



R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Thursday, August 21, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

- FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, SETH CLOVER, OF CLARION COUNTY. FOR THE SUPREME BENCH, JOHN B. GIBSON, OF CUMBERLAND, ELLIS LEWIS, OF LANCASTER, JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMERSET, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY, JAMES CAMPBELL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic electors of Columbia County are requested to meet at the place of holding the general elections for their respective townships, on Saturday the 30th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock P. M., to elect two persons in each township as Delegates to represent them in a Democratic county convention to be held in the Court House in Bloomsburg on the following Monday, the 1st day of September...

- HIRAM R. KLINE, CHARLES KAHLER, ISAAC YETTER, JOHN H. QUICK, JOHN KELLEN, ISAAC S. MONROE, FRANKLIN M'BRIDE, Standing Committee.

Let Fair Dealing Prevail.

The time when the Democratic county convention meets is drawing near and a number of candidates for the various offices have been named. We may be allowed to say a word in the way of caution, and to call attention to this subject.

It is highly important that fair dealing should prevail in the convention, and that all parts of the county should be treated with impartiality in the distribution of officers. Let the Convention deal justly with all men, but first let it deal justly with the Democratic party. Let it take warning from the unfortunate and dividing spirit of faction and disorganization which arises from the nomination of men who have felt free to vote against regular nominations wherever these did not suit their passions and prejudices. Let it be remembered that the attempt to register men for having voted against fair and regular nominations must always sooner or later recoil upon the party and be attended with disaster and defeat.

The nomination of such men must engender factious strife and petty contests in the Democratic party, which cannot fail to injure its character and impede its success. In fact, the nomination of men who vote against the Democratic ticket just when they please, is not a Democratic nomination, and every member of the party will feel himself bound by no stronger rule than that which held the

Let the convention then act thoughtfully in making the nominations. Let it make Democratic nominations for the whole party and not for a faction. Let it form such a ticket as will receive the harmonious and united support of every Democrat, choosing men whose private and political conduct heretofore is above suspicion and reproach.

By the following act of the last legislature it will be seen that there will be no November term of our courts, but that the next court will be held in the first Monday of December next.

SECTION 6. That the quarterly terms of the several Courts of Columbia County shall be hereafter held on the first Mondays of February, May, September, and December of each year; provided that this arrangement of the terms of said Courts shall commence with the December term next; and said December term shall be in lieu of the November term next, under the arrangement heretofore existing. Approved 15th April, 1851.

The Whigs of Union county lately formed their county ticket, and finding among themselves so many hungry patriots passed a resolution in favor of the ONE TERM principle. Whether they adjourned then with three cheers for the re-election of Gov. Johnston deponent sayeth not.

The Democratic Whigs and Whig Democrats of Montour have given notice that they mean to hold a couple of conventions at Danville on the 1st of September, delegates to be elected on the preceding Saturday. The Democratic Whigs are to pick what officers they fancy, and then the Whig Democrats are to have the balance.

There is some talk of starting a Democratic newspaper at Danville. It is said that a little frightened by the proposal, but a Democratic soil must be found before the good seed can grow prosperously.

A correspondent of the Danville Democrat urges that the Railroad when completed to Cattawissa should be extended on the South side of the Susquehanna to a point opposite Danville and there cross the river on the route to Milton.

Governor Johnston is stumping it in the Western part of this State.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court met on last Monday before Judges Pollock, Willis and Cavanaugh. There was but little business to do, the civil list being meagre and the indictments few. The following cases came up.

Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Lewis and Henry Lewis. Indictment for assault and battery. Not a true bill, and that the prosecutor Matthew Sylvester pay the costs. Com. vs. Isaiah Brink. Two indictments for forgery. True bills. Abraham Terwilliger vs. Jacob Biedeman. Claim for boating by plaintiffs son about \$14.00. Burkaew for plaintiff, Kahler and Freeze for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff \$12.61.

Samuel Achenbach vs. Henry C. P. Pass. Claim on book account. Hurly and Comly for plaintiff, Burkaew and Jackson for defendant. Verdict for defendant \$13.68.

Indictments were preferred against the supervisors of Madison and Sugarloaf townships for not opening roads, and found true bills. Also an indictment against Benjamin Peterman for assault and battery. A true bill.

An indictment against Isaac R. Kline for perjury was returned a true bill. On Wednesday morning the Grand Jury presented the following report, and both Grand and Traverser juries were then discharged.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Columbia. The undersigned Grand Jurors of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the body of the county of Columbia, respectfully report:—

That they have examined the public buildings and recommend the following repairs to wit: the repairs of a breach in the Jail wall, inasmuch as, in their opinion, the same is, in its present condition, unsafe for the keeping of prisoners; the repair also of the privy within the Jail-yard, which is much out of order. They find, also, that the windows of the Jail in many places need glass; the stairs in the Jail require new railing &c., and they recommend that a fence be placed upon the Wall in front of the Jail house. They further report that the commissioners have hitherto neglected to place the iron-railing around the portico in front of the Court House, which has as they believe, been recommended by every grand Jury since Bloomsburg became the seat of Justice, and they agree with former Juries in recommending the iron railing around the Court House yard. They would also direct the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that fire proofs are worth but little either in the office of the Register and Recorder or the office of the Prothonotary, so long as the County neglects to supply the necessary shelves on which to place the Books and papers to be kept therein.

The Grand Jurors have heard with respectful attention the remarks and suggestions of the Court in relation to the suppression of vice and immorality, and consider it their duty to direct the especial attention of keepers of public houses to the strict observance of the laws. Complaints are made from various quarters, and of such a nature and character that if sustained before the Court by positive evidence, we have little hesitation in saying there are many that would be revoked. We fear that these rumors are not entirely unfounded, and it is therefore that we take this public occasion to say by way of caution to all such as regard not the Law, that they must expect to meet its just condemnation. It ought always to be remembered that it is one thing to keep a public house for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and quite another thing, to keep a public house for the accommodation of the drunkard, and the lovers of strong drink to the great annoyance of the public.

B. P. FRICK, Foreman.

NEW YORK SUPPLIED WITH PENNSYLVANIA COAL.—All southern and western New York will be supplied with Pennsylvania coal by the Leggett's Gap Railroad. The railroad takes it from the coal beds to Great Bend, fourteen miles southeast of Binghamton, the terminus of the Chenango canal, whence the interior canals will be supplied. The Gap road will connect with the Erie, upon which the coal will be taken both to Binghamton and Owego. The Cayuga and Susquehanna road will take coal to Ithaca, whence it will be carried to all the western parts of the State. A canal will be constructed so that boats may be loaded directly from the cars at Ithaca and the transhipment at that point will be greatly facilitated. The Leggett's Gap road will be completed, it is said, in September, and opened for business.

THE CITIZENS OF READING TALK OF ESTABLISHING in that place a first-class steam forge, for the manufacture of heavy wrought-iron work of every description, such as steam-boat shafting, locomotive and other engine work, axles, mill gearing, &c. If successful in obtaining the requisite amount of funds for the purpose. A capital of \$70,000 it is supposed will be sufficient, of which \$25,000 have been obtained.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The Potomac Railroad states that passengers are now conveyed from Boyertown, Berks county, to Philadelphia, by stage and railroad, for 75 cents. This reduction of fare is owing to the competition between Hartman & Co.'s stages and the Norristown railroad, and the new stage line recently started by Guidin & Buskirk, between Shultzville and Pottstown, passing through Boyertown and connecting with the Reading railroad.—Reading Gazette.

GEORGE PHAROAH.—This unfortunate man, condemned for the murder of Miss SHARPLESS, at West Chester, is to be executed on the 29th inst. The Village Record says he awaits the trial with apparent tranquillity. His religious counsellors are the only visitors who are admitted to his cell. Whether his heart and mind are prepared for the great change which awaits him, no human penetration can discover. His intercourse with his religious friends is marked by few of the usual evidences of contrition and spiritual improvement.

BLOOMER BALL.—At Monticoy Springs one evening last week, says the Hagerstown News, some half dozen ladies rusticated at that delightful watering place, appeared in the ball room arrayed in the neat and comfortable Bloomer attire—short skirts and pantalettes. Thus arrayed they all joined in the dance, much to the gratification and amusement of all present.

ARMED POLICE.—The citizens of New York are discussing the propriety of arming the night police with swords. The recent murder of two of the night patrol is the immediate cause of the discussion.

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Railroad to the Lakes.

A large meeting was held at Erie last week to favor the construction of a railroad from Philadelphia to Lake Erie. We feel an assurance that if this connection is once decided on the Cattawissa and Williamsport route will be adopted. At this Erie meeting Mr. Miller, President of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, Mr. Biddle of Philadelphia, Col. Jos. Paxton of Cattawissa, J. N. Hotchler, Senator of the Erie district, Gen. C. M. Reed, Morrow B. Lowry and Hon. Jno. Galbraith of Erie made speeches to encourage the proposed railroad. In alluding to the neighboring gentlemen who represented this region, the Erie Chronicle says:—

“Col. Paxton, of Cattawissa, next spoke. He said he could not when he came up, but observe our beautiful harbor—a harbor wherein the whole navy of England might ride with ease and safety. He had observed the harbors of Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland, and they were, as every body knew, not for a moment to be compared with that of Erie. Col. P. spoke at length upon the probable cost of the construction of the road, and its importance not only to Philadelphia and Erie, and to the counties through which the route was, but to the whole State. Col. P. manifested considerable enthusiasm, and showed himself well versed in railroad statistics, as also in the resources of the State.”

THE TEN HOUR LAW.—The working men of Pennsylvania should remember when they go to the polls, says the Easton Argus, that Gov. Johnston is their enemy, that while he was in the Senate, he tried to defeat the present “Ten Hour Law,” by tacking upon it a proviso, that children under the age of fourteen might be compelled to work more than ten hours with the consent of their parents or guardians, and no later than last winter he got up the same proviso, and used every means in his power to have it passed, but the Legislature was too thoroughly Democratic to suffer mere children to be sold to the sickening and health destroying slavery of large manufacturing establishments in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. It is not a shame that while our neighbors in New Jersey and Massachusetts are struggling for this glorious principle, Gov. Johnston who professes so much sympathy for the black slaves of the South, should be endeavoring to reduce to the most abject slavery, the free white children of Pennsylvania?

THE COLLECTION OF SMALL DEDTS in Maryland is very effectively provided for since the abolition of imprisonment of debtors. A man who has obtained a judgment against another holding no property, can for the sum of 25 cents procure an attachment against his wages, which is duly served on his employer, notifying him to appear at the office of the Magistrate in not less than twenty, nor more than thirty days, to answer on oath the amount of wages due the debtor before the laying of the attachment, and all that may be earned by him during the twenty or thirty or thirty days given for the return of the attachment; and requiring said employer to retain all such wages, and pay them to the creditor to the amount of his claim. Should an employer neglect or refuse to retain the money due the debtor working for him, and pay it to him, said employer becomes, under the law, liable for the amount of the wages so paid away, and it can be recovered by execution against his property. And he is compelled to disclose the amount of moneys due the debtor by him, on oath, under the penalty of being committed for contempt.

ELPHANT STORIES.—We published, yesterday, an account of a recent dental operation on a crazy elephant in Paris. It is quite interesting, but nothing to the wholesale tooth-drawing by the Yankees in India. The story is told by Tom Corwin, of Ohio, now Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. Stumping it through Connecticut in the canvass of '44, Mr. Corwin was invited to look at a comb factory—horn, bone and ivory—by way of rubbing up his tariff figures. After passing through the lower story, and viewing the machinery; engines, coal-furnace, &c., he ascended the upper floors, when looking out, he spied in the yard what he mistook for immense stacks of fire-wood. “Why so much wood?” he inquired of the proprietor supposing he used anthracite. “Wood, sir, wood!” he replied, “Cords of elephant teeth.” “We have agents all through India to collect them, and no elephant is deemed worthy of Christian burial in that country until the Yankee takes his teeth!” We do not vouch for the truth of the story. Out West Mr. Corwin is considered something of a wag.—Public Ledger.

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Infanticide.

A male infant of full size was found in the woods, secreted in a fallen log, near Seranton, last week, apparently not having been there longer than twenty-four hours. The appearances of birth were attached, and the navel end drawn tightly round the neck, causing strangulation, beyond doubt. Undoubtedly the child was born living, and was strangled. A jury of inquest was called and brought in a verdict of “Strangulation by some person or persons unknown.”—Luxemburg Democrat.

A fall of slate occurred in the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Dunmore, causing the death of Alfred Wood, a German by birth, in a few hours. His injuries were extensive externally—but those internal were the cause of his death. He was a young man of twenty-five or thereabouts, and his general good character and proper deportment renders his death much to be regretted. He was a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, and was interred with the usual ceremonies of the order.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ON THE PACIFIC.—There are twenty-nine ocean steamships now running between San Francisco and the various ports on the Pacific. There are others which will soon be added to the list, so that the number will soon be sufficient to allow the departure of a different steamer every day in the month. All this steam has sprung up in the last two and a half years, and the San Francisco Herald predicts that before the next five years expire, steam communication will undoubtedly be opened with the Sandwich Islands, and the other important ports of the Pacific, Japan and China, Australia and the adjoining British Colonies, and probably with the rich islands of the Indian Ocean. The probability is, that by the end of that time there will be a greater number of steamers sailing out of San Francisco than any other city in the world.

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Did Gov. Johnston ever say to the people of Pennsylvania that he was opposed to pro-

scription and disposed to follow in the footsteps of the lamented Taylor?

Did he ever say that he was in favor of one term, and would not consent to run a second term?

Did he ever say that he considered the Veto Power as One Man Power, as oppressive and arbitrary, and that he would never exercise it to defeat the will of the people's representatives?

Did he say he loathed proscription, and yet has ever been a most violent partisan in office?

Did he say he was in favor of one term, and yet no sooner was he elected, than he commenced bargaining and intriguing to secure a second nomination?

Did he denounce the Veto Power as an arbitrary prerogative, generally used to defeat the wishes of the people, and yet he has exercised it like a political trickster, stealing away an important bill in his pocket, openly to offend the compromise Whigs by freely vetoing it, and equally afraid to offend the abolitionists by signing it.—Union.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—The separating lines between Colonel Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and Governor Johnston, who was lately renominated at Lancaster as the Whig candidate, are pretty distinctly drawn. Col. Bigler has openly and unequivocally declared himself in favor of the compromise measures by such hands as Seward, Greeley, Garrison, Fred. Douglass & Co. He thinks these measures, for the sake of peace, and fair, honest dealing with the South, had better stand just as they are; and just so thinks every true common sense friend of the Union. Gov. Johnston, on the other hand, declares his unqualified opposition to these measures, and advocates their repeal or modification; and herein stands upon the same ground with the agitators and nullifiers of the North. It rests with Pennsylvania, therefore, in the contest now pending to decide between maintaining good faith to the Union and their Constitution, and a renewal of the war upon the South. The present aspect of things in Pennsylvania is decidedly favorable to the success of Bigler and the maintenance of the Democratic policy on this question, so far as that State is concerned. The result of this contest may therefore be regarded as of the highest importance to the future peace and stability of the whole Union.—Dayton Empire.

Machine Poetry.

Our devil has greased up his poetical machine, and after feeding it with a column or two of the cards of candidates for County offices, it produced the following:

“There's a good time a comin', boys, A good time a comin'; Election-day is drawing near, Lots of chaps runnin'.

Briskly move the candidates, Growing mighty clever, Saying ‘Hup! you vote for me, I'm your friend forever!’

If you meet with one of them, Before you've time to think, Ten to one, if you've a vote, He'll ask you ‘Hup to drink.’

We people are ‘the sovereigns,’ The candidates must please, And when they don't just treat us right, We'll ‘fix 'em out’ with ease.

THOS. F. MARSHALL, recently elected a representative to the Kentucky Legislature, who has been acting for some years past with the Democrats, has recently announced his return to his first love, the Whigs, from whom he had voluntarily divorced himself. His manner of doing it was characteristic. At a Democratic meeting—

“He acknowledged that he owed his election to them, and he set himself down as a debtor for that. But he had supported Mr. Polk, and otherwise done the party some service; for that he claimed a credit and called upon the Democrats present to say on which side the balance stood. Some of them cried out, ‘Oh, we're indebted to you.’ ‘Well,’ said Marshall, ‘I forgive you the balance, square the account, close the books, and from henceforth I am a Whig forever.’”

TO BE MARRIED AGAIN.—A letter from Kentucky, says that Sallie Ward, the queen of western beauty, who was once Mrs. Lawrence, is soon again to be led to the altar. The happy (I) individual who is about to take sweet Sallie by the hand is Dr. Hunt, a near relative of Henry Clay.

THE CUBAN AFFAIR.—The Steamer Georgia is reported to have brought news of the suppression of the insurrection, and that most of the battles and victories were fought out only in the New York and New Orleans papers for the benefit of Liberty throughout the world, generally, and Cuba in particular. This again is contradicted and the N. Y. Sun makes a parade of battles fought and victories won. What next?

SHADRACH THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.—A Montreal correspondent of The Cleveland True Democrat says:—

Did you ever hear of one Shadrach Minkins; the one that ran away from Boston; the very same. Yes, here he is, 1723 North Dame st. I went with Mr. R. Maxcey, a gentleman from Mississippi, to see Shadrach, at Mr. M.'s request.

From the Harrisburg Keystone. Another Slave Case.

On Thursday evening last, officers Henry Loyer and John Sanders brought Wm. Smith alias dietus, Bob Sterling, a negro, claimed as a slave before United States Commissioner McAllister, for a hearing. The claimant in the case was Mrs. Elizabeth J. O'Neill, of Havre de Grace, Hartford county, Maryland. Her principal witness was also a woman. Upon Mrs. O'Neill's information, the warrant was issued to above named officers by Commissioner McAllister and they arrested Smith in Columbia about 8 o'clock in the afternoon while he was engaged in unloading a coal boat.

The slave was arrested and brought to Harrisburg without difficulty or excitement. A number of our most respectable citizens were at the Commissioner's office and conversed with the prisoner and remained during the trial.—The hearing occupied about 1 hour. The news soon spread over town and a number of negroes collected at and near the Commissioner's office.—The evidence is given below.

The proof is clear that Wm. Smith was owned by Wm. O'Neill, of Havre de Grace, Md., that he inherited Smith from his father John O'Neill, who died in the year 1838, from which time Smith was in the possession of Wm. O'Neill, known notoriously as his slave, that Smith escaped and fled from Maryland in the Spring of 1845, that Wm. O'Neill died in the fall of that year and that his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth J. O'Neill, was soon after appointed the administratrix of her husband. She had therefore the right to the custody and possession of this slave as part of the assets of her decedent's estate.

The Commissioner gave judgment accordingly and made out a certificate of removal. As some excitement was manifested out of doors, Mrs. O'Neill made affidavit “that she had reason to apprehend that her fugitive slave would be rescued by force from her possession before he could be taken beyond the limits of this state” according to the act of Congress; wherefore the Commissioner remanded the fugitive to “the custody of the officer making the arrest” with instructions to remove and safely deliver him to Mrs. O'Neill in the state of Maryland.

As Wm. F. Johnston, our abolition Governor, has refused to sign the bill giving the use of the goals of the state for the safe custody and detention of fugitives from labor during the time of their trial and removal, the officers had very considerable difficulty to procure a proper place to keep the slave during the night. After considerable delay they induced the keeper of one of our hotels to afford the necessary accommodation.—This, however, was the signal for a general assembling of the negroes round the hotel which proved quite a serious source of annoyance and apprehension to its respectable inmates. During the night some base abolition incendiary set fire to the hotel in a place most likely to accomplish the full purpose of the black demon! The fire was discovered however before it had time to gather force enough to do any considerable damage, and promptly extinguished.

It seems however to be a source of secret gratification to our executive to co-operate with the abolition incendiaries, black and white, in endangering the lives and property of the citizens of Pennsylvania who have the moral courage and patriotism to assist in executing the provisions of the national constitution. Shame upon such a Governor in good old law abiding, conservative Pennsylvania.

The people of this state, whigs and democrats, every man who loves the honor and national character of this great and growing commonwealth, should rise up and say to this Governor Johnston, “Sir, sign this bill which you now keep in your pocket, giving the use of our jails to citizens of our sister states for the reclamation of their fugitives, or we'll hurl you from the proud position you are now attempting to desecrate, with scorn and virtuous indignation.”

The act of 1847, acts harshly upon the citizens of other states; assails rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and insults them by the studied malignity of its provisions. It is unneighborly, unconstitutional and unkind. Instead of being a conservator of the public peace, as its title very hypocritically professes, it has been the occasion of bloodshed and riot and has been the pretence for murder and treason.—The lamented victim of its insane policy, and in our own beautiful borough the heroic Taylor and nine other respectable citizens of Virginia, who came here under the guarantees of the constitution, to claim their fugitive property, barely escaped slaughter from an infuriated mob, who made the supposed violation of the provisions of the act of 1847 the ostensible ground and occasion for the attempted rescue and the outrageous assault upon Mr. Taylor and his companions. Every citizen of Harrisburg knows this fact, and every man conversant with the facts knows that if Judge Pearson had not been inhibited by the provisions of the act of 1847, from taking cognizance of the matter and deciding, as was customary in Pennsylvania under the act of 1793 before the passage of the act of 1847, the question whether the negroes arrested by Taylor were his slaves or not, that they could have been removed to Virginia without riot or bloodshed. But as it was, the Judge had to say to Mr. Taylor—“My hands are tied by the act of 1847—I cannot judicially determine whether these are your slaves or not; we will discharge these men, if, however, they are your slaves you have a constitutional right to seize them peaceably and take them home; but we are debarred under our laws from rendering you any assistance.” The slaves were accordingly discharged and Mr. Taylor and his friends endeavored to seize them, for which he was attacked by a negro mob urged on by black hearted white abolitionists, were beaten, abused, and imprisoned, and afterwards tried for violating the infamous and unconstitutional provisions of the act of 1847.

This very riot and trial in Harrisburg, if not the immediate occasion, served materially to facilitate the passage of the fugitive slave law. The facts of this case made it apparent to the nation that the act of 1847 made the constitutional provision and the act of 1793 entirely inoperative and a dead letter in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other states where such hostile and unneighborly statutes existed. It became necessary then to pass a supplement to the act of 1793, to meet the obstacles interposed by the act of 1847, and other kindred measures. Hence the origin of the fugitive slave law, so called.

The representatives of the people convened in general assembly at Harrisburg, in the winter of 1851, with a fixed determination to wipe from the statute book all the unconstitutional and disgraceful features of the act of 1847. The fugitive slave law had then been in existence for a few months and the use of our prison was generally supposed to be necessary to the true and faithful execution of this law, and it was deemed harsh legislation to refuse the use of our jails for the custody of fugitives from neighboring and sister states united in a common confederacy, while their use was freely granted to citizens of foreign and distant nations for the same purpose.

When the legislature convened they were therefore nearly unanimous for the repeal of the section giving the use of the jails for the detention of fugitives from labor; but the whig, poor fellows, had not yet been initiated into the abolition policy of Wm. F. Johnston.

We here assert, without fear of contradiction, that Johnston labored assiduously from the assembling of the legislature till its adjournment, to combine the whig party against the repeal of the act of 1847, and whigs who came here warmly in favor of repeal were wheeled round under the assiduous teachings of this dangerous demagogue, who rode into power upon the shoulders of the劣 of Buena Vista.

The consideration of this conspiracy against the interest and honor of Pennsylvania and the integrity of the Union, was the abolition of the State, and well has Johnston earned it, not only by his efforts in this particular, but also from his known hostility to the compromise measures and his ridicule of the patriotic labors of such men as Cass Foose, Clay, Webster, and others who heroically stemmed the torrent of a perverted public opinion and manfully stood in the breach, made by the enemies of the constitution and Union.

Every abolitionist in the state will vote for Wm. F. Johnston and every negro will rend the skies with shouts of triumph in case he succeed, and kindle bonfires upon every hill-top in the prospect of giving freedom to their brethren in the south over the ruins of the federal constitution.

Patriotic citizens of the Keystone state can you endure this, and will you sit still and permit Wm. F. Johnston to bar away your bright light for the advancement of his own insane ambition, and are you ready to destroy the glorious edifice of this Union, constructed by our revolutionary fathers, to please a few thousand abolitionists in Pennsylvania who are themselves the hardest taskmasters in the world? National whigs, friends of Millard Fillmore, are you prepared to sustain the man, so deadly hostile to the very measures which the future historian will chronicle as the pride of the present national administration? Friends of General Scott, are you prepared to sustain Wm. F. Johnston in his attacks upon your country's constitution and in his assiduous attempts to plunge the nation in all the horrors of a servile and civil war? Will you suffer the name of Scott to be coupled with that of the traitor Johnston? And will you permit the storm that is now gathering in lowering blackness over Pennsylvania against Johnston to discharge its fury upon the devoted head of your great chief and sweep him too into political obscurity?

Citizens of Pennsylvania arouse yourselves to action and give Wm. F. Johnston an inglorious and overwhelming defeat on the 2d Tuesday of October next.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The twenty-second Congress will be largely Democratic. Of the 62 members of the Senate, 59 have been elected, and these thirty-five are Democrats, and twenty-four Whigs. Two of the Democrats and three of the Whigs are what are called Free Soil. There are three vacancies, viz.—one in Connecticut, one in Tennessee, and one in California. The Legislature of Tennessee just elected is said to be Whig in both branches, which of course secures the election of Whig Senator. The California Senator will probably be Democratic. Connecticut doubtful. Of the 233 members of the House, 191 have been elected, of which 110 are Democrats and 81 Whigs, a Democratic gain of 51. Eight States have yet to elect their representatives, and taking the last Congress as a test of their political character, the return will be 10 Whigs and 32 Democrats, making the total strength of the two parties in the House stand as follows: Whigs 91, Democrats 142. If by any chance the election of President should devolve upon the House, the Democratic candidate will of course be elected.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of July 1st, says that a cargo of ice had arrived there, and stowed in it were 150 barrels of ‘Baldwin’ apples, nicely packed, and each apple carefully enveloped in paper. Notwithstanding their perishing condition, flavor gone, and many of them decayed, and none that would keep sound a fortnight, they readily found purchasers at \$30 per barrel in parcels of four, or \$25 per single barrel. They are retailed about our streets at 25 cents each for those that are sound; the others, three for a quarter, according to the number of ‘specks.’

The greatest lump of pure gold ever found in California, was, according to the California papers, taken out by Messrs. Brown, Beach and Forrest, on Scott's Bar, Scott's River, in June last. Its value is \$31,500, and it is said that there is not a particle of quartz mixed with the gold, and the entire lump is free from spot or blemish.

Mrs. ANKELA BLOOMER publishes a card in one of the Boston papers, denying that she has returned to ‘long skirts.’