



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1858.

The People's Union Convention. From the Harrisburg Herald, July 15, '58. In pursuance of a call issued by the different chairsmen of Republican, American, and People's State Committees, a Convention of the people assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 14th day of July, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and also a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Two o'clock being the hour fixed for meeting, the delegates elected assembled in the hall of Representatives. David Taggart, Esq., of Northumberland, called the Convention to order, and moved that the Hon. William Jessup, of Susquehanna county, act as president pro tem, which motion was unanimously agreed to. The Hon. Francis Jordan, of Bedford, and James Jones of Lycoming, were appointed secretaries pro tem.

David Krause and Oscar Snyder were appointed as doorkeepers of the Convention. Lemuel Todd, Esq., moved that a committee of seven be appointed on credentials, which was agreed to.

Mr. Williamson of Huntingdon, moved that the secretaries proceed to read the list of delegates, and that the gentlemen present answer to their names, which was agreed to.

Mr. Parviance, from the committee to report permanent officers of the Convention, reported A. H. Reeder for President, assisted by a number of vice presidents and secretaries. The report was adopted without debate, and Governor Reeder was conducted to the chair, from whence he delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN:—When I look around me upon this Convention, and see its ranks filled with men who have been a gain and again endorsed by the people of our State—who have been honored with the public confidence—who, in places of public trust, have repaid that confidence with meritorious integrity and distinguished ability—whose talents and whose power have made them the leaders and the representative men of their respective parties upon the great questions submitted to, and decided by the people, in times gone by—who have adorned and shed lustre upon the high places they have filled, surrounded now by younger men full of talent and zeal and budding power, destined to tell upon the future destinies of our State and country—I feel most deeply impressed with the honor of the selection which has called me to this position, and the three-fold, threefold terms, of thankful acknowledgement seem to be a tasteless and inadequate return for your partiality. I can only tender you the sincere assurance that they fall short of the feeling which they seek to express.

I have alluded to the high standard of ability and reputation which seems to have been adopted by the people in your selection. It is, however, none too high for the cause in which we are engaged—none too great for the dignity and honor of the work committed to our hands. To men whose love of country must be startled and aroused by the dangers that beset our institutions—whose enlarged understandings appreciate the evils that threaten us, and the remedies to be applied—I need waste no time in detail of these.

Suffice it to say, that the very essential doctrines of republicanism are at issue—the right of self government—the rule of the majority—the right of suffrage, popular liberty, are all perilled, and their ringing cry for rescue clangs upon the ear of the patriot like a fire-bell in the still watches of the night. The American people had their origin and owe their pre-eminence national vitality and wonderful progressive power to the fact that they are a cross grown from the purest seed of the prominent nations of the Old World—from the picked men of Europe, with the largest brain, and heart, and muscle, of all their kind; who towered above all their fellows, and did not bend before the blast that was sweeping down their main rights, and were thus driven from their respective homes to beget a new nation in the new world to make a new era in the history of man, before which all the other landmarks of astronomical biography should fall into insignificance. Norman, Celt and Saxon, Hungarian, Swede and Dane, the best of their kind—pure metal, proven and tried by fire and peril and tyranny, loving liberty better than a native land covered with oppression and disgrace—struck hands in a new league, forgot ancient feuds, combined their respective qualities in a vigorous and healthy fusion, and thus made a great union party, from whose loins sprang the master nation of the earth.

The same reasons which drove the Covenanters, the Puritans, the Huguenots, and the Lutherans from the graves of their fathers, have compelled most of us to turn our backs upon our old associates in search of the popular rights and liberties which tyranny had driven out before us. As we have been placed in their situation, and emulated their efforts, let us resolve to achieve their result by begetting the master party of the land.

Vain will be this hope, however, unless we are prepared to trample under foot all self-loves; all mere pride of opinion; all the contemptible spirit of unnecessary civil contention. We must, in all things cultivate a spirit of high honor, forbearance, and magnanimity which shall inspire mutual kindness and respect; and when we shall have submitted our work to the judgment of the people, it must bear the marks of prudent foresight and of anxious wisdom. If sources of irritation and discord exist, which, without sacrifice of principle, can be healed or avoided, we should be derelict in our highest duty, and liable to the bitterest regret if we should leave them to mar our work; and, if to gratify personal feelings, pride of opinion, or mere love of success, we should wantonly sow the seeds of discord to spring up hereafter and disappoint the

hopes of patriots, we shall well deserve the deep condemnation which inevitably awaits us.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Supreme Judge, with the following result:

Table with 5 columns: Name, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th. Lists names like Thompson, Read, Pearson, Jones, Lewis, Taylor, McClure, Scattergood.

After the ninth ballot, there being no choice, the Convention took a recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at eight o'clock, in pursuance of adjournment.

The Convention proceeded again to ballot for a candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, which resulted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Lists John M. Read (65), John J. Pearson (40), J. P. Jones (18).

Mr. Read was declared duly nominated on the tenth ballot, and was unanimously ratified.

Mr. Taggart moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, which was agreed to, and several gentlemen were nominated.

The Convention therefore proceeded to ballot for Canal Commissioner, and Wm. E. Frazer was nominated on the first ballot.

REPORT.

This Convention representing the Free-men of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the leading measures of the National Administration, most especially those which seek to stifle the voice, and ignore the rights of a large majority of the citizens of Kansas; and those which have protracted the industry of the country, and are fast driving our Government into national bankruptcy, do hereby declare and resolve—

1. That the Federal Constitution, the sovereign rights, and union of the States, and the liberties of the people, must and shall be preserved.

2. That we protest against the Kansas policy of the National Administration as at war with the rights of the people, and subversive of the principles of our Government.

3. That the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration, causing a necessity for continued loans, without any means provided for their payment, gives evidence of a want of that ability and integrity which should characterize the Government of a free people, and unless checked will lead to inevitable bankruptcy.

4. That the purity and safety of the ballot-box are to be preserved at all hazards, and that all frauds upon the naturalization laws, which have been so much resorted to, to promote the success of the party we oppose, ought to be counteracted by wholesome and proper legislation.

5. That this Convention do most heartily approve of and endorse the course pursued by our able and distinguished Senator in Congress, the Hon. Simon Cameron, as well as that of those Representatives from this State who have steadfastly opposed the tyrannical policy of the National Administration in their attempts to impose upon the people of Kansas, by fraud and force, a Slavery Constitution, in opposition to the known and oft expressed sentiments of the free-men of the Territory.

6. That the National Administration during all the late long session of Congress, evinces an entire disregard of the great industrial interests of the country, and indulged in a most wasteful and lavish expenditure of the public money.

7. Resolved, That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the Government should be raised by the imposition of duties on foreign imports, and in laying them such discriminating protection should be given as will secure the rights of free labor and American industry.

8. That, in presenting John M. Read to the people of Pennsylvania as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, we recognize the man, scholar, and jurist, eminently qualified to fill and adorn the place.

9. That Wm. E. Frazer is well and favorably known to the people of Pennsylvania as an able and correct business man, and peculiarly qualified to discharge all the duties pertaining to the office of Canal Commissioner.

10. That we approve of the enactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst, by returning them at once to places from whence they have been shipped to our shores.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Flaunigan and M'Michael were severally called upon and addressed the Convention in an able manner.

Mr. M'Michael moved that the President of the Convention be requested to inform the nominees of their selection, which was agreed to.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the officers of the Convention.

At near 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned.

The examination of Gen. Lane at Lawrence on the charge of murder, has resulted in his acquittal. In noticing the fact, The Leavenworth Ledger, a paper unfriendly to Lane, says: "The Court were unanimous in their opinion; and we feel fully justified in saying that the evidence adduced for and against the prisoner warranted them in arriving at the conclusion they did."

[Gen. Lane was subsequently, at his own request, bound over to answer any charge that might be brought against him by the Grand Jury.]

SIMPLE REMEDY.—In order to get rid of the smell of oily paint, put a handful of hay in a pail water, and let it stand in a room newly painted.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.

THE ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Full Details by Mail.

[From the New York Times, of July 17.]

The most serious accident that has ever occurred on the Erie Railroad happened to the Express train (which leaves Jersey City at 5.30 p. m.) on Thursday six miles east from Port Jervis, at about 9 o'clock, p. m. The train consisted of a locomotive, six passenger cars and one baggage car. There were about 150 persons on the train. They had just stopped at Turners corner, where passengers take tea, and then proceeded westward at the rate of about 35 miles an hour. On approaching a place known as "Shinn Hollow" where the road is straight, with a steep embankment, some forty feet in depth, on one side, the locomotive struck a broken rail, which it jumped, carrying along the grate and the first four passenger cars. The two rear cars, however, were thrown from the rail, and, after being drawn over the sleepers for some distance, the coupling broke, which connected these two cars with the rest of the train, and they were both thrown over the embankment. The rear car turned two or three times completely over, while the other made but one turn and a half, remaining bottom up. The last car was torn to fragments, one of the heavy iron trucks passing through the bottom and crushing to death several of those within. All the deaths occurred in this car, while in this, as well as the other, a large number were seriously injured. A number had their limbs broken, and were pierced by splinters and fragments of the wreck. Six persons were found to have been killed, viz: three men, one woman, (colored) and two children. Two or three were living last evening, whose injuries are so serious that it is thought they cannot recover.

For over an hour a scene of the wildest confusion prevailed around the spot. All the lights having been extinguished, the surrounding darkness added to the horror of their situation. While some labored industriously to extricate those who were buried beneath the wreck, others piled portions of the fragments together and made bonfires to give light, and others brought water from a spring near by, to revive those who were fainting from pain and the loss of blood. As soon as possible after the full extent of the disaster was known, the locomotive, with one car was despatched to Port Jervis to bring assistance, and in about an hour (11 1/2 p. m.) it returned, having from four to five physicians, with such medicines and restoratives as were at hand, and a number of citizens, who promptly came down to offer their assistance. By this time all the living, but injured persons, were placed in the remaining cars; those most seriously hurt reclining upon double seats, and the dead being laid in one of the cars together. The train reached Port Jervis about midnight, but the news of the disaster had been circulated among the citizens, who rose, lighted their houses, and made every arrangement to receive and care for the wounded passengers. The following is a list of the killed and wounded, carefully prepared from the reports brought us from several quarters, and from statements of passengers, which in the details of the disaster agree with our account of the statements published below. It will be seen by the latest intelligence from our reporters at Port Jervis, that the number of the injured is not so great as given below, from which it is to be hoped that several of them were less seriously hurt than was at first supposed.

List of the Dead and Wounded.

KILLED.

- 1. Harvey Wood, Wellsborough, Tioga Co., Pa.
2. A. Robertson, New York City.
3. A child of Mr. and Mrs. Turner, No. 230 Ninth avenue, New York City.
4. A man, name unknown.
5. Mrs. Ray, (colored) Binghamton.
6. A child of Mrs. Brown, of Waterbury, Conn.

INJURED.—AT THE FOWLER HOUSE PORT JERVIS.

- 1. Mrs. Turner, Ninth avenue, N. Y. Husband does business in Brooklyn.
2. A child of Mrs. Turner, slightly injured.
3. Charles J. Bardell, N. J., slightly injured.
4. Morton Brown, Waterbury, Conn., ankle broken.
5. William Norton, lawyer, No. 62 William street, N. Y., bruised, not seriously.
6. Col. L. Lay, N. Orleans, ribs broken.
7. Wife of Col. Lay, slightly injured.
8. A child of Col. Lay, slightly injured.
9. C. Barrett, Cleveland, Ohio, thigh broken.
10. Adam Ray, (colored), Binghamton, N. Y., husband of Mrs. Ray, who is killed.
11. Mrs. Crosby, Steuben county, N. Y., slightly injured.
12. Child of Mrs. Crosby, do.
13. Emil Haas, firm of E. Haas & Co., No. 50 Broad st., N. Y., slightly injured.
14. Mr. Baker, Buffalo, slight injured.
15. Augustus F. Bays, lawyer, No. 45 William street, New York, not dangerous.
16. A. Hogue, No. 64 East Twenty-eighth st., New York, slightly injured.
17. John E. White, No. 127 Bekmen st., New York, badly injured, but thought to be recovering.
18. Bridget Gray, Brooklyn, slightly.
19. Mrs. Seavans, No. 62 Pacific street, Brooklyn, slightly injured.
20 to 24. Four children of Mrs. Seavans and a nurse slightly injured.
25. Professor Isaac Lewis Peet, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, New York city, slightly injured.
26. Wife of Professor Peet, slightly.
27. Philo. Paddock, (mute), Chautauque county, New York, slightly.
28. Miss Eastman, (mute), Chautauque county, N. Y., slightly.
29. E. W. Gill, Mullet's Fort, Fairfield county, Ohio, badly hurt, but recovering.
30. D. Sealey, Elmira, (firm of Sealey, Walkens & Shearman).
31. John W. Beals, Boston.

32. S. Dunham, Wappello, Louisa co., Iowa.

- 33. John Arnott, Elmira, Director of Erie Railroad.
34. James Sands, New York.
35. Mr. Brown, Tioga Valley N. Y.
36. Mrs. Brown, wife of above.
37. Wm. Rose, No. 283 Third st., N. Y.
38. John Wayland, his friends in Toronto.

- 39. Nathaniel Barnes, (mate) Sparta, Rome, N. Y.
40. C. F. Riddle, Newark, N. J.
41. L. F. Howell, Meadville, Pa.
42. P. P. Schwartz, Utica, Licking county, Ohio.
43. Miss J. L. Hill, Portland, Chautauque co., N. Y.
44. Michael Conkling, Jacksonville, Ill.
45. George Sylvan, Woodstock, Canada West.

- 46. Ira Bush, Plattsburg, Steuben county, N. Y.
47. Henry Smith, residence unknown.
48. Miss Newman, No. 62 Pacific st., Brooklyn.
49. Adonai Barry, (mute), Deaf and Dumb Institute.
50. C. C. Murray, Narrowsburg, N. J.
51. Rev. Edmund B. Palmer, No. 18 Poplar street, Boston.
52. William Wallace Farnum, Port Jervis, New York.
53. Mr. John Seefeld, No. 178 Franklin street, New York.
54. Emma Roe, No. 178 Franklin st., N. Y.

Mrs. Seefeld, whose statement we publish elsewhere, says that Mr. John E. White, who is classed amongst the injured, died before she left.

Mrs. Ray, (colored) who was killed, had been on a visit to her daughter in Newark. Her body was brought to Jersey City last evening, and from there taken to the residence of her daughter.

The wife and child of Mr. Peet, mentioned as among the injured passengers, were the family of Prof. Isaac Peet, Vice Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this city. They escaped with slight injuries. Prof. Peet was in charge of a number of pupils of the Institution, who were returning to their homes at the West to spend the Summer vacation. Mr. Peet himself appeared to have escaped injury.

The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, who are reported as slightly injured, are Mr. Philo R. Paddock, Miss Eastman and Miss Velona Barry. The pupils, to the number of 100, left One Hundred and Fifty-second street, Thursday evening, in the steambot Hero, and took the cars (such as were bound West) at Piermont.

Mr. John W. Beals, of Boston, who was reported as injured, is a son of Mr. Beals, one of the proprietors of the Boston Post. He returned to this city yesterday morning.

Very few of the passengers who sustained no serious injury have returned.—They proceeded on their journey westward this morning. Three persons returned to New York by the first train today.

Mr. Thompson the conductor, states that the brakes had been applied to arrest the speed, when a shock was experienced which affected the whole train.—He looked out and saw that two cars were missing. The rear car ran off first, dragging the other with it, and the two, when they stopped, were fifty feet apart. The passengers killed were all in the last car.

Mr. John E. White, No. 127 Bleeker street, supposed to be fatally injured, is considered in a fair way of recovery.—His little daughter sat beside him at the time, and was not hurt. The other wounded are doing well, and will probably recover.

The Coroner's inquest was in session this morning, and it was expected would be concluded at one o'clock.

It is supposed that the rail was broken by the weight of the engine, and that it did not get out of place till the rear car had come to the spot; otherwise the slaughter would, it is thought, have been greater.

Mr. Wm. Rose of this city, who was on the train, states that the cars were going at the rate of fifty miles an hour.—He became satisfied, from the motion that the cars could not be kept on the track at such speed; and consequently took his position upon an open freight car, in momentary expectation of an accident, and resolved to jump. When the accident occurred, he leaped off and was considerably bruised, but not dangerously hurt.

The jury summoned by the Coroner to investigate the recent disaster on the Erie Railroad has rendered a verdict exonerating the Railroad Company and the officers in charge of the train from all blame, attributing the sad occurrence to the breaking of the rail.

General Quitman Dead.

General Quitman died at his residence near Natchez, on Saturday morning, of the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel last fall. He was born in the State of New York, but when quite a youth emigrated to Mississippi, which State he has served in many important positions, being a Representative in Congress at the time of his death. When the war with Mexico broke out he volunteered to fight the battles of his country, and served with distinguished ability until peace was declared. His death will be universally regretted throughout the country.

He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle, No sound shall awake him to glory again.

Cooling Rooms in Summer.

The Scientific American tells, in the following paragraph, how a room may be cooled in warm weather: One of the most simple methods, and at the same time the cheapest means of artificially lowering the temperature of the room, is to wet a cloth of any size, the larger the better, and suspend it in the place you want cooled; let the room be well ventilated, and the temperature will sink from ten to twenty degrees in less than half an hour.

Mr. Buckalew—His Report—His Reward.

We ask our readers to read again the following extract from the editorial published in our paper of March 19th, on Mr. Buckalew's pro-slavery report:

"Let Mr. Buckalew write the history of the Pennsylvania Constitution, what has that to do with the Constitution of Kansas! The man who will pretend to say that the one bears any resemblance to the other—the one in which the people were consulted, the other in which the people were ignored—the one formed by delegates regularly chosen, the other written at Washington and to be enforced by Federal bayonets—the one acceptable to the people who are to live under it, the other a thing utterly abhorred by the people, a fool or a knave, or perhaps he is only a politician, looking out for that insignificant person sometimes called 'self.'"

And then let them read the following announcement in all the Locooco papers of a three months later date:

"Our distinguished Senator, Mr. Buckalew, has been appointed Minister to Ecuador, with the snug little salary of \$7,500."

Put this and that together, and then say, reader, if you are bold enough to do it, that we are no prophet—or, that we cannot fathom as well as the next man—the motive that aways our modern politician and tell when it is, that a consideration, either promised or expected, gives coloring to the sentiments of a self-serving public servant.

It was Mr. B.'s influence, no doubt, that gave the vote of this Congressional district to the Lecompton swindle, and then to the infamous English bribe, ("a slave State and five millions," or "a free State and nothing," "a slave State with forty thousand voters," or "a free State with a hundred thousand and he has got his reward. But poor Leidy, we fear, has been left in the lurch—his reward is yet to come, and if it comes from the people, he will discover, ere the autumn is gone, that he has made a bargain, worse than E-n-u made, "he has sold his political birthright for less than a mess of pottage."—Danville Democrat.

A Devil Incarnate.

A wretch named Arnold murdered his wife near Jessamine, Ky., last week under circumstances of horrid brutality. She had left him for his cruel treatment, and instituted a suit for divorce and alimony against him. He watched her one day as she went with another lady to pick strawberries, and followed her, demanding that the suit should be withdrawn. He then threatened to kill her, and drew a revolver, when the other woman fled and hid herself near by, where she could observe the parties. Horror-stricken she promised to live with him again. He replied by telling her she was lying, immediately fired at her, the ball grazing her temple. She instantly sprang to him and begged for mercy. He refused. She then appealed to him to pray for her murderer. The boon was granted, and a brief time spent in prayer for her husband, her children and herself. Arnold then grasped her with one arm, inexorable to all her supplications of mercy, fired at her three times, each ball taking effect in the head. The face was frightfully disfigured by the wounds and powder from the pistol. Not content with this the incarnate fiend mutilated, her person with a knife, and then plunged brush upon it left the scene. Meanwhile, the woman who fled, told the story, and Arnold was pursued and arrested at his mother's house in the act of writing his will.

Disease among Horses.

Several horses have died the past month from affection of the head, caused by a secretion of matter which finally filled up the passage of the throat so as to prevent swallowing either food or water. The disease is one that baffles the skill of the best farriers, and the books are consulted in vain for a remedy. We have heard of but one horse recovering which was affected with this disease. Within the past month George W. Mously and George Lodge, of Brandysine Hundred, have each lost a horse from this disease; Jas. Morrow, of this city, lost one, and James Cleanden, of New Castle Hundred, his pair of carriage horses.—Delaware Rep.

The last rumor is that the illustrious John Calhoun of Kansas, is indignant at his removal from the office of Surveyor General, and is about to print certain mysterious documents received from distinguished gentlemen in favor of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. It is stated that he will also show that while he is supposed to have been the prime mover in the desertion of Governor Walker, he has simply been used to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.—Press.

A man in Ohio lately cut down a mulberry tree and split it, and in the heart of it found a black snake. From the growth of the timber it is supposed that it had been there some fifteen years. The snake was six feet in length, blind, and had no use of itself, except its head.

The Washington Union says that "the administration has its hands full." One would suppose from the very rapid disappearance of the public money from the National Treasury that the administration and all its officers have their hands full.—Louisville Journal.

Gov. Packer, of this State, on Thursday, issued the death warrants of the following persons: John Lutz, Allegheny county, to be executed October 1st; William John Clark, Montour county, to be executed September 24th; Mary Twigg, Montour County, to be executed October 22d.

Adjourned Court.

AN Adjourned Court will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Saturday, the 7th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. By order of the Court. JOHN EDINGER, Clerk.

The proceedings of the Peoples Union Convention is given in another column, to which we invite the attention of the reader. The nominees are eminently qualified to fill the positions named.

The utmost harmony prevailed, and a determination was manifested to give an overwhelming protest in October against the corruption which has crept into the administration of public affairs.

In our next issue we will give the opinions of the press, of the ability and qualifications of the nominees.

Easton and Stroudsburg Telegraph Company.

An election for officers of this Company, was held at Easton, on Tuesday last, when the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—President and Treasurer, H. S. Heckman; Secretary, J. L. Mingle; Directors, Samuel Melick, Wm. Wallace, John N. Stokes, Sydenham Walton, Jesse Reichard, J. H. Heckman, E. A. Depew, R. C. Pyle, W. A. Brodhead, and David A. Dupue.

Indian War in Oregon.

The latest advices from the Pacific convey intelligence of the defeat of Col. Steptoe in a battle with the Indians of Oregon. We may now expect a bloody and exterminating war with the abused Red Men of that Territory—a war incited chiefly by a set of desperate white ruffians who expect by this means to fill their pockets from the U. S. treasury.

It is estimated that the bank note circulation of the banks throughout the United States, on the 1st of July, was one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, resting on a specie basis of one hundred millions.

Fire at the Cape of Good Hope—Loss \$500,000.

Boston, July 17.—Private advices received here state that a great fire had occurred at Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, destroying all the finest warehouses in the place. The loss is upwards of half a million dollars.

A Jersey Bank.

The following description of the whereabouts and appurtenances of a bank in Ocean Co., New Jersey, is furnished by the Trenton Gazette. It is proper to add that the holders of the notes of the "Bank of Tom's River" are in no danger of loss, sufficient funds having been placed in the State Treasury for that purpose. The discovery of the real condition of the bank was made by the Board of Bank Commissioners, who say:—

"This bank has no banking house at Tom's River; has discounted no notes; received no deposits; and done no business there; that it has no officer or directors at that place; that the only property of the Banking Association at said place was an empty safe; that there were no books or papers of the Association there, except some blank books brought down from New York on the day of the arrival of the Bank commissioners; that no notes had ever been issued at Tom's River, or money left there for the redemption of such notes. A man, styling himself 'The Redeemer,' and who kept the hotel in the back room of which was the sole financial personification of the bank, and he admitted to the Commissioners that he had, with his own funds, redeemed from one hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars of the bills; but further than this, the Commissioners could find nothing that had even the show of a bank. The facts are, that F. P. Jones & Co., brokers of Wall street, New York, own the whole of the stock and have only loaned the bank at Tom's River because of its being easily accessible; and not because of any desire to accommodate the citizens of that place or of Ocean county. The whole affair has been, and is, but an exercise on the General Banking Law, and we are glad to know that the surgeon's knife, in the hands of our worthy Chancellor, will soon extirpate it."

Elections.

Between now and the eighth of November next, the Free States will elect 127 of the 236 members of the next United States House of Representatives, leaving nine to be elected in March and April next—three in New Hampshire, four in Connecticut and two in Rhode Island.—Vermont will commence the election of members of the next Congress September 7th, and Maine will follow six days later in the month. The Middle and Western States will elect their 118 in October and November.

Crops in Indiana.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel thinks that, on the whole, the crop of wheat in that State will exceed that of last year. In Lapsorte county alone it is estimated there will be a surplus of 700,000 bushels for shipment. The grass crop is fine all over the State. Oats are unequal; in some localities an average crop, while in others there is almost a total failure.