of taxable property is \$531,469,556.85: which will produce, after deducting \$100,000 for collecting and exonerations, a revenue of \$1,548,920.52.

Table with 3 columns: Counties, Aggregate Value, Increase in 5 yrs. Lists counties from Adams to York with their respective values and increases.

From the N. Y. Daily Tribune. The European War.

The most important feature of the news from Europe, brought by the Arctic which arrived yesterday morning, is the certainty that the Russians have crossed the Lower Danube, some 50,000 strong, in three corps under the immediate command of Prince Gorchakoff, Gen. Luders and Gen. Oushakoff, and have occupied a part of the Turkish district of Dobrudja. This district belongs to the province of Bulgaria, and is a narrow plain inclosed on the west and north by the Danube,—which bends northwardly at Chernowoda, and makes a large detour before reaching its mouth,—and on the east by the Euxine. A large part of the district is marshy and liable to be overflowed; it contains several fortresses, such as those of Babadagh, Isaktsha, Matshin and Tutcha, which it is stated have been captured by the Russians, but this report our well-informed London correspondence pronounces a mere stock-jobbing invention. Between the plain of the Dobrudja and the interior of Turkey the Balkan stretches its protecting chain. The Russians are no nearer Constantinople than they were previous to this movement, and have gained by it no new advantage over the Turks. In fact, it seems perfectly clear that it is merely a defensive movement, indicating simply their intention to withdraw from the most western portions of Wallachia. Their entire force in Wallachia mustered seven divisions of infantry, one reserve division at Ismail, and further back the corps of Tschoudajeff, numbering three divisions, which is now supposed to have reached Jassy. The eight divisions together with the cavalry, are hardly above 110,000 strong. Considering the possibility of the landing of an Anglo-French corps on the north-western shores of the Black Sea, menacing the Russian rear, it is plain that the object of the Dobrudja is to secure the Russian flank with the smallest possible sacrifice of ground. There were but two means of securing a position which would guard them against the danger of being cut off,—either a direct retreat upon the Sereth, making the Lower Danube their line of defense, with Fokshani, Calatch and Ismail as supporting points; or to dash at the Dobrudja, with their front leaning upon Fostedje, Hirsova, Oltentiza and Bucharest; the wall of Trajan, the Danube and the Argish to be the first, Busco the second and the Sereth the third line of defense. The latter plan was decidedly the best, as for the terrain abandoned on the one side a new one is gained on the opposite flank, which gives to the retreat the character of an advance, and saves the military point d'honneur of the Russians. The possession of the Dobrudja shortens the Russian front, allowing them, in the worst case, to retire upon Chotin on the Danester, even if a landing should take place at Akerman or Odessa. For the details of the maneuvers by which this change in the Russian position has been effected, we have yet to wait.

Next in interest is the moral certainty that the Greek insurrection will be supported by what influence belongs to the monarchy of Greece, the king and Queen both having gone to the frontier to encourage the insurgents. In the emergency war between Greece and Turkey, backed by the allies, is nearly inevitable, adding to the complications if not seriously increasing the dangers of the general conflict.—On the other hand we have the news of another proposal of peace from the Czar himself, communicated by way of Prussia. Nicholas offers to settle the quarrel if the allies will obtain from Turkey an act of complete emancipation for all her Christian subjects. In that case he will evacuate the Principalities when the allied fleet passes the Dardanelles. Had these terms been openly proffered sooner they might have greatly diminished the chances of the war, as there is no doubt that the allies mean to procure just such an emancipation, and refusal to admit at least part of it has already led to the dismissal by the Sultan of two important members of his government. But the offer cannot probably now prevent the war; for to the allied fleet a French and English army is now added, while Sir Charles Napier will have probably attacked and taken Alaud before new orders could be sent out and reach them.—Still this proposal may have a greater importance than we are inclined to attribute to it; on that head we shall doubtless have full information by the next steamer.

Amid all this confusion and uncertainty, one thing alone seems clear, and that is the extinction of the Moslem power as a distinct polity in Europe. The emancipation of the Christians of Turkey, whether effected by peaceful concession or by violence, degrades Islamism from a political authority to a religious sect, and utterly uproots the old foundations of the Ottoman Empire. It not only perfectly recognizes the truth of the Czar's statement, that the Ottoman Porte is laboring under a dangerous malady, but cuts the patients throat by way of medication.—After that operation the Sultan may possibly be retained as a political fiction upon the throne of his father's, but the real rulers of the country must be looked for elsewhere. It is clear why in such a case the Russian autocrat should be willing to settle quietly with his western antagonists. They will have effected in Turkey the most complete revolution conceivable, and effected it wholly in his interest. After such a dissolution of the present ruling authority, his relations to the Greek Church in the country, and to the Slavons, will really endow him with the supreme power over it; he will then have the oyster while the western governments are obliged to content themselves with the shells. Such a consummation, though now improbable, is not impossible. But we may be sure there are plenty of elements, not yet developed, which will presently rush in to exercise a powerful influence on the progress of this great struggle. Among these how far the long-slumbering European Revolution is to

play a leading part is a question which the states men of that hemisphere affect to ignore, but of which they may soon be unpleasantly reminded.

Accident on the Central Railroad.

Several Persons Injured Slightly—Two Badly Wounded.

The express train which left Buffalo at 11 o'clock on Saturday night met with a sad disaster at Bergen, seventeen miles west of Rochester. From the best information we could obtain, it appears that the accident was caused by a cow lying near the rails on the tracks, which the locomotive passed unmolested, as did also the baggage and express cars. From the appearances, the first passenger car must have scraped her back, for beneath the platform, after the accident, a large quantity of hair was found clinging to the wood-work under the platform. This must have awakened the cow, who, being perhaps bewildered, ran against the train and was caught under the last passenger car, which was thrown off the track, and subsequently became detached from the train and thrown down an embankment and the car demolished. There were in the car some fourteen or fifteen passengers, including the conductor, Mr. H. Stearns. His head was badly cut and his arm considerably injured. All in the car were more or less wounded—two are said to have been badly injured. The car rolled down the embankment and was completely destroyed. The train ran on for a short distance, but the engineer soon discovered the accident and returned to the scene. They found the car at the embankment and the passengers covered up in the ruins. They were soon liberated and all properly cared for as far as was within the power of those on the train. Such accidents as this will occur no matter how vigilant the men in the employ of the Company may be, for it was utterly impossible in a dark night to see a cow lying on the track.

We are indebted to R. Huntington of Rochester, and Messrs. Hught and Briggs of the Morse Telegraph Office in this city, for the following dispatch received at 2 this P. M.

Henry S. Wells of New-York, leg broken; C. G. Vail of Benton, Ind., back badly hurt; H. J. Winslow, Chicago, much bruised; R. McDonald, Buffalo, head and face cut and wrist sprained.

J. R. McDowell, Syracuse, slight injuries. Several other persons are considerably bruised about the head and face. John A. Clark of Rochester narrowly escaped with his life. His overcoat was torn to pieces, but he received no serious injury.

Adam Stewart of Bergen is badly hurt internally. John J. Bowen of Rochester and Chauncey Tucker of Dunkirk were on board, but fortunately escaped serious injury.

There was a rumor that a lad was fatally injured, but we were unable to ascertain that the report was correct. At least three others were seriously hurt; one, it is feared, cannot live.—Albany Evening Journal.

ASTOUNDING ACTS OF CRUELTY.

A short time since, a fire occurred in the eastern section of the city, and when the firemen entered the house, they found a young lady died in the garret, and bearing the marks of improper chastisement. It is stated that she had been kept in that condition for some three or four weeks, and with scarcely a sufficient of food to sustain life. This course of treatment was inflicted by the mother of the young lady, but from what cause, or for what reason, has not transpired. As soon as she was discovered and loosed from her prison-house, she escaped and sought refuge in the house of a paternal uncle, residing in the western section of the city, where she has since remained.—And there was another found in the house, in the person of a colored servant girl, who had received the most barbarous treatment at the hands of the same woman. Her back, face and limbs were most horribly mutilated, while there was a severe contusion on her brain, and it is thought that the skull is fractured.

This poor creature was in such a miserable state that it was deemed necessary to send her to the infirmary, where the wound could receive proper medical treatment. One of the medical profession who has seen and examined the case, asserts that it is the result of treatment more barbarous than ever before came under his observation. The father of the young lady who is alleged to have suffered such cruel treatment at the hands of her mother, is from the necessity of his business, away a greater part of his time and is said to be totally ignorant of the facts as they exist, nor was any of his family cognizant of it, until a refuge was sought at the house of the uncle alluded to.

The family has heretofore occupied a respectable position in society, and no suspicion was excited until the young lady was discovered manacled in her prison-house. This course of treatment was pursued for some time before its discovery, but the excessive fear in which the victim was held prevented her divulging it to any one, lest as she thought, her life might pay the forfeit of such disclosure. The whole facts in the case are said to be known to some who are high in authority in the city, but as yet no legal steps have been taken leading to an investigation.—It is said, however, that nothing will be done until the return of the father of the young lady, who is to be informed of all the facts connected with this most cruel and barbarous treatment towards his daughter.—Baltimore American.

Ole Bull has \$30,000 invested in Chicago. His object, it is supposed, is to take his countrymen who had settled in Pennsylvania, to the West, where he has secured employment for them.

Tastes are not Alike.—In Siberia, the greatest luxuries are raw cats served up in bear's oil; while in Japan, a stewed crocodile, flanked with monkey's feet, is the height of "fat things."