Wednesday Morning, June 7, 1854. WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor. CIRCULATION 1000.

WHIG STATE TICKET:

FOR GOVERNOR, James Pollock, of Northumberland co. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, George Darsie, of Allegheny co JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

next day after our paper was struck off, and calculated to give it a notice in our next issue, but by lying over it was inadvertently forgot. The Messrs. Kennedys' will please excuse this showing it than by burning him in effigy. Let by lying over it was inadvertently forgot. The Messrs Kennedys will please excuse this neglect. The May number, as the former, is an elaborate edition of all the good and bad bank notes in the United States. There is no publication on the subject to equal it.

**Dudge O'Neill, in sentencing to death one T. W. Kinman, at Columbia, S. C., for

Graham's American Monthly Magazine of choice literature and latest style of fashion, for June, graces our table. The present numne, and with nence a new In addition the South was originally stolen, and according ber closes the Forty-fourth Volume, and with ber closes the rory-fourth Volume, and with solemn quackery of such appeals suppasses air volume with increased attractions. In addition to the superior illustrations which have thus far accompanied the Life of Washington, he says it is his purpose to furnish subscribers with a series of very elegant original drawings budge in his sentence, "that the holy book of prominent Resolutionsers Leidents engreed" which you have heard read, and which we have heard read and which we heard read and which we have heard read and which we have heard r of prominent Revolutionary Incidents, engraved

on steel in the first style.

The July number will be issued somewhat earlier than the last few numbers, which have

been delayed unavoidably.

Now is the time to subscribe, and continue the numbers on regularly throughout the volume. Terms \$3 per annum.

On last Wednesday, the President issue of as recionation against the Cuban Fillibus-ters. The President has been dilatory in ma-king up his mind as to what the Grapeshot has been doing at the mouth of the Mississippi for these six weeks, with her freight of muskets. We are glad he at last suspects there is some-thing in the wind, and acts accordingly. We should excuse his want of more prompt attention to this subject, we suppose, as he has of late been so much occupied in engineering the Nebraska bill through Congress, and more recently in attending to the public riots which have grown out of it. We are glad to see him out, even in a tardy discharge of his duty.

B. Washington letter-writers say that the feeling is prevalent in that city, that unless wise counsels prevail, and a conciliatory spirit of our government is pursued, war with Spain must ensue. While the Administration will not healiste to seize upon any legitimate cause tion to this subject, we suppose, as he has of

not hesitate to seize upon any legitimate cause of quarrel which may lead to the possession of -whether it be war, fillibustering, or a

ing the Main Line for \$10,000,000, and thus getting rid of the borde of cormorants scattered along that line, and by introducing economy into the management of the balance of the Public Works, every dollar of the State Senate has voted that Congress shall take a recess from July 3d to October 1st, as bout ninety days. If the House consents to State starse. At that period all State starse is of State starse. At the period all State starse is of State starse. At the period all State starse is one of State starse. At the period all State starse is one of State starse. At the recovery dollars of the state and the rate of eight dollars a day! Under ordinary sources being ample to pay all expenses of Government. It now so such a prospect, it is amazing that the tax-payers of the Commonweath do not rise on masse in condemity of the present corrupt management of the Pablic Works,

We learn per steamer Black Warrior, hat the Captain General of Havana is raising We are advised by the Washington Union, says the Philadelphia Sun, that the President that the Captain black troops, and has issued an address to the says the Philadelphia Sun, that the President black troops, and has issued an address to the is resolved, "at whatever hazard, and in the face of every consequence," that the law of the land shall be executed and enforced at Boston. When Marshal Freeman sent him word by telegraph that he bad ordered out the United egraph that he bad ordered out the United to Marshal Freeman the following emturned to Marshal Freeman the faw of the present the properties of the properties

The President and the Boston Riot.

turned to Marshal Freeman the following emphatic answer: "Your conduct is approved; the Law must be executed." These evidences of fidelity on the part of the Federal Executive, have been telegraphed in all directions, and the

about one league west from Havana. Troops have been telegraphed in all directions, and the law will be executed, as long as Franklin Pierce holds the helm of State. There will be no vacillation of purpose—no hesitancy as to the choice of means to be used—no coaxing—no wheedling—no time-serving, vote-catching cajolery. The supremacy of the law will be maintained by the strong arm of the law."—Now, we are not led astray by any party glorification, and we judge President Pierce, not by his promises, but by his actions. He promised us in his Inaugural, that slavery agitation

SUDGE OF THE SUPPERE COURT,
Daniel M. Smyser, of Mongomer co.

Modical Students.
Medical Students.
Medical Students.
Medical Students or Phyticians, withing growth and the students of the st

What Shall be Done?

What Shall be Done?

We are daily receiving letters expressing the deepest abhorrence of the foul deed just consummated at Washington, and asking what the writers can do in the present emergency. We reply, there is enough to do. But we say to one and all, don't enlist in the war now commening and engage to lead off unless yon are ready and willing to work, for by so doing you may throw better men out of posts they would gladly occupy. But if you are really in earnest, why begin, and first: Establish committees, associations, leagues, in every county, town and school district in the free States, to promote the object of restoring the Missouri Compromise line. To re-establish that landmark of freedom is the first great object now before us.

Secondly: Take the proper steps to get the right men nominated to Congress. Exact a piedge of every candidate that he will support the measure of Restoration, first, hast and always. After this, insist upon two other requisites and lett the rest go. Get men who have back-bone, and who won't cheat. The difficulty with the present Congress is that a great mistake has been made in its composition.—Men have been sent to Washington who were intended for the penientinary.

Thirdly: Prepare do receive the members who have sold out, in a becoming manner, when they shall return home. Their act has been significant, let their reception be significant.

Fourthly: Examine the "Plan of Freedom"

slave stealing, the other day, was prodigiously evangelical. The Bible was paraded forth in aid of the juridical charge at a great rate. The

"which you have heard read, and which you

"the slave of Dr. Hunter to make gain and "profit is too plain to be doubted. Indeed,"

ntinues this conscientious magistrate, "I fee that you know it is so; it may be, as your per

evering counsel asserted here, that there is ome one as yet unknown who is more guilty

than you, If it be so, your duty to yourself. "to your wife and little ones, to honesty and to "your country, alike require that you should

'speak out, and, putting your hand upon the 'person, say, 'Thou art the man,' "

Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. The following petition is in circulation at 30ston, and being signed by a large number of

"have perhaps read yourself, tells you and all "other men, 'Thou shalt not steal.' You are "therefore condemned in conformity to the "mandate of the Highest. For that you stole

For the Journal.

For the Journal.

Should the Farmer be a Man of Knowledge?

As we well know, a controversy has been going on, for many years, between the ploughjoggers on the one side, and the agricultural book farmers on the other, as to whether the farmer should be a man of knowledge.

The first conteud, that to follow the dogmas of tradition, and render such guidance, and toil, and sweat away life in mere physical labor, to read and write indifferently, or perhaps be only able to make his mark, to study his alma-

only able to make his mark, to study his alma only sole to make his mark, to study no same nac faithfully, plough, sow, and reap, according to the old or new of the moon, and chalk his sign on the barn-door; to extract the fertility of the soil, and leave mother earth with her future generations, to "shirk" for themselves, as best they can, are the only qualifications requisite,

they can, are the only qualifications requisite, to be a good farmer.

The others contend, that the farmer should be a man of reading, study, and observation; that his calling involves a degree of scientific inquiry, equal to that of almost any other, in asmuch as the advancing spirit of the times in other callings continually crying out, "on-ward," he should partake of the spirit, and claims and he able to the could read, with claim, and be able to take, equal rank with every one, in point of mental, as well as other acquirements. Being inclined to favor the views of the last named class, I shall briefly survey a portion of the ground in the question, in order to see whether the farmer should be a in order to see whether the farmer should be a man of general, as well as particular knowl-edge. In the short and graphic account given us of the creation, we learn, that after form had been given to matter, and the animal and veg-etable world had been brought forth to life, man was made in the image of his Creator, to be lord of his other works, and was commanded

so of the creation, we learn, that after form had been given to matter, and the animal and vegetable world had been brought forth to lib, man was made in the image of his Creator, to be lord of his other works, and was commanded on able and cultivate the ground. The pursuit then, originally assigned to man, was agriculture, and that sid the Creator confer superior of ignity upon it.

Man was mode with reason, to distinguish him from, and clevate him above, the lower animals, and tus to enable him properly to subdue and cultivate the earth. Reason is by far the most important of man's itsellectural powers. By it he devises means to accomplish dear the commander of the commander

Fourthly: Examine the "Plan of Freedom" put forth in this day's paper, and enter upon the labors there suggested.

We here present ample scope for the activity and energy of every man, and suggest fields of operation in which all may profitably engage.

Explosion of the Gunpowder Mills at Saugerties.

The explosion of the powder mills at Saugerties, on the 25th ult., was very terrific, and the shock was felt a great distance. Glasses were broken out of a house four and a half miles from the mills, and at other places still further the short of the probe. Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.
The following petition is in circulation at Boston, and being signed by a large number of persons herefore opposed to any further aging the control of the subject:
The Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:
The undersigned, Men of Massachusetts, ask for the repeal of the act of Congress of 1859, town as the Fugitive Slave Bill.
This memorial has among its signers, says the Transcript, the names of many leading men, who have never before given their influence upon the anti-slavery side. Similar memorials will no doubt be gotten up in all the free States at Boston. Our Southern brethren will find, when it is too late, the injury they have done themselves in accepting the Douglass bait for the Presidency.
The CURAN FILLIBUSTER MOYEMENT—MEET—INC OF THE OTRICES.—In pursuance of a call, addressed to the officers of the "Expedition for a, the invasion of Caba," a meeting was held on Saurday New and Saur Wheeling Bridge.

Wheeling Bri

Terrible Disaster at Wilmington. Explosion of Five tons of Powder. Awful Destruction of Life and Property

Awful Destruction of Life and Property.

WIMINGTON, DIL., May 31.

Our citizens were thrown into a terrible commotion shortly before II o'clock this morning, by a succession of reports, as of thunder, accompanied with a sensible jar of every building in the place, while the concussion of the air caused immense destruction to the glass.—Doors and windows were burst open as if shaken by an earthquake.

It was soon ascerfained to have proceeded from an explosion of powder at the corner of Fourteenth and Orange streets, and in that vicinity the destruction beggars description. An earthquake could not have caused greater devastation.

Three large teams, containing 450 kegs of powder, the whole estimated at five tons, were

Three large teams, containing 450 kegs of powder, the whole estimated at five tons, were on the way from the mills of Dupont & Co., to the wharf, for the purpose of being shipped.— In passing along Fourteenth street the last wagon was opposite Orange street, and immediately in front of Bishop Lee's elegant residence, the other wagons being in advance about 60 feet. It is not known which of the wagons first exploded, or how the powder became ignited. Nothing but fragments remain of wagoas, horses and drivers.

Bishop Lee's house was terribly shattered.— The roof was lifted up bodily and broken into fragments, the front wall blown out, the floor broken up, and every window and door torn away. The beautiful garden, and even the summer house, well known to every visitor of these charming grounds, are ravaged and destroved.

The Bishop and his family were fortunately.

these charming grounds, are ranges and the troved.

The Bishop and his family were fortunately absent attending the Convention of the Diocese in St. Andrew's Church, a few squares off. A female servant was in the heuse with a child.—The latter was slightly hur; the servant was badly cut, but is not dead, as was erroneously

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case...His
Rendition to his Master...Great Excitement...Large body of Military on duty
to Preserve Order.

The entire brigade of State militia, waiting at the Commons, marched down State street, to assist in preserving the peace. As they passed along they were saluted with hisses, and cries of "shame!" by the excited portion of the

rerowd.

The Light Dragoons, Col. Wright, cleared a passage through State street, which was blocked up by a dense mass of whites and colored persons. When the military had all taken their position, the line extended from Court Square to Central wharf, through a crowd of not less than 20,000 passages.

position, the line extended from Court Square to Central wharf, through a crowd of not less than 20,000 persons.

At 3 o'clock Burns was escorted to the wharf, where he was put on board the steamer John Taylor, and conveyed to the Revenue Cutter Morris, lying in the stream, which was immediately towed to sea. She goes direct to Norfolk, Va. Not less than 1200 troops formed the escort to the wharf, together with 150 citizens, each armed with a cutlass and revolvers. No serious outbreak occurred.

It is impossible to estimate the number of persons present. The streets were literally packed—thousands were present from the country. At the corner of State and Washington streets a quantity of sanff, cowitch, and a bottle of vitriol was thrown among the escort. In the vicinity of the Custom House a truckman attempted to drive his team through the lines of the military. One of his horses, a valuable animal, was killed by a bayonet stab. The crowd cried "shame," "shame," and made a rush, when the commander of the company, greatly excited, ordered his troops to fire. Col. Boyd of the staff, hearing the order, spurred his horse in front of the company and prevented the execution of the order. Several arrests were made, and three or four individuals were badly hurt. A well-dressed elderly man was conveyed to the hospital with his head cut open with a sabre. John K. Hayes, Captain of the Police, resigned at noon, refusing to do duty.

Another Kentucky Butchery.

Another Kentucky Butchery.

The Frankford, (Ky.,) Teoman, gives the particulars of the horrible murder perpetrated near Lawrenceburg, in Anderson county, of Mrs. McBrayer, wife of James McBrayer, Esq., and a daughter of Thomas Bond, of Frankford, the seems, from a summary of the reports, that some time between nine and eleven o'clock, after Mr. and Mrs. McBrayer had retired to rest, a man entered their room with an axe, and, approaching the bed, passed his hand over her face in order to be sure of the right one, which awoke her. Being satisfied that it was her, he commenced cutting with his axe, first striking her breast and arms in many places; he then with several strokes severed one of he legs entirely off. Mr. McBrayer, being awakened by the noise, reached out his hand to protect his wife, and received a blow cutting his hand in two. The incarnate fined thinking, he had killed her, commenced striking about at random over the bed with the hellish intention to kill their youngest child, who was in bed with them, but not finding it, he went to the lounge in the room where slept their other child, and aimed a blow at its head, but only cut the back of its neck. He then went on leaving the bed with the hellish intention to kill their youngest child, who was in bed with them, but not finding it, he went to the lounge in the room where slept their other child, and aimed a blow at its head, but only cut the back of its neck. He then went on the contract of the company of the panishment, which in other States might be inflicted.—Frinta. Stat.

A Mystery Solved.

Quite an excitement occurred during the part statement, which are an incarnate fiend, as he must have acted in "self defence." At all avents, a Kentucky jury will be sure to sear off the panishment, which in other States might be inflicted.—Frinta. Stat.

A Mystery Solved.

Quite an excitement occurred during the part statement, which were an incarnate fiend, as he must have acted in "self defence." At all avents, a Kentucky jury will be sure to sear off the

A Mystery Solved.

Quite an excitement occurred during the past week at Altoona, Pa., from strange noises having been heard in a graveyard, leading to the supposition that a lady who had been recently interred had come to life after burial.—Several persons heard noises from the grave, and a crowd assembling, it was deemed proport to disinter the coffin. On reaching the rough wooden case enveloping the coffin, it was found to contain water, which had filtered into it from the surrounding earth, and it became apparent that the noise heard had proceeded from the first that the noise heard had proceeded from the action of the water causing the coffin in the water causing the coffin to rub against the case. An effort had been made to exclude the crowd from the burial ground, but the excitement becoming intense at the moment when the coffin was reached, they broke down the fence and rushed in. The evidences of decomposition that reached their diffactories on opening the coffin, it is infected the crowd from the burial ground, but the excitement becoming intense at the moment when the coffin was reached, they broke down the fence and rushed in. The evidences of decomposition that reached their diffactories on opening the coffin, it is made to evidence the composition that reached their diffactories on opening the coffin, it is made to evidence the composition that reached their diffactories on opening the coffin, it is made to evidence the composition of the composition of the contain water, which we hope, will be second the evidence of the contain water, which we hope, will be a second the contain the further pursuit of the expedition of Col. Cookes, thus far, makes it a fixed fact, that Indians in Rew Moxico can be examiled by the troops, which is the proper of the expedition of Col. Cookes, thus far, makes it a fixed fact, that Indians in Rew Moxico can be expedited to expedit the expedition of Col. Cookes, thus far, makes it a fixed fact, that Indians in Rew Moxico can be expedited to a close.

From the Santa Fe Gazette, of the 18th of April, we make these extracts:

The Fight at Cieneguilla.

ment—Large body of Military on duty to Preserve Order.

Boston, June 2.

The United States Commissioner gave his decision this morning in the case of Burns, the fugitive slave, surrendering him to his master, Col. Suttle, of Virginia.

At an early hour this morning, a company of U. S. Infantry and a detachment of Artillery with a six-pounder, from the Navy Yard, were stationed to guard the main entrance to the Court House.

The Fight at Cieneguilla.

Between the Jicarilla Apaches and the U. S. Dragoons.

Through the kindness of General Garland and Ast. Adjt. Gen. Nichols, we have been permitted to read the official report of the fight at Cieneguilla.

Between the Jicarilla Apaches and the U. S. dayoons; and we now have the pleasure to S. dayoons; and we now have the pleasure to S. After the fight between Lieut. Bell and Lobo's party, the Indians crossed the mountains.

of U. S. Infantry and a detachment of Artillery with a six-pounder, from the Navy Yard, were stationed to goard the main entrance to the Court House.

A crowd assembled rapidly, thousands having gathered by 9 o'clock. After the Commissioner's decision was amonanced, Court St, and every avenue leading to the Square, being througed. Numerous stores were closed, and many buildings festooned with black.

The Mayor soon issued a proclamation, urging the people to disperse, and warning them that he had given to Major General Edmunds and the Chief of Police full discretionary powers to sussain the laws with all the military and civil forces under their command.

The American Flag was draped in mourning and hung across Court street. Cannon were placed so as to sweep Court Square.

A coffin has just been suspended from a building at the corner of Washington and State sts.

The colored pastor of the Baptist church and Burns' counsel took leave of him at 12 o'clock. He appeared in good spirits. There are now fully 20,000 persons in State and Court streets. Applications were made to the Mayor to have the town bell tolled, but consent was refused.

The Court met at nine o'clock, when the figitive was brought in, guarded by half a dozen men. The court room was nearly filled by the Marshal's guards, each man being provided with a pistol concealed about his person. The odore Parker and Wendell Philips came in with the fugitive's counsel.

The Court met at nine o'clock, when the figitive was brought in, guarded by half a dozen men. The court room was nearly filled by the Marshal's guards, each man being provided with a pistol concealed about his person. The odore Parker and Wendell Philips came in with the fugitive's counsel.

The Court met at nine o'clock, when the figitive was brought in, guarded by half a dozen men. The court room was nearly filled by the Marshal's guards, each man being provided with a pistol concealed about his person. The odore Parker and Wendell Philips came in with the fugitive's counsel.

The Court met

Marshal's guards, each man being provided with a pistol concealed about his person. The odor Parker and Wendell Phillips came in with the fugitive's counsel.

The Commissioner then gave his decision—After analysing the evidence, he discussed the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, concluding as follows:—If think the statute Constitutional, and it remains for me to apply it. The facts concerning the escape and identity were all the Court had to consider, and he was satisfied the claimant hed fully established these. He was therefore entitled to a certificate of his rights to the fugitive.

At one clock, Court street wis cleared of the mob after much trouble. All the streets leading into the argument of the was the street with grown and hisses.

At half-past two o'clock, Burns was taken from the Court House, under a guard of one hundred men, armed with swords and pistols, being the Marshal's special deputies, together with three companies of United States troops, including an artillery detachment with their prompanies of the First Brigade and State Milltia. Groans, hisses and yells were poured upon the line as it passed.

The preparations made for the conveyance of the prisoner to the wharf were most complete. A large body of police were stationed at Cantum Hunter of the prisoner to the wharf were most complete. A large body of police were stationed at Cantum Hunter of the prisoner to the wharf were most complete. A large body of police were stationed at Cantum Hunter of the prisoner to the wharf were most complete. A large body of police were stationed at Cantum Hunter of the prisoner to the wharf were most complete. A large body of police were stationed at Cantum Hunter of the prisoner to the wharf were most complete. A large body of police were stationed at Cantum Hunter of the prisoner to the wharf were most complete. A large body of police were stationed at Cantum Hunter of the prisoner than the full of the pri the troops were at the time they commerced the attack, is so filled with large boulders as to render the movement of horses almost impos-sible. We are sorry to learn that Lieut, Da-vidson and Dr. Magruder were both slightly

vidson and Dr. Magrauer were both any wounded. Since the fight at Cieneguilla, the Indians have retreated to the west side of Rio del Norte, and are now hotly pursued by Col. Cooke with nearly two hundred dragoons and riflemen, and a spy company of citizens and Pueblo Indians, under the command of Mr. Jas. H. Quinn, of Taos. The troops are on their trail, which

rits, we think there is some chance of their being overtaken. "Gen. Gariand has taken the most prompt and vigorous means to bring the war to a speady and successful termination. A lagra number of troops, under the command of gallant and experienced officers, have been ordered to the north, and are now in rapid pusuit of the enemy. We cannot conclude this article without signifying our approbation of the gallant conduct of Lieut. Davidson and Dr. Magruder, and to whose bravery and good conduct is justly attributed the safe retreat of the survivors of the command. If brevets were ever earned, they were upon this occasion.

THE AMOUNT ELLED AND WOUNDED.

THE AMOUNT KILLED AND WOUNDED. THE AMOUNT RILLED AND WOUNDED.

F TROOP.—Privates killed—8. I TROOP.—Wounded—1. Privates—6. I TROOP.—Wounded—1. Privates—6. I TROOP.—Wounded

-15.
Assistant Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S.
Army, slightly.
RECAPITULATION.—Total killed in action 221
total wounded 23: total killed and wounded 45. ANOTHER FIGHT WITH THE APACHES—BATTLE OF AGUA CALIENTE CREEK.