To the People of the 8th Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS: For Mr. Hubard's convenience as well as my own, I prepare this article for next week's *Gazette*, in advance of the publication of the paper for the present week, which will contain Mr. Hubbard's reply to my last address. This will explain the reason why no reference is made to that reply in this article.

One of the main points relied upon by Northern doughfaces, in justification of their subserviency to Southern dictation, is that there is no danger of any aggressions upon the rights of the free States, because the free States are largely in the ascendency in the National Counsels. This will be fully met by that "history" which was promised, and which I now propose to give.

It is undoubtedly true that if there were no traitors or doughfaces in the North, and the free States were united as the slave States are, the free States could control the National Government and protect themselves against the aggressions of the slave power. But the difficulty is, that a divided North cannot resist a united South. The South has obtained the unlimited control of one of the political parties of the country, and through that organization it has been able by uniting the whole South, and detaching a small portion of the North from the Republican party, to control the Federal Government. This practically puts the purse and the sword of the Nation in the hands of that party. How they have been used it is my purpose to show, so far as the limits of this discussion will allow.

When I speak of the "power of the sword," I don't mean merely the control of the army and navy, but the power of executing the laws, whether by civil or criminal process in the hands of the civil officer or by the military force of the country.—The present sectional aspect of party politics, is clearly traceable to the Presidential canvass of 1844, and the annexation of Texas which followed it.

At the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, no party or section of the confederacy seemed to have regarded the extension and preservation of slavery as either practicable or desirable. In the discussions of that day it was universally spoken of by Southern statesmen, as an acknowledged evil which belonged to the States themselves to remedy, and in the management of which they would not permit any interference by Congress, or the General Government. Hence in the partition of the Territory which was made by that Compromise, the free States had the Territories of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington and a part of Utah, while the slave States had only Florida, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory west of Arkansas.

In 1824, the Republic of Mexico, (of which Texas was then a part,) abolished slavery throughout her entire limits. Hence every slave that set his foot upon the west bank of the Sabine was free. It was obvious that if this state of things continued, slavery could not be maintained in any of the States upon the borders of Mexico.—Hence filibustering expeditions were got up in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Alabama, and a large proslavery population thrown into Texas with the view of nullifying the Mexican emancipation law.

The authority of the Mexican government in Texas was merely nominal, and its decree was, in reality, never enforced. In 1836, Texas, under the lead of General Houston and his associates who had emigrated from the United States, declared Texas independent, and adopted a proslavery Constitution. In 1837 propositions were made by the authorities of Texas to the United States, to open negotiations with the U. States for the annexation of Texas. This was promptly declined by Mr. Van Buren who was then President, on the ground that Mexico had not recognized the independence of Texas, and that it would be a violation of our treaty stipulation with that country, to entertain propositions for the annexation of Territory over which she claimed jurisdiction, to this country. Population continued to flow into Texas from the United States, and she maintained her independence until the Presidential canvass of 1844.

Prior to the Conventions of the Whig and Democratic parties, Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren were regarded almost by common consent, as the candidates of their respective parties. But, as a renewal of the application for the annexation of Texas [illegible] the subject. Letters were addressed to them asking their views upon the subject. Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren both [illegible] same ground, that they were opposed to the annexation of Texas without [illegible] of Mexico [illegible]. This declaration of Mr. Van Buren's united the Southern Democracy against him. When their Convention [illegible] a rule requiring two-thirds [illegible] to make a nomination. This rule, the friends of Mr. Van Buren [illegible]. Although Mr. Van Buren had a majority in the Convention, [illegible] Mr. Polk, who was pledged in favor of the immediate and unconditional annexation of Texas, was [illegible] by frauds upon the ballot box, [illegible] Louisiana.

The Mexican War followed as a legitimate and necessary consequence of the annexation of Texas. During the war, a bill was introduced [illegible] $3,000,000 to enable the President [illegible] Mr. Wilmot of Pennsylvania, moved his celebrated Proviso, [illegible] slavery or involuntary servitude [illegible]. On the 10th of August, [illegible] 73 Whigs, 9 Native Americans, and 10 [illegible]. The Proviso was defeated in the Senate by John D[illegible] of Massachusetts, who spoke [illegible] time. [illegible] Gen. Cass complained bitterly that [illegible] the Wilmot Proviso [illegible] Congress [illegible].

Soon after the adjournment of this session of Congress, Gen. Cass wrote his celebrated Nicholson letter. [illegible] squatter sovereignty [illegible] by Gen. Cass' speeches [illegible] the people of the Territory had power [illegible] their Territorial Legislature, to establish or prohibit slavery in a Territory [illegible] this doctrine as absurd and inadmissible, [illegible] and extravagant [illegible].

But Gen. Cass' specious humbug of squatter sovereignty [illegible] the Wilmot Proviso by a majority of six, it was rejected upon a direct vote by a majority of five to wit: Ayes 97; Nays 102.

The treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo soon followed, and brought with it peace with Mexico, and the Territories New Mexico, part of Utah and California. At the session of Congress which commenced December, 1848, the exclusion of slavery from these Territories was renewed, and sought to be incorporated into the bills that must of necessity be passed for their government. The people of California settled the question for themselves, by organizing a State government and adopting a Constitution which prohibited slavery. But the South united as one man in refusing admission to California *because she was a free State*, unless the free States would consent to the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, pay Texas ten millions of dollars for territory to which she had no more title than she had to so much moonshine, and organize Territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah without any prohibition of slavery.

Here was a practical application of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty to a free State. There could be no doubt that the people of California had framed their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and yet they were refused admission except upon such terms as the South saw fit to impose. Again, the case being altered, alters the case. The South have no hesitation in presenting an undivided front against the admission of a free State, but if the North vote against the admission of a slave State, it is denounced as treason, burglary and trespass on the case.

The admission of California with the measures which accompanied it, is known as the Compromise Measures of 1850. The concessions made to the South in this Compromise was, for the time being, a death blow to the Whig party in the free States. Gen. Pierce and Gen. Scott were both nominated upon platforms declaring those measures a 'finality' upon the subject of slavery. The consequence was that Gen. Scott, who was nominated as the candidate of the anti-slavery wing of the party, received the votes of but four free States, Massachusetts and Vermont. But for this platform I know that there would have been a free soil candidate, and Gen. Scott would have received the vote given to Mr. Hale, and would beyond all doubt have had a large majority of the electoral votes of the free States.—Still, after Gen. Pierce's election the anti-slavery portion of the Whig party manifested no disposition to interfere with the Compromise of 1850. They acquiesced in them from necessity. They saw that with a united South and divided North, there was nothing to be hoped for, from any attempt to interfere with them.

Democratic politicians seem to have come to the conclusion that the Federal Government, and especially the Democratic party was under the absolute dominion and control of the South. That the royal road to honor and preferment was through the favor and support of the South; that he who would go farthest in yielding to, or anticipating the demands of the slave power, was certain to receive the support of that power which had shown itself omnipotent in the past, for the first office in the gift of the American people. Acting upon this idea Douglas voluntarily tendered to the South the repeal of the Missouri restriction against the establishment of slavery North of 36 deg. 30 min., and open Kansas to the admission of slavery. The South had no doubt, from the proximity of Kansas to the strongest slaveholding portion of Missouri, and the difficulty of access from the free States, that they would be able to make a slave State of that Territory. There is no doubt from the movements of Douglas Atchison & Co., that the expectation was, that Kansas should be a slave State, and Nebraska a free State, and they should come into the Union together, thus keeping up the equality of the free and slave States, and giving the Senate the control of the other Departments of the Government. In other words, the line between the free States and slave States was to be removed from 36 deg. 30 min. to 40 deg. North latitude.

Pierce could not afford to let Douglas outdo him in subserviency to the South, or bid higher than he for Southern support for the Presidency. Hence he at once threw the full weight of the patronage and power of the Executive in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In an evil hour the Whigs of the South suffered themselves to be coaxed [illegible] of this infamous measure. [illegible] put an end [illegible] political organization. [illegible] the Democrats was terrible. At the next Congressional elections, they carried every free State, except California, one [illegible]. But the opposition could not unite upon anything except opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

In the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1856, the party did not dare to present their Kansas-Nebraska champion. The fact that Mr. Buchanan was absent from the country during the whole of the Kansas-Nebraska controversy, had been wholly free from any connection with it, and had not even expressed an opinion in its favor, was [illegible] that gave him the nomination. He was a man of mature age, of much experience in public affairs, and hence the [illegible] the country [illegible] would be eminently conservative. His nomination was [illegible] moderation and [illegible] against the rash [illegible] policy of Pierce and Douglas. His [illegible] of Walker [illegible] instructions, was [illegible] sentiment of [illegible] and election [illegible] prevailed. [illegible] Forney and their [illegible] denounced as [illegible] Republicans—[illegible] and Keitt, and [illegible] now control [illegible] attempt to force [illegible] which declared [illegible] and above all [illegible] the expressed [illegible] of the people, [illegible] the counsels [illegible] principles and [illegible].

The progress of the Democratic party in [illegible] of slavery extension [illegible]: In 1848, the Ohio Democratic Convention Resolved, [illegible] was unfa[illegible] institutions [illegible] should be [illegible] to mitigate [illegible] endorse [illegible] Convention [illegible] down to the [illegible] as promul[illegible] it is, that the [illegible] power, as a Territory [illegible].

In 1856 they endorsed the Cincinnati platform, but with the construction that the Territorial Legislature [illegible] power to prohibit [illegible].

In 1857 they endorsed the Dred Scott decision, which holds that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature have any power to prohibit slavery in a Territory.

In 1858 they endorsed the Administration of James Buchanan, the leading feature of which is the Lecompton policy.

In a future article I shall endeavor to show what influences have been brought to bear upon the Democracy of the free States to produce these changes.

B. STANTON.

[illegible] recently made [illegible] in Cincinnati. [illegible] in trade.

A Look at the House of Commons.

Hon. John McVea, of Louisiana, writes to the New Orleans Christian Advocate an interesting account of the English law-makers. Mr. McVea, being a State Senator at home, was the better qualified to appreciate the scene.

"After winding through by many passages, and up a number of crooked stairways, I found myself in the gallery of the House. The subject of discussion was the 'India Bill,' which was being bitterly opposed by the opposition, headed by Lord Palmerston. The appearance of the House, as a body, is by no means impressive. As you are aware, the members sit with their hats on, seldom taking them off except when rising to address the speaker, who is, at present, a large man, with a monstrous wig, well calculated to frighten the unruly into something like propriety. There is no eloquence in the House of Commons. The speaking is very plain but practical and pointed, the speaker addressing himself at once to the subject, and without any flourish of trumpets. Whenever a speaker begins to wander or to speak to an irrelevant question, he is immediately cried down. An amusing illustration of this occurred at the moment of my entrance. A member was addressing the House in a very earnest manner, as he thought, upon the 'India Bill,' but as others thought, upon some other subject. Both his own party and the opposition began to cry out, "Question! question!" at the top of their voices. But the speaker seemed to think he was sent there to make that speech and make it he would. On he went, amid cries and shouts and yells, with hands uplifted and cheeks distended, for the space of a quarter of an hour, when he suddenly paused. "Mr. Speaker," said he, "I would like to detain the House a little longer." "No, no; question, question; sit down, sit down," was heard from every part of the House, until the unfortunate member fell back in his seat perfectly routed. He said no more during that night! Lord Stanley followed in order, a young man of good appearance, but without any of the qualities of a speaker. He stammered and halted, and finally sat down, to the satisfaction of at least one looker-on in the gallery. He was followed by Lord Palmerston, who for about ten minutes poured hot shot into the ranks of the Ministry. He was the best speaker of the evening, very direct, and, at times, very bitter, exposing in a forcible manner the defects of the bill before the House. As the final vote was not to be taken that evening, D'Israeli was not present. There is very poor accommodations for strangers in the House, there being but one gallery, which holds about seventy-five persons. The Speaker's gallery will not hold more than one half that number. When all the members are in attendance, about one-third of them have to sit up stairs, which gives rise to much inconvenience in case of a division. They have neither desk nor table before them, and those who wish to take notes during a debate must use their hats for that purpose. Each seat is constructed so as to hold sixteen members; there are five tiers of seats and four rows of tiers on the floor of the House, seating only three hundred and twenty members, out of more than six hundred. There are few young men in the Commons, and yet business is dispatched more rapidly than with us; one reason for this being, as we have already intimated, that no member is allowed to speak unless he has something to say."

From the Atchison Champion

Horrible Accident!—Over 2,400 People Smothered!! Sad News from Southern Kansas!

It is our painful duty as a public journalist, to record the most heart rending and terrible occurrence that has ever come under our notice. That the readers may understand the nature of this terrible catastrophe, we give the details:

Last winter there existed in the county of Johnson, Southern Kansas, two populous cities Oxford and Shawnee. At the December election, these places polled a vote 2400, or about 1300 each; Oxford the greatest number. On the 2d instant an election was held in Kansas, the result of which has already been forwarded to *James Buchanan*, an anti-credit and anti-paper money advocate, who lives at Washinton. At that election these formerly populous cities cast an aggregate vote of 150; Oxford polling 29, and Shawnee 121. Of these votes, 60 were propositions rejected.

We were at first at a loss to know what caused this great falling off, but a strange foreboding of something dreadful, together with the anxiety to lay before our readers the earliest intelligence, compelled us to dispatch special messengers to Oxford and Shawnee, to ascertain if our presentment was true. The couriers returned late last night and our worst fears are confirmed.

It is well known that Oxford and Shawnee contain but seven houses each. The inhabitants are advocates of the doctrine of Phalanstery! In order to accommodate the large population within their limits, which as their vote shows, amounted to near 7,000, each, they were compelled to sleep 1,000 in each bed. Although the custom answered very well in the winter, it was attended with dreadful results in the summer, as the sequel shows. Only 150 inhabitants of these devoted places remain! The rest have every one been *smothered to death*, and thus paid the penalty of their folly in sleeping 1,000 in a bed!

We trust this lesson will prove a warning to others not to follow the custom the unfortunate Oxfordials and Shawnees adopted. Their melancholy fate is horrible to contemplate.

From the Philadelphia Press.

FORNEY ON THE WASHINGTON UNION.—When I spoke to the electors at Tarrytown New York, I did so upon the deliberate expectation, that from the impertinent calumniator and convict of the New York Herald, down to the pensioners of the pensioners of the Washington Union, I would be abundantly traduced and misrepresented. An Administration which I assisted not inconsiderably, to elevate to the power which it has basely abused, has not hesitated to make an honest difference of opinion the pretext for a proscription extending to my business, and to my most intimate relations; and I am not surprised at the spirit which my remarks at Tarrytown have created in that quarter. This is to state that I shall calmly await the accumulation of all the accusations of the Administration and its agents when, in my own way, and in my own good time, I will prove all I have written and spoken as to the betrayal of a great principle and a solemn pledge, and still further establish the justice and strength of the position of the Press, and of myself.

J. W. FORNEY.

COMET OF 1858.—This remarkable comet (says the Albany Argus) now visible to the naked eye, as predicted by Dr. Gould some weeks ago. It is now only one hundred and forty millions of miles distant and is very rapidly approaching the earth, and already shows through a common opera glass a well defined tail. We are told that during the first week in October the comet will be of most striking brightness, possibly the largest of the century, and at that time will be seen near *Arcturus*, perhaps even surpassing that brilliant star in splendor.—It is now visible an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise in a line with the two stars called the Pointers, and forming nearly a right angle between these and Arcturus. It is now best seen at four o'clock in the morning. Dr. Gould also suggested in the last number of his Journal from the similarity of the elements it was possible that this comet was identical with the first comet of 1827, and also that of 1764. This last seems now from recent observations, almost certain, affording a reasonable presumption that it is a periodic comet, whose period is about thirty-one years.

The Gazette.

A. THOMSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Delaware, September 24, 1858.

Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE.
WILLIAM V. PECK.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
CHRISTOPHER P. WOLCOTT.

COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY.
WILLIAM B. THRALL.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
JOHN L. MARTIN.

FOR CONGRESS.
BENJAMIN STANTON.

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
THOMAS W. POWELL.

COUNTY TICKET.

Auditor.
DUDLEY W. RHODES.

Sheriff.
CHARLES SHERMAN.

Prosecuting Attorney.
JOHN D. VAN DEMAN.

Commissioner.
CAREY B. PAUL.

Infirmary Director.
EZRA RILEY.

Coroner.
BENJ. F. WILLEY.

A convention composed principally of strong minded women and weak minded men which convened at Rutland, Vt., a few months since, attracted no little attention from the extraordinary ultraism of the doctrines promulgated by some of the prominent speakers, most of whom were females. The call, however, had been of such a nature as to bring to the convention a large number of persons who did not fully sympathize with the ultraists, and some who totally dissented from their wild vagaries—consequently they had not full swing there, and felt themselves circumscribed in their efforts to disseminate light to a benighted world.—To remedy the matter, a call was issued for a convention to be composed exclusively of the simon-pures, and this assemblage of "reformed reformers" came off last week at Utica, N. Y.—bringing together an extraordinary compound of mortality. The larger portion of the native participants were, as usual, women, and some of the sentiments avowed from the rostrum by some of them were blasphemous and indelicate in the extreme, if not positively obscene. Free-love was the predominant element in the assemblage, and it can readily be imagined, what kind of discourses that subject would elicit from such orators as Mrs. Julia Branch and Mr. Henry C. Wright. The people of Utica feel scandalized by the meeting of such a crowd in their city, and none other than the most unscrupulous of the city papers have polluted their columns by reporting their speeches in full.

The Atlantic Telegraph seems to have entirely exhausted its vitality in the transmission of the two or three brief messages which followed its first opening. For more than three weeks not a lisp has been heard from it in the way of dispatches—and this ominous and protracted silence, in the face even of a positive assurance from the managers that the difficulties in the way of operating are merely temporary and of a trival nature, has led to a pretty general conviction that the cable has parted or some other serious mishap befallen it. Whether or not these fears are well founded, a few days will probably determine—for if the cable has positively parted, it cannot much longer be kept from the public; and if it has not, the promised opening of the line to the public will dispel all doubt that the delay has engendered.

A telegraphic dispatch announcing an accident on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, near the city of Steubenville, on Friday last, was of such a character as to leave the impression that it was one of those wholesale slaughters by a trian going thro' a bridge such as occurred at Norwalk, Conn., a few years ago and in Canada more recently. It is gratifying to be able to state that the account of the accident was greatly exagerated—that instead of several car-loads of passengers being killed but one was fatally injured—and though a large number were injured more or less, a few only were hurt to an extent that prevented their proceeding on their way by the next train.

The Republicans and Americans of New York met in separate Convention at Syracuse on Thursday of last week, and each nominated a full State ticket. It was hoped a union would be formed between them as the common opponents of the present corrupt Administration, and but a single ticket upon which all could unite be brought forth—but notwithstanding an effort was made to bring about so desirable a result, apparently with an honest desire on both sides for success, the hope was not realized. This failure has animated the Democracy of the Empire State with confidence of an easy triumph in November, and it must be confessed there is good reason to fear such a result. It is not inevitable, however, for at the last election Fremont received a plurality of eighty thousand votes—and though the Democracy elected their state ticket by a plurality of 18,000 last fall, it was entirely attributable to the over confidence of the Republicans and their consequent failure to poll anything like their full vote.

A law passed a few years since by the Legislature of New York makes the county in which the loss occurs responsible for the damage sustained by destruction of property by a mob. The existence of this law seems to have been forgotten by the citizens of Staten Island at the time they set fire to and burnt the extensive State buildings on the quarantine grounds, and the commencement of a suit against the county of Richmond to recver the value of the property thus destroyed, has to some degree brought them to their senses, though the spirit of rebellion still exists to a sufficient extent to render it necessary to keep a strong military force on the ground while damages are being repaired and the burnt buildings re-constructed.

In accordance with a law of Congress requiring the return to Africa of slaves captured by our national vessels, the President has determined to send those found on the Gen. Putnam to Liberia, an arrangement having been made with the American Colonization Society to take charge of them on their arrival and support them for the term of one year.

The election held in Vermont the first Tuesday of this month resulted in a complete triumph of the Republicans, who elected their State ticket—the entire Congressional delegation—and a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature,

We published a few weeks ago an account of the manner of extracting teeth without pain as practiced by Dr. Dunn, of this place. The following article describes the modus operandi more in detail:

Various methods have been resorted to for the purpose of alleviating the excruciating agony consequent upon the extraction of teeth; but as general anæsthetics are in all cases tedious and troublesome in their application, and often attended with fatal and dangerous results, sufferers, rather than experience the momentary pain of extraction, or run the risk of general or local anæthesia from the means heretofore employed, impair their health by retaining in their mouths diseased teeth and roots. To avoid the dangerous results of chloroform, and to do away with the employment of the not either harmless or efficient process of freezing mixtures to the jaw, Mr. Jerome B. Francis, of Philadelphia, has invented a method of producing local anæthesia by the application of an electric current, and through this means to effect the painless extraction of teeth.—The application is simple, and consists in attaching to the forceps the negative pole or flexible wire of the ordinary electro-magnetic machine or graduated battery, and placing the metallic handle of the other or positive pole in the hand of the patient, and by this means to cause an interrupted current to traverse the body of the patient and the extracting instrument. The intensity of the current is previously graduated while the patient grasps the forceps and handle, until it is just distinctly perceptible, and the circuit through the tooth is not completed until the moment at which extraction is to begin.—This interruption is said to be desirable until the forceps are placed upon the tooth, when the circuit is formed, and the extraction made at once. How this annuls pain we cannot determine, but that it has, in a large number of cases, we are satisfied from the representations of able dentists in this and other cities. This novel method of extracting teeth was patented the 25th of May, 1858, and the claim is to the combination of the electro-magnetic machine, with the dental forceps.—[Scientific American.

DEALWARE, O., Oct., 1858.

I wish to say to the people of Delaware County that I still continue to visit Delaware regularly. I shall be at the American House in the above place again on Wednesday, October 13th, where I can be consulted for diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Stomach, and all forms of Chronic Affections. For particulars see the *Pathogenetic Advocate*, a copy of which may be had free of charge at any post office in Delaware county. It is a neat monthly Medical Journal, and no family should be without it.

DR. TUCKER,
Pathogenetic Physician.

N. B.—See Certificate below.

URBANA, O., May, 17, 1858.

For the benefit of the afflicted, who are anxious to know where they can be cured, I will briefly state my case.

Mine was an extreme case of *Jaundice*—my skin and eyes were a dark yellow—my stomach was very bad—every kind of food produced pain—my stomach was bloated and tender externally. My liver was said to be very much diseased. I had been confined to my bed nearly three months.

I began Pathogenetic treatment under Dr. Tucker on the 3d of February last, and in four weeks was able to ride out, and at the present time I am happy to say that I am able to attend to my domestic affairs, and am in my usual good health. I ought to say that my health had been failing for more than *two years* previous.

Dr. Tucker's treatment, in my case, has been decidedly successful.

JULIA A. RUSSELL.

N. B. I prescribed for the above case from a description of the symptoms by her husband. and did not see the patient until I made my second prescription.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Here is the last heard of this personage:

Prince Napoleon has already contrived to disgust all the principal officers brought in contact with him in connection with the Ministry of Algeira. His desires that the Ministry of the Marine shall be attached to his present functions, excites such a feeling in the Imperial Navy that it will be impossible to comply with it. His absence from the *fetes* of Cherbourg was entirely owing to this hitch. He took this opportunity of making an excursion into Switzerland, in company with two or three of the most notorious courtezans of Paris. Our correspondent in stating these facts, adds, "the tastes of the Prince are as scandalous as his temper is fitful, and the more eminent positions to which he may be elevated, the more will they be known, and the more will they entail upon him merited contempt."

THE LATEST VIRGINIA DUEL.—The recent controversy between the Richmond Enquirer and Hon. Sherrard Clemens, has resulted in a duel between Mr. Clemens and Mr. O. J. Wise, one of the editors of the Enquirer, Mr. C. receiving the ball of his antagonist in his thigh. Mr. Clemens had without authority, withdrawn the name of Judge Brackenbrough as a candidate for Governor, and the Enquirer gave him thereon a two column article, any paragraph of which would have called forth a challenge from any man of even half Mr. Clemens' recklessness.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Messrs. Chubb Brothers, bankers and brokers, who suspended payment yesterday, report their liabilities to Washington depositors at $15,000, and their assets ample. They continue their collection and commission business, hoping at an early day to arrange with their creditors. They make no assignment.

The joint commission for running the boundary between the United States and Mexico will not commence operations till Spring. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that tamarinds preserved in sugar are subject to a duty of 30 per cent.; cotton sacks with dyed tops at 15 per cent., and spring steel at the same rate of duty.

The Secretary of the Navy this morning received a dispatch, stating that the Niagara, with the captured Africans, left Charleston last night for Africa.

The Postmaster General, Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, have come to an agreement, as yet held private, concerning the post office, court and custom house accommodations in Philadelphia.

The steamer Water Witch left for Norfolk to-day, and the Fulton will leave to-morrow morning. They will take on board the remainder of their crew, and then proceed without delay to Buenos Ayres. to await the arrival of the other vessels of the Paraguay expedition.

The President's anticipated return this evening, has brought to Washington a number of prominent politicians.

Several vessels for our Navy have been in process of building from 20 to over 30 yers. How is this? It must cost double the amount to build vessels at this rate of building and then be less efficient or useful.

Mazzini has issued another circular, saying that to Italy belongs the initiative of national insurrection, and calling upon the patriots of all other countries to contribute funds for the enterprise.

Barbarism of Slave

The arrest of ninety odd negroes, in the Leigh street Baptist African Church, last Sunday morning, where they had assembled to receive instruction as Sabbath school scholars, has created no little talk in our community, many justifying the course pursued by the Mayor, while others incline to the opinion that he has transcended his authority. That the facts may be understood, we lay them before our readers as given to us by his Honor. On Sunday, the 15th inst. Lieut. Trueheart and watchman Gilman reported to the Mayor that negroes were seen every Sunday morning, from daylight until 10 o'clock, entering the basement of the church, with books in their hands, the officers believing that they were there the greater portion of their time, without being under the supervision of a white person.—With the information before him, the Mayor directed the two officers to go to that church last Sunday morning and if they found that the negroes assembled there were being taught from books, or if they found them assembled together and not under the immediate supervision of a white person, to arrest the whole party and bring them before him. The officers entering the basement, found the negroes alone, some with and some without books—the pastor, Rev. T. Lindsay, and perhaps other white persons being in the room above—took them into custody, and carried them before the Mayor, by whom they were reprimanded and discharged.

The Mayor is not at all satisfied that Sabbath Schools, even whre negroes are taught orally come under the head of religious worship; and he believes that such assemblages lead to others of a worse character, will not be apt to yield his opinions unless overruled by the Court of Appeals. If oral instruction only is given in negro Sunday Schools, why are the pupils supplied with books, or allowed to take them to the schols? Do not the laws of the State impose heavy penalties on any persons convicted of teaching negroes to read and write! And were not these laws passed to prevent negroes from obtaining an education, and from doing mischief with their learning! Scarcely a week passes that instruments of writing prepared by negroes, are not taken from servants in the streets by the police.—*Richmond Dispatch Aug. 24.*

[From the C mmercial.]

Fearful Railroad Accident

THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 17, 1857.

EDS. COM.—Here we are forty-five miles east of Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, amidst a perfect wreck.—The eastward bound express, this morning, at a few minutes before five o'clock, was thrown off the track, and the engine, tender baggage and one passenger car, were thrown down an embankment some thirty-five or forty feet. The locomotive turned over three times in going down. The tender rolled down end over end. The baggage car turned over two or three times, and was smashed to pieces. The first passenger car fell over a perpendicular wall of about thirty feet, and of course was somewhat broken. The second passenger car was off of the track, and was tipped over to an angle of forty five degrees, suspended thus by its coupling to the rear car, upon the edge of the wall, over the first passenger car, which was laying on its side below. Had it gone over, the persons in the first car must nearly all have been killed. The rear car was thrown off the track, but not in so dangerous position as the second. There was but one person, the fireman, killed. All who went over with the wreck, were more or less cut and bruised—none fatally, as we think.—The fireman was killed by the engine rolling over him.

The accident was caused by some fiend in human shape changing the switch. He would meet with warm reception if he could now be found.

There is one feature that I have not observed elsewhere. That is, the couplings of the passenger cars are all of wood. Had it not been for this, the whole train must inevitably have gone over the wall, one car on top of another. But the couplings readily broke, or twisted off, and thus freed the rear cars. Had the couplings been iron, there would, in all probability, have been from ten to twenty persons killed.

Four Days Later from Europe.

QUEBEC, Sept 21.—The steamship North Britain, with dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst., four days later than previous advices, arrived here last night.

There had been a cessation of cable signals, but no particulars are given. It was believed that the difficulty was near the shore, and was remediable. Shares declined greatly.

A great cable banquet had been given at Killarney. Mr. Bright, the engineer, has been Knighted by the Lord Lieutenant.

Political news is unimportant. It was reported that the Chinese indemnity to England and France is larger than was first stated.

Second Dispatch.—The Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company says, in a letter to the press, that intelligible signals ceased on the morning of the third inst., the cause was unknown. A corps of practical electricians were at Valentia, investigating the matter. The quotation of Atlantic Telegraph shares were quite nominal at £400@£500 and no sales. The London Times thinks that this is only one of these casualties to which the cable must be liable until measures are completed for the protection of the portion near the shore. Dr. Whitehouse, the principal electrician, thinks the trouble is near Valentia, in a spot which he had previously repaired. He has no doubt of the ultimate and complete success. Dr. Whitehouse has been dismissed from the service of the Company.

A REWARD IS OFFERED! for the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vender of any such counterfeit or imitation of BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine, highly concentrated *Holland Bitters* is put up in half pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. PAGE, Jr, blown in them, and his signature around the neck of every bottle.

This delightful *Aroma* has been received by Americans, with that favor which is only extended to really scientific preparations.—When we consider the marked success attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles together with the complete control it exercises over all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, we cannot wonder at its popularity. Well may the invalid value it.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14.

THE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW.—The National Horse show, according to previous announcement, opened to-day. Over four hundred animals, comprising some of the best in the country, were present. On the grounds there are twenty-nine stallions in general use,

Gen. Wool and staff are expected to arrive this evening.

The Governors of Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine and Indiana have also accepted invitations to be present.

The Judges and Board of Managers have decided that no racing purse will be allowed during the progress of the exhibition.

The Post Master at Topeka Kansas, had the presumption to vote against Lecompton on the 2d ult, and as a consequence, he has been promptly removed. Great is "popular sovereignty."

NEWS ITEMS

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The deaths from fever Saturday were 74, and for the week 460.

BANGOR, Sept. 20.—The official count only will determine the result of the election in this Congressional District, so close is the vote.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Dred Scott died in this city on Friday night last.

There is a young lady in Harrisburgh, Pa. called good looking who has four rows of teeth, two projecting from the upper jaw, and two from the lower.

At Chatuque, N. Y. Sept. 6, in raising the frame of a Baptist Church, the timbers fell, killed one man and seriously injured 9 others.

On the 5th inst. 29 prisoners in the Cuyahogo co. jail made a desperate attempt to escape, but fortunately failed.

The amount of land now embraced within the corporate limits of Leavenworth City is 2,928 acres.

A knitting machine has just been invented by a genius in Seneca county, and it is claimed that it will knit a perfect stocking in less than five minutes.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The second examination of the slaver Echo will take place tomorrow. It is rumored that the defence of Townsend will be, that he was not Captain; that the latter was a Spaniard who is now in prison in Charleston, and that he (Townsend) was a mere passenger.

A CITY GREATLY BLESSED.—The revival in Natchez Mississippi, has resulted in the addition to the various Evangelical Churches of that city of over fix hundred persons. This is almost one tenth of the whole population, a larger proportion than in any city of its size of which we have knowlecge.—[New York Evangelist.

DETROIT, Sept. 21.—The balloon which carried off Mr. Thurston the aeronaut, on Thursday last, came down four hours afterwards near Baptist Creek, C. W. Thurston was seen upon it a short time before it was secured, and is probably now in the marshes near Lake St. Clair, Search is being made for him.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 18.—A fire occurred here last night, destroying twenty-five houses. An inmate of one of the houses was burnt to death.

A Washington correspondent of the New York courier says,, President Buchanan will take Anti Free trade ground in his forth coming message, so far at least as to increase the duties on Iron and Coal, the main interests of Pennsylvania.'

Mrs. Daniel R. Mitchell, of Rome, Ga., has discovered that peach leaves are superior to hops for making yeast. The bread made from it is quite as light and equally well flavored. We understand that the yeast is made in the same way except. that dried peach leaves are used instead of hops.

On Thursday night last a severe storm of hail & wind occured on the lower Ohio. At Rockport, Indiana the house of Henry Gardner, situated on stilts on the bank of the river was blown over, his wife killed, 2 children mortaly wounded, and all the others slightly. Much damage was done to crops fences and timber.

Ellen Carey, a neatly dressed young woman, on stepping ashore from a steam vessel in the Thames, the other day made such a enormous display of crinoline, that she was handed over to a female searcher, who dislodgdd 22½ lbs of cigars from her petticoat. The magistrate gave the fashionable lady the option of paying $500 or spending six months in jail.

Chicago Democrat says.—We have today in store in this city a million of bushels of wheat and this to right in the face of an in om-ing crop."

A Texas paper mentions that, in one of the counties of that State, "nine children have been killed by their parents within the st threemonth s."

John W. Van Cleve, an old citizen, and the first white man born in Dayton, Ohio, died in that city on the 6th inst. of Consumption.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) Ledger states that immediate application will be made to Gov. Denver to call an extra session of the Legislature, to provide for the formation of a Constitution for the Territory, but that the application will probably be unsuccessful.

On monday of last week, a footman with a sack stopped at a point in Jackson co. O. where some men were engaged in building a Bridge, to enquire the road, and passed on. Next morning his body was found in the creek, having been murdered, and his sack stolen. Two of the workman on the bridge have been arrested as the murderers.

Large bodies of ice have been observed in the Atlantic ocean recently. One was enormous in size, being two hundred feet high and four hundred feet long. At this season of the year ice is seldom seen by voyagers, and the probabily is the summer within the Arctic zone has been unusualy powerful in setting free the mountains of ice in that region.

A pattern of the new cent proposed to be issued next year has been exhibited to the American Numismatic Society of New York by an officer of the United States Mint. It is of nickel, the same size as the cent of 18-57 and '58, but differs from that coin in the substitution of an Indian head for the abortive eagle which disgraces the present currency.

THE NEXT GREAT ENTERPRISE.—The Atlantic Cable being laid, our next great enterprise, says a cotemporary, will be the construction of a railroad and the extension of the telegraph to the shores of the Pacific. Much as we rejoice at the binding of Europe and America by an electric chain greater will be our rejoicing on the day which celebrates the completion of the Pacific Railroad the bond which shall bind in close, fraternal intercourse all the parts of our mighty Union.

FRANK SPEAKING IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *South*, in a paragraph on Illinois politics remarks that Douglas is the champion of slavery, and Lincoln of freedom in Illinois; and the *South Side Democrat* asks indignantly if Bob Letches, who will probably be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, is to be repudiated because he advocated the substitution of free labor for slave labor in Western Virginia some years ago, or because, in other words, he was an emancipation so long overslaughed by the influence of the large slave owners.—[*Mo. Dem.*

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.—A dispatch from Bath, Maine, received late last night, assures us that French (Rep.) is elected to Congress from the 3d District over Johnson (Dem.) by 35 majority. Somes, in the 1st District, has 234 majority.

The Democrats have elected *one* (in Aroostook) of the thirty-one Senators. The rest are either Republicans or no choice; which assures them to the Republicans when the vacancies are filled.

To the House, the Kennebeck Journal reports 92 Republicans to 31 Democrats elected—28 to come in.

Gov. Morril is re-elected by over 9,000 majority. The vote is much heavier than last year.

This Legislature is to elect a U. S. Senator for six years ensuing. It is generally understood that the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessendon will be re-elected.—[N. Y. Tribune, 18th.

HON. T. C. DAY ON LOCOFOCOISM—*a Shot which tells.*—The Hon. Timothy C. Day will probably be the Republican candidate for Congress against Mr. Pendleton in the first District. The frequent allusion to this fact has drawn from Mr. Day a card in which he comes down on the present Administration with vigor. We clip the annexed passages from his address:

What are the issues to be fought in the coming campaign? We will take them precisely as presented by the dominant party, whose faithless and corrupt rule we seek to overthrow. Not to go into the whole of the Kansas controversy—involving as it does the Democratic party in a list of sins of omission and commission enough to crush it—wherein it could be shown that, during the administration of two Democratic (?) Presidents, her people have suffered more oppression than ever did either of the colonies of the Old Thirteen, we will take the issue just as it is presented. Party exigency demanded that a bill should be passed, by which a most flagrant attempt should be made to coerce the free people of Kansas to adopt a Constitution conceived in fraud and violence, and sought to be forced on them by a most insulting bribe. True, the freemen of Kansas have spurned the bribe, but the grave question now arrises, shall the threat contained in the English swindle go unrebuked by the Freemen of the North? Shall it be laid down as law, by a venal party that fifty thousand of population gives the right to form a slave State, and it takes twice that number to form a free one? The Democratic party pledged to its Souther allies that this punishment shall be meted out to the refractory freemen of Kansas, and it is for you, as the electors of one of the Congressional Districts of the Union, to say if such a disgraceful distinction shall be made. * * * Another issue intimately connected with the one presented, is, shall we have a hereditary government or an irresponsible and unscrupulous party? We are gravely informed that only party formed to govern our Republic is the one now in power; and by its usurpations, its frauds of the ballot-box, its prodigal use of the public coffers, its bribery and its corruptions, we are given to understand that it does not intend to lose its hold of power without a desperate struggle. Frauds in Kansas, frauds in Minnesota, two *bogus* Senators from Indiana, and an evinced desire to thwart the will of the people of Ohio in the choice of a successor to their present 'young Senator,' all speak but too plainly the unscrudulous means this party will use to perpetuate its power. With the shibboleth of "nationality," it has shown itself proscriptive of one section of the Union, and most abject in its servility to the other. It has become a renegade in principle; it has virtually declared the teachings and example of Washington and Jefferson as false and bad; it has denounced the divine precepts of the Declaration of Independence as "glittering generalities;" and under the lead of the selfish the corrupt, and the ambitious of the land, it is concentrating its power for hereditary sule. It has the patronage of the Executive, the power of the Judiciary, and the monarchal branch of the General Legislature, to aid it in stifling the will of the people. It is no idle threat when we are told the Democratic (?) party is the only one that can rule the Republic! It will take years of steady and persevering efforts to wrest the Republic from the grasp of the party now ruling it to its ruin; and if we are not content to let it be the prey of a heartless and corrupt band of leaders, it is time to commence the work.

Another collateral issue is, shall the extravagant expenditures of the Government, under Democratic rule, be permitted to go on in the fearful ratio of the past six years? The determined attempt to thrust slavery upon Kansas; the Mormon war instituted to give fat jobs to needy partizans; wasteful appropriations to "moral triumph" printers to Congress; and the thousand and one leaks and breaks in the Treasury, under Democratic (?) patronage, have doubled the cost of Government in the past six years!—At a time of profound peace [except the civil wars created by the Democratic party for its own uses,] the cost of this Government, for one year, has reached near ninety millions of dollars! With an overflowing treasury at the beginning of his Administration James Buchanan, intent on his Kansas policy, has seen the bottom of it, and been forced to borrow some thirty millions. If so much can be accomplished in one year, what may we not expect in the three years yet remaining of his "*honest* and economical" rule, aided by a partisan House of Representatives? * * With these issues, broad and well defined, why should there be a doubt of success in the elections this fall? There is a large majority of voters not bestrode of this "old man of the sea," and it is only by divisions on abstract questions, of this opposition, that the leaders of their party rest their hopes of success. Shall their hope be verified? Will you be kept asunder by these divisions, grounded in technicalities and non-essentials, while the party which you wish to displace allows no dissensions of the kind to impede its march to victory? Are you doing your whole duty to yourselves and your country by aiding in the creation of imaginary causes for divisions, and thus contributing to the success of a party to which you are all opposed? If you will it, you can present an united front in the election now close at hand, and by a crushing defeat teach an useful lesson to the arrogant and faithless party now dominant, whose power is grounded in a name, and whose rule is above the average tyranny of monarchial Europe.

The Treasurer of Darke county in his tax notice, informs the people that to meet the requirements of the Sub-Treasury law, one fourth of the amount of tax of each payer, must be paid in specie. The Treasurers of the different counties are required by law to pay out a certain amount in specie, and there seems to be no way left them but to demand it of the tax payers. The law is responsible for this and not the officers.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—The deaths by yellow fever for the thirty hours ending yesterday noon were 107.