



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR. Jas. Pollock, of Northumberland FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. George Barse, of Allegheny. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Daniel M. Snyder, of Montgomery

Washburn's Indian Exhibition. This exhibition came off in this place, on Monday last, and attracted thither about three thousand persons to witness the customs, ceremonies and dances of the red man of the forest in his wild and uncultivated state. It was decidedly novel, and at the same time interesting and instructive, as we were shown at once the beauties and terrors of savage life.

The Wheat crop of this county will not be worth the trouble and expense of harvesting. Two weeks ago our farmers were rejoicing in the prospect of an abundant harvest, for better straw, they never had in this county, but now they are disappointed, the little red worm has destroyed the entire crop.

A. H. REEDER, Esq., the newly appointed Governor of Kansas, is now at Washington.

Sad Accident. On Sunday last MICHAEL KAWASKI, a citizen of this place, was drowned in the McMichael Creek, near this Borough.

Death of Father Ritchie. Washington, July 3d.—Father Ritchie, the venerable editor of the Richmond Inquirer, died at noon to-day.

The Proposals for the Main Line. Harrisburg, July 3.—The time for receiving proposals for the sale of the main line of Public Works, expired to-day at 12 o'clock. Governor Bigler was present to receive the bids, but none were made, and consequently no sale can take place without further legislation.

GEN. WM. O. BUTER, it is said has positively declined the appointment of Governor of Nebraska.

More than two thousand barrels of potatoes are regularly sent by each steamer from Norfolk, Va. to New York. The average quantity sent per day to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, is about one thousand six hundred barrels.

We see it announced in the Northampton Farmer that the Boston Arguing establishment has been sold to Samuel D. Patterson, of Schuylkill county, and that Mr. Hunter purposes accompanying Governor Reeder to Kansas.

PROLIFIC.—There are thirteen families in Wayne county, within seven miles of each other, who have one hundred and ninety-five children. One of the men has been married three times, and has twenty-nine children; while the other twelve, none of whom have been married more than once, have from ten to twenty-two children each.

The deaths in New York last week numbered 517, of which 288 were children under 10 years of age. The increase over the previous week was 80. The leading diseases were Cholera 78—an increase of 38 on the previous week; cholera infantum 29—increased 24; cholera morbus 13, increase 5—diarrhea 23—increased 12; dysentery 10, increase 5. There were 60 deaths of consumption; 14 of congestion of the brain; 21 of dropsy in the head; 40 of convulsions; 28 of marasmus; 10 of inflammation of the lungs; 5 of bronchitis and 4 of small-pox. Of deaths from external causes there were 7 drowned; 2 fatal fractures; 8 casualties, and 1 suicide. 23 cases of still born and 8 premature births are reported. Of the whole number, 316 were natives of the United States. 119 of Ireland—43 of Germany, and 20 of England.

The sum of \$700 was paid at Louisville, last week, for a set of harness, for "His Imperial Highness" Santa Anna.

Successful Surgical Operation. On Thursday June 23d. a delicate surgical operation was performed by Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, of this place, assisted by Dr. F. Hollinshead, for the removal of an excessive deformity resulting from a large cleft-palate and a double, complicated hare-lip. The patient was Miss Margaret Houser, of Kellersville, in this county, a young lady aged nearly 18 years. She was placed under the effects of chloroform and when she awoke to consciousness, the operation was finished without her having suffered the slightest degree of pain, or indeed of being aware of anything that had been done.

The operation has been eminently successful, considering the age of the patient; such operations being usually performed during early infancy. The young lady is much pleased at the prospect of having a good, well shaped mouth in place of an awfully deformed one.—Com.

Fiendish Act—An Infernal Machine. On Monday evening last a box was sent to the Marine Hospital, corner of Longworth st. and Western Row, Cincinnati, and deposited in the room of the steward, J. H. Allison. About 10 o'clock the steward and his wife being alone in the room, he opened the box, when it exploded with terrible force, mangled the bodies of both in a terrible manner. Mrs. A. had both her arms blown completely off, and her skull fractured, while Mr. A. was dreadfully mangled. The furniture, windows, ceiling of the rooms, &c., were shattered to atoms. The indications are that the box contained a bomb shell of about six inches in diameter.

Both the Allison's died after a few hours of intense suffering. Mr. A. made a statement before his death, which, with other information obtained will probably lead to the detection of the guilty parties. It is said that a fellow named Conwell committed a murder sometime since, and that Allison was acquainted with the fact; consequently it is supposed that Conwell desired to take Allison's life.—The description given by the latter of Conwell answers that given by the boy who delivered the box of the person from whom he received it.

A watchman named Simmons shot one Rooney, in Utica, last December. For this he was arrested and tried, when the Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and blamed him for not firing sooner.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, as will be observed by reference to our advertising columns, has called for a further installment of 13 per cent, payable on the 1st of July at the Phoenix Bank in New York. The managers have resolved to pay the stockholders on the 10th of July next, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be computed to June 30, 1854, on all stocks issued or instalments received during the present year, from the dates of the respective payments, where no instalments which have been called for, remain unpaid. The transportation earnings of the section of the road now in operation from Seranton to Great Bend, for the first five months of 1853 and 1854, compare as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Month, 1854, 1853, Increase. Rows for January, February, March, April, May, Total.

These statistics, while they will gratify especially the immediate friends of our Railroad, are also of peculiar interest to our community at large. When the road was constructed to Great Bend from this place, and put in operation, not a person had the least idea that it would become a paying road, as we presume it is to-day. It was generally conceded, as readily by its projectors as any others, that it could not possibly, with the amount of business then in prospect, become other than a burden, until the connection now in progress, was completed. The business of this section of country has received its main impulse from the Railroad, and in its turn its projectors are reaping the fruit of their enterprise and public spirit. If there could be any evidence wanting of the business-creating effect of railroads in our country, we could point with the utmost assurance to the history of our own region. There is one singular fact connected with the growth in population and business of Seranton, and the valley, which stands out strongly in contrast with other places which could be named, and that is, that it has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of our most ardent citizens. We suppose if the exact situation of affairs here had been forecast five years since, it would have excited the ridicule of every hearer, and been denounced as a stretch of the imagination. Even now, with the past in full view, and the most accurate calculations based upon past successes, it is impossible to estimate the increase of business which will accompany the advent of completed operations. Surely, if the Lackawanna Valley is in its infancy, may we not expect great things when it shall have grown to the full stature of the man.

But while the success of Railroad operations among us, is owing in a great measure to natural and evident causes, there is yet something to be passed to the account of good management. In our limited knowledge of the policy which is predominant in the conduct of its affairs, we can speak in the general, only as an ordinary observer, but so far as particular acts have come to our knowledge, or an acquaintance with the system of business

pursued, we have been favorable impressed with its peculiar adaptedness to the end proposed. The President and Secretary in the arrangement of all the details connected with the road have been carrying out in minute practice, with systematic regularity, the complicated affairs of the Company, Superintendent DOTTERIEU has acquitted himself with abundant credit. The absence of the least accident to the life or limb of a passenger during his entire administration, should be a co-equal cause of congratulation, with the largely increased pecuniary compensation which has in a measure attended his difficult but successful engagement.—Lackawanna Herald

A Storm in India. From The Calcutta Englishman. The following report from a correspondent, on whom we can rely, of an awful phenomenon, happily unknown in temperate climates, will be read with astonishment:

At 3 P. M. of the 10th of April, while we were measuring the circumference of large hail-stones that fell lightly around us, a terrific storm passed to the southwest of the station, about seven miles off. The accounts brought by natives next morning were so strange that I did not believe them, but, after some gentlemen had visited the spot and confirmed all, I, too, went to see the wreck left by the hurricane. As some days had elapsed since the occurrence, I found it impossible to approach the chaos from the profusion of numbers of dead bodies. An eye-witness told me that, while it was blowing pretty stiff from the south west, a jet black mass of cloud, towering high aloft, and almost touching the ground, was seen to approach; another similar mass advancing rapidly from the opposite direction. They whirled round each other, the heat became intense, and, enveloped in the greatest darkness, houses, bamboos, trees, men, women and cattle were hurled in the whirlwind, dashed in all directions against trees, impaled on bamboos, or buried in the ruins. On the sides of the track of the storm huge hail-stones fell of the size of bricks. The track was about 500 yards broad; its length is not known, nor the extent of the devastation ascertained; 69 dead bodies were counted by gentlemen who went there; 15 persons with limbs torn and mangled, with broken arms and legs, are in hospital. Reports say that 300 have been killed, besides no end of cattle. I think it very probable. As the natives build their houses, each family in little separate farms hid in clumps of bamboos with intermedial fields, the scene presented is that of numbers of undistinguishable masses of bamboos and trees torn up, crossing each other in every direction and blocked up with earth and materials that had formed houses, so entirely broken up that nothing could be recognized as having formed roof or sides. In fact, boxes, beds and things made of planks were so broken into pieces of a foot or two and thrown about, that it was not always easy to imagine what they had belonged to. From under the masses of rubbish jackalls and vultures were pulling out the remains of human beings and cattle; in small puddles dogs, goats, &c., were drowned and rotting. The fields were covered with the skeletons of human beings, while the short, thick branches of trees that stood leafless and barkless supported numbers of vultures covered the plain, too gorged to fly at our approach, and hundreds were soaring in circles high overhead in the clear sky, marking in the heavens the course of the storm. One poor, famished, distracted being, with head banded and body scratched all over, bruised and cut, limped up to me; he had lost all his relations—father, wife and children—all had been destroyed, and he could not find where they had been carried away. It would require hundreds of men to remove the piles of uprooted bamboos, &c., that mark the homesteads of the missing; under them will probably be found those that were killed, while some, probably, had a living grave, hoping—alas! in vain—that the rescue would come at last, or imagining, possibly, that the whole world had been destroyed. A bungalow of a zemindar, at Dumduma, on the River Ghoghut, was blown in smithereens across the river—300 yards; and the roof two men found a flying passage, and, strange to say, survived.

The Cholera. We have good authority for stating that the cholera had not been raging among the hands at the Glendon Iron Works as reported by several papers of our Borough. Some days since it made its appearance among the Irish residing near Glendon, and out of twelve or fifteen cases ten or twelve have died, but it has not appeared on the side of the Canal on which the Glendon works are located, or among the hands employed at those works. A case or two has terminated fatally in South Easton among the temperate and uncleanly classes, but it is to be hoped that its progress is now checked, no case having been reported for a few days past.—Eastonian.

Applications for Banks. We find in the Harrisburg papers notices of the following applications to the next Legislature for Bank charters:—1. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of York, capital, \$300,000. 2. Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, capital \$200,000. 3. Farmers' Bank, of Pittsburg, capital \$500,000. 4. Commonwealth Savings and Deposit Bank, of Harrisburg, capital \$50,000. 5. Commercial Bank of Harrisburg, capital \$200,000. 6. Montour Bank, of Danville, capital \$200,000. 7. Bank of New Castle, Lawrence county, capital \$300,000. Application will be made for an increase of the capital stock of the West Branch Bank.

In Chester county, the prospect of a good wheat crop is still cheering. A few days more, and the crop will be beyond injury from ordinary causes.

Meeting of the Opponents of the Nebraska Bill. WASHINGTON, June 21. At a meeting of the Members of Congress who opposed the passage of the bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, held pursuant to previous notice in the city of Washington on the 20th day of June, 1854, the Hon. SOLOMON FOOT, of Vermont, was called to the Chair, and DANIEL MACE, of Indiana, and HERBEN E. FENTON, of New York, were appointed Secretaries.

A committee, appointed for the purpose, reported an Address to the People of the United States, which, having been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published. It is as follows:

To the People of the United States. The eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, known as the Missouri compromise law, by which the introduction of slavery into the regions now known as Kansas and Nebraska was forever prohibited, has been repealed. That law, which in 1820 quieted a controversy which menaced the Union, and upon which you have so long reposed, is obliterated from the statute book. We had no reason to expect any such proposition when we assembled here six months ago, nor did you expect it.—No State, no citizen of any State had demanded the repeal. It seems a duty we owe to the country to state the grounds upon which we have steadfastly, though ineffectually, opposed this alarming and dangerous act. You need not be told that the slavery question lies at the bottom of it. As it was the slave holding power that demanded the enactment of the Missouri compromise, so it is the same power that has now demanded its abrogation. African slavery was regarded and denounced as a great evil by the American Colonies, even before the Revolution; and those Colonies which are now slaveholding States were equally earnest in such remonstrances with these which are now free States. Colonial laws, framed to prevent the increase of slavery, were vetoed by the King of Great Britain. This exercise of arbitrary power, to enlarge and perpetuate a system universally regarded as equally wrongful in itself and injurious to the Colonies, was one of the causes of the Revolution.

When the war was ended there was an imperious necessity for the institution of Government in the then unoccupied Territories of the United States. In 1784 Jefferson proposed, and in 1787 the Continental Congress adopted, the ordinance for the government of the Territory lying northwest of the Ohio, by which it was declared that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except for punishment of crime." The great and flourishing States since organized within that Territory, on the basis of that ordinance, are enduring monuments of the wisdom of the statesmen of the Revolution. The foreign slave-trade was regarded as the source of American slavery, which, it was believed, would be dried up when that fountain should be closed. In adopting the Constitution, it was so universally anticipated that the foreign slave trade would be promptly prohibited that all parties acquiesced in a stipulation postponing that measure until 1808. In 1808 the foreign slave trade was prohibited. Thus the source of slavery was understood to be dried up, while the introduction of slavery into the Territories was prohibited. The slavery question, so far as it was a national one, was understood to be finally settled; and at the same time the States had already taken up, and were carrying forward, a system of gradual emancipation.

In 1803 Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France, and included what is now known as the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa, and the Territories known as Kansas and Nebraska. Slavery existed at the time in New Orleans and at St. Louis, and so this purchase resulted in bringing the slavery question again before Congress. In 1812 the region immediately surrounding New Orleans applied for admission into the Union under the name of the State of Louisiana, with a constitution tolerating slavery. The new State was admitted, and the free States acquiesced. Eight years afterward the region connected with St. Louis demanded admission, under the name of the State of Missouri, with a constitution tolerating slavery. The free States reverted to the principle of 1787, and opposed the admission of Missouri, unless she would incorporate into her constitution an inhibition of the further introduction of slavery into the State. The slaveholding States insisted upon her unequalled admission. A controversy arose, which was sectional and embittered, and which, we are assured by contemporaneous history, seriously imperilled the Union. The statesmen of that day in Congress settled this controversy by compromise. By the terms of this compromise the free States assented to the admission of Missouri with her slaveholding constitution, while the slaveholding States, on their part, yielded the exclusion of slavery in all the residue of the territory which lay north of 36 deg. 30 sec., constituting the present Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The slaveholding States accepted this compromise as a triumph, and the free States, after a little time, acquiesced, and have ever since left it undisturbed and unquestioned.

Arkansas, a part of the Territory of Louisiana which lay south of 36 deg. 30 sec., in compliance with an implication which was contained in this compromise, was afterward admitted as a slaveholding State; and the free States acquiesced.

In 1819 Florida, a slaveholding province of Spain, was acquired. This province was afterwards admitted as a slaveholding State. The free States again acquiesced. In 1845 Texas, an independent slaveholding State, was annexed, with a provision in the article of annexation for the subdivision of her territory into five States. The free States, altho' they regarded the annexation, with the probable increase of the number of slave States, with very great disfavor, nevertheless acquiesced again.

New Territories were acquired by the treaty of peace which closed the war with Mexico. The people of California formed a constitution prohibiting slavery, and applied for admission into the Union. Violent opposition was made by the slave States in and out of Congress, threatening the dissolution of the Union if California should be admitted. Proceeding on the ground of these alarms, Congress adopted another compromise, the terms of which were, that ten million of dollars of the people's money should be given to Texas to induce her to relinquish a very doubtful claim upon an inconsiderable part of New Mexico; that New Mexico and Utah should be organized without an inhibition of slavery, and that they should be afterwards admitted as slave or free States, as the people, when forming constitutions, should determine; that the public slave trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished, without affecting the existence of slavery in the District; and that new and rigorous provisions for the reception of fugitive slaves, of disputed constitutionality, should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be admitted as a free State. Repugnant as this compromise was to the people of the free States, acquiescence was nevertheless practically obtained by means of solemn assurances made on behalf of the slaveholding States that the compromises was and should be forever regarded as a final adjustment of the slavery question and of all the issues which could possibly arise out of it.

A new Congress convened in December, 1851. Representatives from the slave States demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to this adjustment, and it was granted by the House of Representatives in the following terms:—"Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as UNNECESSARY, USELESS, AND DANGEROUS."

A few months subsequently the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and, assuming to speak the sentiments of the Democratic party, set forth in its platform—"That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question; under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

Soon afterwards another National Convention assembled in the same city, and, assuming the right to declare the sentiments of the Whig party, said:—"We deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made."

The present Administration was elected on the principle of adherence to this compromise, and the President, referring to it in his inaugural speech, declared that the harmony which had been secured by it should not be disturbed during his term of office. The President, recurring to the same subject, renewed his pledge in his message to Congress at the beginning of the present session in the following language:—"Notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the Confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

Under these circumstances, the proposition to repeal the Missouri compromise was suddenly and unexpectedly made by the same Committee on Territories which, only ten days before, had affirmed the sanctity of the Missouri compromise, and declared the end of agitation in the following explicit and unmistakable language:—"Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into a discussion of those controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued upon that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

The abrogation has been effected in pursuance of the demands of the Administration, and by means of its influence on Congress. In the House of Representatives, that body which is more immediately responsible to the people, the contest was more equal than in the Senate, though it is due to justice and endeavor that it should be stated that it could not have been carried in either House without the votes of Representatives from the free States. The Minority resisted the attempt to arrest discussion upon this grave question, through a struggle of longer duration than any other known to Congressional history. An attempt was made to stigmatize that minority as "factionists;" yet we fearlessly declare that throughout the contest they resorted solely to the powers secured to them by the laws and the rules of the House; and the passage of the measure through the House was effected only through a subversion of its rules by the majority, and the exercise of a power unprecedented in the annals of Congressional legislation.

The deed is done. It is done with a clear proclamation by the Administration and by Congress that the principle which it contains extends not only to Kansas and Nebraska, but to all the other Territories now belonging to the U. States, and to all which may hereafter be acquired. It has been done unnecessarily and want only, because there was no pressure for the organization of Governments in Kansas and Nebraska, neither of which Territories contained one lawful inhabitant who was a citizen of the U. States; and because there was not only no danger of disunion apprehended, but even no popular agitation of the question of slavery. By this reckless measure the free States have lost all the guarantees for freedom in the Territories contained in former compromises, while all the States, both slave and free, have lost the guarantees of harmony and union which those compromises afforded.

It seems plain to us that, fatal as the measure is in these aspects, it is only a cover for broader propagandism of slavery in the future. The object of the Administration, as we believe, and of many who represent the slave States, is to prepare the way for annexing Cuba, at whatever cost, and a like annexation of half a dozen of the States of Mexico, to be admitted also as slave States. These acquisitions are to be made peaceably, if they can be purchased at the cost of hundreds of millions; if they cannot be made peaceably, then at the cost of war with Mexico and war with Spain, with England and with France, and at the cost of an alliance with Russia scarcely less repugnant. Emistakeable indications appear, also, of a purpose to annex the eastern part of San Domingo, and so to subjugate the whole island, restoring it to the dominion of slavery. And this is to be followed up by an alliance with Brazil, and the extension of slavery in the valley of the Amazon. It is for you to judge whether, when slavery shall have made these additions to the United States, it will not demand unconditional submission on the part of the free States, and, falling in that demand, attempt a withdrawal of the slave States, and the organization of a separate Empire in the central region of the continent. From an act so unjust and wrongful in itself, and fraught with consequences so fearful, we appeal equally to the North and to the South, to the free States and to the slaveholding States themselves.

It is no time for exaggeration or for passion; and we therefore speak calmly of the past, and warn you, in sober seriousness, of the future. It would not become us, nor it necessary, to suggest the measures which ought to be adopted in this great exigency. For ourselves, we are ready to do all that shall be in our power to restore the Missouri compromise, and to execute such further measures as you in your wisdom shall command, and as may be necessary for the recovery of the ground lost to freedom, and to prevent the further aggressions of slavery.

SOLOMON FOOT, Chairman. DANIEL MACE, REUBEN E. FENTON, Secretaries.

Foreign News. ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. Three Days Later on Europe. New York, June 3d, 8 P. M.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 17th inst., reached her wharf at Jersey City this evening at 7 o'clock. Her advices are three days later, but possess no feature of decided importance.

The accounts from the seat of war are conflicting and vague, partaking more of rumors than authentic information. The advices from Silistria are to the 15th.—The siege continued to be prosecuted with vigor; but the beleaguered were making a defence, having rejected all overtures for capitulation. The allied forces despatched to the succor of the city were almost hourly expected to arrive.

There has been a succession of skirmishes on the line of the Danube, with little advantage to either side. The Russian force has retired from Jassy with considerable loss. The English troops are mostly encamped at Devna. Many towns in Lower Wallachia have been pillaged by the Russians, and in some quarters whole sections of country laid waste.

A force of from seven to ten thousand English and French troops was moving towards Varna, and 40,000 were to be despatched to Sebastopol. The greatest anxiety was felt at Constantinople for the fate of Silistria. The English fleet in the Baltic was, at last accounts, lying off Swedborg. No demonstration has been made on the part of the English and French fleet in the Black Sea.

It is announced by telegraph from Vienna, that Sebastopol is to be attacked by sea and land. The conference between the King of Prussia and the Austrian Emperor has resulted favorably. Russia has definitely rejected the propositions of Austria.

There is no news of special interest from England and the West of Europe.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, June 16.—The cotton market is quiet and inactive, and prices for the lower grades have suffered a decline of about 1-16d. per lb. The sales of the week reach 45,000 bales, including 4000 for export. Grain is active, and prices have somewhat improved. Flour is firm, and has advanced 1s. per brl. Wheat is in demand at 54 advance. Corn is less active and dull.