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H. C. HICKOK, EDITOR.

O. N. WORDEN, PRINTER.

The Lewisburg Chronicle.

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address of the writer. I receive attention. For the
address of the Editor, see the Editorial Department, to be
sent to H. C. HICKOK, Esq., Editor, and those on
business matters to O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.
THE CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH is located in the office
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news from the East in advance of the regular mails.
Kindness of JOB PRINTING, which will be executed with
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O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

JUNE 23, 1854.

Governor Bigler has issued the
death warrant for the execution of Court-
land Charles Johnson, convicted at the last
session of court for the murder of Nathaniel
P. Colyer. The execution is to take
place in the jail yard, Harrisburg, on Friday,
the 25th of August, (instead of 5th,
as stated in last week's Chronicle.)

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.
Judas and his Silver.
Theo. R. Westbrook, is appointed District
Attorney for New York, in place of
Charles O'Connor, (Hard,) resigned upon
compulsion. This Westbrook is one of
the Congressmen who betrayed the North
on the Nebraska question. Thus, one
after another do the traitors receive their
reward from the Administration. No more
corrupt bargain and sale was made when
ARNOLD tried to betray West Point into
the hands of the foes of Liberty, and got
his pay from the King, than when
STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS conspired to
betray Nebraska over to Slavery, and
promised to all who should follow him, rich
rewards from the President!

Benedit Arnold sought to strangle
the infant of Liberty by drawing a separating
line between the Whigs of New England
and those south of New York. A line of
British bayonets and forts from Canada to
Long Island, would have completely
separated the Sons of Freedom from each
other, and we might now be the minions
of Queen Victoria.—Modern Arnold also
seeks to draw the cord of Slavery from
Canada to St. Louis, and thus for ever to
separate the lovers of Liberty on the At-
lantic and Pacific, and leave the dark line
of Human Oppression across the Confed-
eracy, and Slavery omnipotent!

"Loyalty."—"HONOR THE KING!"—"he
will reward you!" were the watchwords of
the ancient Arnolds. But the people of
that day replied, "Liberty or Death!"—"Resistance to Tyrants is obedience to
God!"—"I am poor," said Joseph Reed to
the emissaries of King George, "but
poor as I am, the King of Great Britain
is not rich enough to buy me!"
"Democracy!"—"STAND BY THE PRE-
SIDENT!"—"he will give you some fat
office!" these are the rallying cries of the
modern Tories who would wink at or
endorse the Nebraska outrage upon honor
and human rights. But true Democracy
hates Slavery—it supports the President
if he does right—and it spurns bribery
and threats alike.

Lick-spittles of power will cling to the
skirt of the President, as they did to that
of the King. But the Sons of Freedom
will say with their sires of '76, "Death to
Traitors against Liberty!"—"A rope for
Arnold if we can catch him!"—And

"There is a weapon suret set
And firmer than the bayonet—
A weapon that comes down as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
Yet executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God—
And from its force, nor doors nor locks
Can shield you—'tis the BALLOT-BOX!"
BLACK AS YOUR DEERS shall be the balls
That from that box shall pour like hail,
And when its storm upon you falls
How will your craven cheeks turn pale!
For at its coming though you laugh,
'Twill sweep you from your halls like chaff!
A. B.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
—The ordinance relative to the consolida-
tion of the Baltimore & Susquehanna, the
York & Cumberland and the Susquehanna
Railroads, passed the First Branch of the
City Council of Baltimore on Wednesday
of last week. It passed the Second Branch
several weeks since. At the time of writ-
ing this notice it had not received the sig-
nature of the Mayor; although his approval
was confidently expected. The Balti-
more Sun in noticing the proceedings of
the council says that the project is now
in a fair way for a consummation full of
promise for all the interests of Baltimore,
and especially conducive to the coal trade,
which will assume in Baltimore a magni-
tude probably beyond conjecture.—Sun-
day Gazette.

LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, PENN., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1854.

THE PROBABLE TONNAGE Upon the Lewisburg, Center & Spruce Creek Railroad.

[The following estimate of the annual
tonnage that would be thrown upon this
work, is made by a gentleman of close
observation, resident about the middle of
the route, and for 20 years heavily en-
gaged in Mercantile and other business. No
person could be better qualified to make
out a calculation.—Lewisburg Chronicle.]

1,000,000 bushels Wheat.
12,000 bushels Clover Seed.
400 tons Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal.
600 tons Butter.
4,000 tons Merchandise.
4,000 tons Plaster.
100 tons Wool.
100,000 tons Bituminous Coal.
200,000 tons Anthracite Coal.
20,000 tons Limestone, Iron Ore, &c.
13,200 tons Metal.
20,000,000 feet Lumber.

Passengers—no data for estimates.
There are also 11 Charcoal Furnaces.
The agricultural district that this road
will command the trade and travel of, is
over 70 miles long, and in width 8, 10,
12, &c. The products of the soil must in
a short time be much increased in quan-
tity, and other wants will increase in pro-
portion. There is still a large amount of
good land to be brought under cultivation,
besides much of second and third rate; a
considerable portion of this land was held
for Coaling purposes, the timber is now
pretty much cut off, and it is ready to be
brought into market.

A branch up Spring Creek to Bellefonte
would doubtless be practicable. It would
pass through a fine farming district, and
afford the best outlet for a large portion
of Nittany and Bald Eagle valleys.
The books are now opened and subscrip-
tions are being taken for a Railroad from
Tyone to Clearfield town, passing thro'
vast forests of timber on which an are has
not yet been used, and thro' inexhaustible
beds of Bituminous Coal, of a superior
quality especially for gas. This road also
would greatly aid in the transportation on
the Lew. Cen. & S. C. route.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.
The First Railroad in Center County.
Mr. EDITOR.—You have given us a
good account of the Railroad Meeting at
the Old Fort. I was so well pleased with
the prospects of the Lewisburg, Center &
Spruce Creek Railroad, that I never noticed
the beauties of Buffalo and Penns Creek
Valleys so much as this time, returning
home. Nature has formed these Valleys
for the Road; and the great wealth that
is there—iron ore and limestone, saying
nothing of the Lumber and agricultural
products of the mountains and dales—it
seems to me would be sufficient to build
the Road.

But I wish to direct attention particu-
larly to the fine lumber along Penns
Creek. Returning from Old Fort, I visited
my friend Mr. F., about five miles
from Aaronsburg, at the head quarters of
the Maine Steam Sawmill of Selingsgrove.
These Maine men have bought up a great
quantity of land, just for the timber, and
they have some of the best timber on the
tract that I ever saw, from which they get
out any number of logs, and drive them
down the Creek to their Mill. And here
I saw the benefit of a Railroad. Mr. F.,
last fall built a railway two miles long
through his land to the land of the Com-
pany, and has contracted to build it one
mile longer.

I took a ride up to the "Depot," where
they load the logs upon the car, then clap
a horse to it, and in a few minutes you
are at the Creek, where they tumble the
logs into the water, turn the horse to the
other end of the car, jump upon the plat-
form, and back for another load. A man
and horse with a car this way bring out
from 4 to 6,000 cubic feet per day. This
is the best way I ever saw to get timber
out of a rough mountain. They cut the
tree down, draw it out with oxen to the
scaffold beside the land, which is made up
the hollow, so that the scaffold is lighter
than the cars. This would cost about
\$500 per mile, and "pays" well. Mr. F.
says there will be over 10,000,000 cubic
feet of timber brought out of that hollow
in those cars.

You see that if the people of the Valleys
do not make Railroads, the people of the
Mountains will—they can't be kept back
any longer. These "Yankees," as we call
them, do wake our Dutch farmers up.
Here they are, nearly a thousand miles
from home—build a saw-mill near the
River—go 40 miles up a Creek—then go
back 2 or 3 miles into the Mountains—cut
down trees, make a railroad, run the logs
upon it to the creek, tumble them in, and

let it float down to their mills—and all this
they do while we would be loading a log
on our wagons. There are some "Yankee
notions."

I wish you had been with me among
this sublime mountain scenery, for Nature
is now in all her beauty, and these tall
trees on either side are splendid. I know
you are a Railroad man, and although the
rails are only wooden, the cars are of cast
iron, made very strong; and you might
have dreamed you were on the Spruce
Creek Railroad.

AN EAST BUFFALO R. R. MAN.
May 16, 1854.

School Superintendents.

We continue our list of the nominees in
the several counties, the salaries voted by
the Directors, and the number of Schools
in each County requiring the watchcare of
the Superintendent:

Adams—David Willis	300	125
Allegheny—James M. Fryer	1000	358
Beecher—Thos Nicholson	300	169
Bell—T. W. B. M'Fadden	300	137
Berks—Rev. Wm. A. Good	250	342
Blair—Heph A. Caldwell	1000	402
Bradford—Emanuel Geyer	500	344
Bucks—Joseph Fell	1000	213
Butler—Isaac Black	1000	213
Cambria—R. L. Johnston Esq.	400	110
Carbon—Jos. H. Sewers	400	61
Center—Rev. W. J. Gibson, Jackson	600	135
Chester—Robert A. Futey	1000	244
Cleburne—Rev. Robert Orr	300	143
Clearfield—R. C. Allison	300	75
Columbia—Rev. Joel E. Bradley	300	140
Crawford—S. S. Sears	400	136
Cumberland—David Shelley	500	160
Dauphin—Sam. D. Ingram	300	169
Delaware—Dr. George Smith	500	73
Elk—Wm. H. Armstrong	600	280
Fayette—Joshua V. Gibbons	500	185
Forest—	600	260
Franklin—John M'Dowell, Antrim	600	260
Fulton—Robert Rose	100	50
Greene—J. A. Gordon	250	129
Huntingdon—J. S. Barr, Huntingdon	300	139
Indiana—Rev. Saml P. Bollman	500	186
Jefferson—Rev. Wagerman	300	83
Juniata—Prof. David Laughlin	500	322
Lancaster—Prof. J. P. Wickersham	500	322
Lawrence—Wm. M. Francis	500	127
Lebanon—John H. Kluge	700	148
Lehigh—Chas. W. Cooper	500	122
Leitchburg—Rev. J. W. Lescher, W. B.	300	250
Lebanon—Rev. J. W. Barrett, W. B.	300	154
M'Kean—	400	179
Merca—James C. Brown	400	179
Mifflin—Robert C. Ross, Lewistown	500	78
Monroe—Charles Burnett	300	85
Montgomery—Rev. H. S. Rodenbaugh	600	187
Montour—Paul Leidy, Esq., Danville	300	156
Northampton—Val. Hilburn Esq.	625	166
Northumberland—J. J. Reimsnyder	350	108
Perry—Rev. Adam Heigh, Bifield	300	85
Pike—Prof. Ira B. Newman	500	160
Potter—Jas. Bloomfield	200	64
Schuyler—J. K. Keweenaw, Miners	1000	163
Soerest—Jos. J. Steizman	400	162
Snyder—Rev. Richard Bedford	50	40
Susquehanna—Prof. W. Richardson	350	252
Tioga—Rev. John F. Calkins	300	160
Union—Prof. J. S. Whitman, Freeby	300	160
Venango—M. C. Beebe	200	161
Warren—T. D. Edwards	300	131
Washington—John L. Gow	1000	230
Wayne—Prof. John F. Stoddard	500	214
Westmoreland—Rev. Mat. W. Knisky	550	214
York—Rev. Jacob R. Lane, Task	150	61
Y. B.—Hon. Jacob Kirk	500	217

"Mr. ABISON refused to accept the office at
this salary, but the convention adjourned
without any further action.

There is a great variation in the estima-
tion of the majority of Directors of the
several Counties. Lancaster deems four
hundred and sixty-five cents not too much
insurance for a good teacher and useful
school. Union says one hundred and
eighty-seven cents per teacher and school.
And, Berks thinks, seventy-three cents
will do.

Too Many Papers.
We would take occasion to remark on
the absurd policy commonly pursued in
regard to newspapers, by the classes hold-
ing opinions reformatory. They seem to
act without reference to the necessary
conditions of success. Papers of every
kind—Temperance, Anti-Slavery,
Whig, Democratic, American—shoot out
every spring; and every fall sees their
wrecks strewn upon the earth "thick as
autumn leaves in Vallumbrosa." If one
paper has tolerable success, half a dozen
similar ones start up to compete with it.
Frequently, the whole are ruined. This is
owing in part to ignorance of the condi-
tions of newspaper success, in part to the
natural desire of every man of active in-
tellect and of every clique to have the
control of a paper, and in part to the im-
mense number. The result of so many
inconsiderate movements is to overtax and
dishearten parties, lower the standard of
newspaper literature, and degrade the edi-
torial profession. We commend this whole
subject to the Temperance and other rising
opinions in the country.—Phila. Register.

Col. TATE of the Columbia Democrat
gets off the Philadelphia Election in the
following introductory style:

Victory! Victory!!
Great Tri- Vic- we mean Defeat of the
Philadelphia Democracy.

The municipal election in the consolida-
ted Districts of Philadelphia, came off on
Tuesday last, and resulted in the choice of
the federal candidates.

The Pennsylvania finds it "next to
impossible to give the correct figures" of
the recent election, but adds that "our
folks are well satisfied that we are left on
the other side of Jordan."

From the American Baptist Memorial. Bunyan—Now, and Then.

BY C. N. WORDEN.

In a recent number of a provincial journal
of England, we noticed the following
item of news:

"It is proposed in high quarters to erect
"an imposing Monument, in Westminster
Abbey, to the Rev. Mr. Bunyan, to be
"located in the vicinity of the monuments
"to Shakespeare and Milton."

What dignitary of the Church of Eng-
land, (thought we)—what prelate or poet—
what preacher or philosopher—is next to
be canonized? We could not find a Re-
verend Doctor Bunyan, or Bishop Bunyan,
in our books: who can he be who is to be
elevated to a niche in the renowned Ab-
bey, with SHAKESPEARE and MILTON on
either hand? Can it be Tinker Onslow?
Another paragraph states positively that it
is indeed the author of Pilgrim's Progress
for whom the honor is intended!

"Reverend Mister Bunyan!" No wonder
the name seemed new; and if a monument
were thus inscribed, few would at the first
thought know who was intended to be
immortalized. As well might you quote
from the Letters of Rev. Dr. Paul, Bishop
of Rome—or prove your doctrine by an
appeal to Rev. Simon P. Barjona, A.M.—
or cite from Book I. of Matthew Levi, Esq.—
as to hope to dignify or exalt plain, good
John Bunyan, by a prefix of "Reverend,"
or a suffix of "D. D."

The proposition reminds one of that
sharp denunciation of our Saviour—"Ye
build the tombs of the prophets, and gar-
nish the sepulchres of the righteous, and
say, If we had been in the days of our
fathers, we would not have been partakers
with them in the blood of the prophets!"

Not two hundred years have elapsed,
since this same "Rev. Mr. Bunyan" was,
by the dignitaries of the Church of Eng-
land, derided as a 'low tinker,' a 'wizar,'
a 'Jesuit,' a 'highwayman'; he was for-
bidden to exercise his gifts as a Christian
teacher to such as chose to hear; he was
confined in Jail twelve or thirteen years,
and threatened with Banishment, and even
with Death, for preaching and baptizing
with his conscience laid him do. Then,
45 Westminister Abbey would have been the
last place for the "Tinker of Onslow" to
appear in; and that his monument, as a
popular divine, should be there erected,
would have been a supremely merry jest!

Little did the British magistrates and
bigoted zealots of that day know who they
abused—and less were Sir Matthew Hale
and Justice Twisden aware of the disrepu-
table position they occupied, when refusing
to aid the poor woman who entered the
imposing "Star Chamber," before the gay
and scornful assemblage, to plead against
the unrighteous committal of her hus-
band. "Elizabeth Bunyan told them that
"there were four small children by the
"former wife, one of them blind; that they
"had nothing to live upon while their father
"was in prison, but the charity of good
"people; that she herself, at the news
"when her husband was apprehended,
"being but young and unaccustomed to
"such things, fell in labor, and continuing
"in it for eight days, was delivered of a
"dead child."—"Alas! poor woman," said
Hale. But Twisden said, "Poverty was
"her cloak, for he understood her husband
"was better maintained by running up and
"down a preaching, than by following his
"calling." Sir Matthew asked what was his
calling, and was told that he was a tinker.
"Yes," observed the wife, "and because he
"is a tinker and a poor man, therefore
"he is despised and can not have justice."

The learned priests, who revelled in abun-
dantly whilst hunting poor John Bunyan
for non-conformity, had not the power to
discern the Christian heroism and manly
fortitude, joined with uncommon sympa-
thy and warm affections, of their victim.
His meekness and honest conduct in prison
won him the entire confidence of his jailor,
and an occasional day of enlargement or a
visit from his family were precious seasons
to Bunyan. He enjoyed Divine assistance
in an eminent degree—but he wrote, "Not-
withstanding these helps, I found myself
"a man encompassed with infirmities; the
"parting with my wife and four children,
"hath often been to me in this place, as
"the pulling the flesh from my bones; and
"when it brought to my mind the many
"hardships, miseries, and wants that my
"poor family was likely to meet with,
"should I be taken from them, especially
"my poor blind child, who lay nearer my
"heart than all besides: Oh! the thoughts
"of the hardships I thought my poor
"blind one might go under, would break
"my heart to pieces. Poor child! I thought
"I, what sorrow art thou like to have for
"thy portion in this world! Thou must be
"beaten, must beg, suffer hunger, cold, na-
"kedness, and a thousand calamities, though
"I can not now endure the wind should
"blow upon thee. But yet, thought I, I
"must venture you all with God, though it
"goeth to the quick to leave you."

But it was a grand blunder of the Arch-
Enemy and his lawned emissaries, to lock
up "Rev. Mr. Bunyan" under the condem-
nation of banishment, and with the rope in
full view, because he could not "cease to
"warn every one, night and day, with tears,
"to flee from the wrath to come!" His
voice comparatively hushed, his active
mind sought expression, by learning the
use of the pen; and excepting only THE
WORD itself, no work in any language has
so often printed, and translated into
other tongues, as the Pilgrim's Progress
and kindred words of this day-dreamer in
the Bedford prison. The lips, which hun-
dreds of delighted and instructed "common
people heard gladly," were not permitted
to speak; but the hands that traced in soul-
searching words the glowing thoughts of a
mighty heart of benevolence as ever dwelt
in human breast, SPEAK and SPEAK as no
other mere man ever did. And while the
English language lives, and the Christian
endeavors to press towards "the Celestial
City," so long will eloquent John Bunyan
live and preach, whether the dignitaries of
Westminister Abbey do or do not seek to
atone for their fathers' persecutions by re-
aring the "storied urn or animated bust."
He is immortal, though the Abbey itself
may crumble into dust, and his proud tra-
ducers be known only by their infamous
relations to his sufferings—even as flies are
preserved in amber, or toads by the closing
up of the rock around them.

Yet, let the monument be erected! It
will be of little avail in giving fame to
"honest John," but then it may create
additional attraction towards Westminster.
In truth, the proposition has something of
a "business" air, resembling that of the
ambitious clergyman who prepared a very
laborious "Elucidation of the Pilgrim's Pro-
gress," a copy of which he presented to a
poor and worthy member of his congrega-
tion. Meeting soon after, the clergyman
asked his parishioner if he comprehended,
with the aid of the Elucidation, Pilgrim's
Progress? "Nae, not exactly," said the
frank man, "I understand the Progress
"brawly, and I hap to be able to know
"it Elucidation before lang."

Great Britain, however, still has unjust
laws against religious liberty, and unequal
civil arrangements; she still makes un-
happy requirements of those styled "Dis-
senter," but who comprise in fact a majority of her
population! Yet, we rejoice to see that
the isle of father-land and mother-tongue
is becoming more liberal in her religious,
as well as more free and just in her civil
institutions. Ecclesiastical disabilities are
gradually crumbling away; the right of
suffrage has been extended, and Lord John
Russell's last proposed Reform Bill has
many admirable features. The time will
come when England will be a model repub-
lic, if not a model republic. Her reli-
gious and political characters of former
times, who suffered for opinion's sake, will
ere long be better understood and more
valued, as MILTON and BAXTER now are.
The Puritans will yet be honored in the
Old World, as they are in the New. OL-
IVER CROMWELL will not always be viewed
as a "hypocritical monster," nor a weak-
minded woman like Victoria as "the head
of the Church."

Aye—two hundred years have not gone
by, but the unlearned and almost unlettered
Baptist, JOHN BUNYAN, is raised from his
prison, Joseph-like, and is admitted to be
one of the master-minds of England, wor-
thy of a place among her first and noblest,
in Church or State. And not one hundred
years will elapse, before the despised and
maltreated Methodist, JOHN WESLEY, will
be hailed as one of the ornaments of Ox-
ford University and an apostle of religion,
and be ranked in the catalogue of worthies
illuminated by the names of William Tynd-
ale, Martin Luther, Thomas Cranmer, John
Calvin, John Bunyan, John Knox, Roger
Williams, William Penn, C. F. Schwartz,
and Adoniram Judson.

Lewisburg, Pa., May, 1854.

Pennsylvania and Baltimore.
Central Pennsylvania finds a large mar-
ket for its products in the city of Balti-
more. It appears that during the single
month of May, the following articles
passed over the Baltimore & Susquehanna
Railroad: 2,983,059 feet of lumber, 8,422
bbls. flour, 4,474 bushels wheat, 4,582
bushels rye, 8,227 gallons milk, 5,978 tons
coal, 2,827 bbls. whiskey, 970 cords wood,
612 tons marble, 312 tons marketing, 401
tons iron ore, 1,153 tons pig iron, 100 tons
groceries, 1,900 hogs, 842 tons bacon, 328
tons salt pork, 7 tons cheese, 304 tons
lard, 20 tons butter, 3,388 tons lime, and
1,765 tons limestone.

The Venders of Merchandise, in Lan-
caster county, as returned by the Lan-
caster county, six hundred and three—of
whom one hundred and fifty sell liquor.
There are also eighty beer and oyster
houses. The apportioner also returns 37
Tanneries, 156 Mills, 25 Distilleries and
Breweries, and 9 Bowling and Billiard
saloons.

The Vermont Whigs.

We invite earnest attention to the ac-
tion of the late State Convention of Ver-
mont. The platform created is one on
which every true-hearted northern man
can stand:

Resolved, That regarding this act (the
Nebraska bill) as a violation of the plighted
faith of the Government, that Govern-
ment must be reformed, and we pledge
ourselves to the work of Reform—regard-
ing it as a measure of the National Ad-
ministration, enforced by the power and
patronage of the President, in violation
alike of his pledges and his duty, the Ad-
ministration must be changed, and execu-
tive power be rebuked and restrained;
regarding it as a repudiation and annul-
ment by the South of the Compromises of
1850, and Baltimore Platform of 1852 so
far as they relate to Slavery, "the act for
the recovery of fugitive slave labor includ-
ed"—we pledge ourselves for the repeal
of that act, and to resist the admission of
Utah and New Mexico as States without
constitutions excluding Slavery—and, fi-
nally, regarding it as a violation of the
plighted faith of the South, for the pur-
pose of extending Slavery against our
conscience, and our right, we hereby pledge
ourselves to the defence of Freedom, by
the restriction of Slavery to the States in
which exists—by the exclusion of Slavery
at the earliest practical moment, and by
all constitutional means, from all Federal
territory, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Dis-
trict of Columbia, inclusive—by opposing
the admission to the Union of any new
State tolerating Slavery, whether it be
formed from territory belonging to Texas
or elsewhere—and by resisting the acqui-
sition of any new territory wherein slavery
exists, unless its prohibition shall first
have been provided for.

Resolved, That as the earnest of a de-
liberate, determined and irreversible pur-
pose to carry into practical effect the above
propositions, we further declare that we
will not support for the office of President
or Vice President, or of Senator, or of
Representative in Congress, or as a Mem-
ber of a State Legislature, any man,
of whatever party, who is not known to be in
favor of the purpose expressed in the fore-
going resolutions, and in this also.

**Rank of the United States,
According to their Population, and Capital
of each State.**

Rank State.	Pop. 1850.	Capital.
1. New York,	3,097,000	Albany.
2. Pennsylvania,	2,312,000	Harrisburg.
3. Ohio,	1,977,000	Columbus.
4. Virginia,	1,381,000	Richmond.
5. Tennessee,	1,093,000	Nashville.
6. Kentucky,	1,002,000	Frankfort.
7. Massachusetts,	993,000	Boston.
8. Indiana,	989,000	Indianapolis.
9. Georgia,	879,000	Milledgeville.
10. North Carolina,	862,000	Raleigh.
11. Illinois,	852,000	Springfield.
12. Alabama,	772,000	Montgomery.
13. Missouri,	684,000	Jefferson City.
14. South Carolina,	655,000	Columbia.
15. Mississippi,	593,000	Jackson.
16. Maine,	583,000	Augusta.
17. Maryland,	583,000	Annapolis.
18. Louisiana,	501,000	New Orleans.
19. New Jersey,	490,000	Trenton.
20. Michigan,	396,000	Detroit.
21. Connecticut,	371,000	Hartford.
22. N. Hampshire,	318,000	Concord.
23. Vermont,	314,000	Montpelier.
24. Wisconsin,	304,000	Madison.
25. Arkansas,	209,000	Little Rock.
26. California,	200,000	San Francisco.
27. Iowa,	192,000	Iowa City.
28. Texas,	155,000	Austin.
29. Rhode Island,	148,000	Providence.
30. Delaware,	92,000	Dover.
31. Florida,	88,000	Tallahassee.
Territories, &c.	161,000	—
Inds., 56 tribes in all,	300,000	—
Tot. pop. U. S.,	23,495,000	—

Useful Treaties.
It is announced at Washington that
three of the South American treaties ne-
gotiated by the Taylor and Fillmore
Administration, have been confirmed by
the Senate. They are the treaty with the
Oriental Republic of Uruguay, signed at
Montevideo in August, 1852; the treaty
with the Argentine confederation for the
free navigation of the river De la Plata
and its tributaries, the Paraguay and the
Uruguay, signed at Buenos Ayres, July 10,
1853; and a general treaty of commerce
and friendship with the Argentine confed-
eration, signed on the 27th of July, 1853.
These were negotiated by Messrs. Schenck
of Ohio and Pendleton of Virginia. The
Japan treaty also opens that sealed empire
to our commerce. All these vast and far-
reaching results have been accomplished
without Filibustering, without gaseading,
without blood or profligacy, and we trust
without loss of national honor or conspir-
acy against humanity.

The Infamy!
There have been meetings held at Inde-
pendence and Watport, Mo., to counteract
the emigration from the free States into
the new territories, by slave emigration.
The St. Louis Republican publishes the
res