

REMARKS OF COL. A. K. McLEOD.

On the Bill for the Sale of the Main Line. This bill has two objects in view which should enlist the favor of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian. It will entirely free the State from the management of improvements; it will connect the railroad with the lakes...

in Erie and Warren counties, will complete the road from Erie to Warren. The people of these counties have struggled for years in a worthy effort to secure a route, to keep up this enterprise. They have given the credit of these counties, and subscribe of their private means with a most liberal hand, and have kept their work progressing slowly but surely to completion. The distance from Erie to Warren is 108 miles from Sunbury to Sunbury, making 172 miles in all, can now be completed at a cost not exceeding \$1,000,000, leaving 96 miles to make entire, and \$4,500,000 of the estimate to complete it.

have relinquished to hope of obtaining leadership there. In 1854 he again offered himself as a candidate for the House, but was beaten by a combination of the anti-Benton men and Americans. In 1856 he was suddenly induced to enter politics again, after having once settled down to literary labor, and was made one of the most extraordinary and laborious ex-casings of his State on record, perhaps the most thorough of recent years in any State, though not even ten years of age. He was defeated by the same causes as in 1854, but his opponents succeeding in 1856, he was again elected to the Legislature of 1856, and supported Benton, probably as much from an overstrained deference to the Roman virtue, which disregards family, as from any other cause. During the last year, he wrote a severe review for the Broad Street case, and quite recently he has made vigorous assaults upon the Kansas policy of the Administration, taking, on both these points, ground wholly antagonistic to the President he supported and placing himself with the division in Missouri which is struggling to limit slavery, and, indirectly, to make Missouri a free State.

Such is the skeleton of exterior events in Mr. Benton's remarkable life. In characteristic and striking person he made an impression on the great public measures with which he was associated, there is a degree of interest warranting a fuller statement than we have space to make. His impetuous will and restless energy brought him into early life into frequent personal collision with others, and after his unfortunate quarrel with General Jackson, and removal to Missouri, he fought two or three duels, and in one case killed his antagonist, and even caused him to die. Subsequent to this entrance into the Senate, however, he does not appear to have had any personal collision, though he was often in his denunciations, and most unreserved in his attacks when excited by any great occasion. His struggle with the United States Bank and its supporters, extending for 1829 to 1847, and his contest with Calhoun and the Democrats, which was engrained on the first, and lasted with the "anti-Benton" crusade in Missouri at the various late elections, to the very close of his life almost were full of incidents of severity and later assaults upon his opponents, wherever they were. He fought fiercely for Gen. Jackson, and in the removal of the deposits, and obtained one of the most singular victories known to legislative proceedings in this country, by procuring the "expunging" of the celebrated resolution of the Senate, concerning Gen. Jackson's removal in removing the deposits in 1837. This most extraordinary and futile feat of legislation was a minor matter, was shown in his refusal to resign his seat through the Senate, and he remained in the Senate for nearly two years, when that office was filled by an anti-Benton incumbent by President Pierce. His feeling toward the West Point officers of the army was also characteristic, and for many years he lost an opportunity of leveling attacks at those who came into the Senate at the "West Point gate." Representing the most peaceful side of the Mexican war, he obtained a nomination to the post of Lieutenant-General of the Army from President Polk, but he never held the office, and he was never in the Texas people, and by Mr. Tyler's messenger that Mr. Benton's policy failed, and he was not confirmed as Lieutenant-General by the Senate.

His first considerable efforts in the Senate, in 1824, were to obtain the adoption of a constitutional amendment proposing the election of President and Vice President by popular vote, but he made no decisive exertions on this point afterwards. Next to his opposition to the Bank, as a great object of his public life, was his antagonism to "nullification," or to Mr. Calhoun and his friends. In this course he did the country great service, at a time when, but for Jackson's vigor, and Benton's untiring energy, there might have been serious and actual secession, not only because of tariff-duties to the party Mr. Calhoun represented, but that he had already induced the recent contests in which the same party thought itself aggrieved. Between Benton and Calhoun there was a natural antagonism, which no changes of politics could wholly remove, and in his history of thirty years he was engaged in nothing on this point, while doing full and ample justice to Clay and Webster. In regard to Mr. Clay, it is said that the very last thing written in the Abridgement of Debates, is a tribute to that statesman's great and noble life, and his services to the country, and the practical measures for the amelioration of our national land system, which finally triumphed in the establishment of the present low prices, and easy means of purchase by settlers, were carried through Congress, mainly by Calhoun's personal efforts. His power with the democratic administration was such that he could do more for western interests than any other man in public life, and the right of preemption, the reduction of price, after having been in market a certain number of years, the sale of mineral and salt lands, were all measures which if not originated by him, were carried forward to success, mainly by his aid. In the same spirit of devotion to western interests, were his earlier efforts to aid explorations in the interior, and to open up a trade with New Mexico.

Another, on the Texas question, and on nearly everything relating to slavery his course was independent and national, with a strong leaning to the free State side, and against the interests of the south, on whom he was always ready to throw the odium, inherited from Calhoun's nullification scheme. Col. Benton devoted the first year after his election to the Senate, which was spent in writing his final admission of his State, to the most laborious and thorough study in preparation for his new career. The Spanish language and history, especially the latter, American pioneers were particularly studied and for many years he claimed among the first rank among Senators as a thoroughly informed man in history and general literature. His acquisitions in this respect fully prepared him for his late historical career, and the evidences of this thorough culture apparent in his last works will surprise those whose ideas of him have been drawn from his external political life alone. In private life Mr. Benton was most generous and vivacious. He never rested in social affairs, but gave all his family a large share of participation in his labors and exertions. For three or four years past at Washington, he has almost daily rode out on horseback along Pennsylvania Avenue, at the close of the day usually with some young member of his family, and his erect posture and fine figure gave the impression of vigor and health and enjoyment. His physical strength and endurance were remarkable and his regular habits and full employment converted every moment to the best use. The country will kindly remember him for these traits, and his patriotic and useful life, which he so nobly closed a public life of extraordinary duration and activity. Col. Benton was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. James McDowell, of Rockbridge county, Virginia; soon after his first election to the Senate. Mrs. Benton died in 1834, after having endured much from paralysis for ten years. Subsequent to her first stroke of paralysis, in 1844, Col. Benton rarely, if ever, went in society with his own wife. His surviving children are four daughters, Mrs. William Carey Jones, Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, Mrs. Sarah Benton Jacob, and Matilda Susan Benton Boileau, wife of a French member of the French Legion here, and General of France at Calcutta.

WASHINGTON HOUSE. SUNDAY, PA. THE proprietor respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is preparing to entertain both transient and permanent visitors in a suitable and comfortable manner. It is suitable for the entertainment of the father, his respectfully solicited, and continues of the same. He will take charge of the "Washington House" on the first day of April next. He will have an Omnibus running to the different parts of the city for the accommodation of Passengers, free of charge. W. A. COVERT, Sunbury, March 20, 1857.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Disolution of Partnership. NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between S. A. Bergstresser and John Hull, trading under the firm of Bergstresser & Hull, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged by John Hull, who continues in business at the old stand. Lower Augusta pt, April 10, 1858.—3t

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

REPECTFULLY informs the public and his friends generally that he has removed to Sunbury, and has opened a law office at his residence, in Market square. His acquaintance with the English and German enables him to transact business in both languages. April 10, 1858.—ly

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

REPECTFULLY informs the public and his friends generally that he has removed to Sunbury, and has opened a law office at his residence, in Market square. His acquaintance with the English and German enables him to transact business in both languages. April 10, 1858.—ly

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

REPECTFULLY informs the public and his friends generally that he has removed to Sunbury, and has opened a law office at his residence, in Market square. His acquaintance with the English and German enables him to transact business in both languages. April 10, 1858.—ly

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

REPECTFULLY informs the public and his friends generally that he has removed to Sunbury, and has opened a law office at his residence, in Market square. His acquaintance with the English and German enables him to transact business in both languages. April 10, 1858.—ly

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

REPECTFULLY informs the public and his friends generally that he has removed to Sunbury, and has opened a law office at his residence, in Market square. His acquaintance with the English and German enables him to transact business in both languages. April 10, 1858.—ly

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

REPECTFULLY informs the public and his friends generally that he has removed to Sunbury, and has opened a law office at his residence, in Market square. His acquaintance with the English and German enables him to transact business in both languages. April 10, 1858.—ly

... (Continuation of the main text from the top of the page) ...

... (Continuation of the main text from the top of the page) ...

... (Continuation of the main text from the top of the page) ...

... (Continuation of the main text from the top of the page) ...

... (Continuation of the main text from the top of the page) ...

... (Continuation of the main text from the top of the page) ...

... (Continuation of the main text from the top of the page) ...