

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Caledonia at Halifax, on Thursday evening, we are furnished with European news to the 7th July. The details are less copious, circumstantial and satisfactory than those of our previous advices.

The most interesting accounts relate to Rome which is said to be in the hands of the French. We have, however, no direct or definite information from that city. Everything comes through the suspicious channel of the French government. It is said the Romans have thrown open the gates of their city, and received the French troops with acclamations. The terms of the surrender are not stated, nor is it even affirmed that an formal capitulation took place. The story does not wear a very credible shape. The French government in the meantime are about to despatch additional forces to Italy. Oudinot is said to have recalled to dis- gress.

From Hungary we have the usual contradictions. The Austrians boast of having compelled their opponents to retreat, in direction of the Theiss. If we believe the French accounts, some actions have taken place in which the Hungarians suffer severe losses. The Russian armies were said to be making movements in the rear of the Hungarians for the purpose of cutting off their retreat. In fact the position of the contending forces appears to be about the same as at the date of the previous advices, the Hungarians having the Austrians in front and the Russians on their rear and right flank. There are the usual lying reports of great Hungarian victories, but they appear to be no better founded than their predecessors.

Venice holds out against the Austrians. The treaty with Sardinia is not yet settled. Charles Albert, the ex-king, is still living.

Germany nothing is said except that the revolutions of Baden have been defeated by the Prussian army. The Danish war has re-commenced.

IRELAND.—Public attention in Ireland is absorbed in a promised visit of the Queen which is announced to take place on the first or second week in August. The anticipated visit seems to have bred about an entire act of oblivion of all party feeling. In Dublin preparations are making to receive her Majesty with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

THE CROPS.—Concurrent statements from all parts of Ireland and England, confirm previous reports of the scarcity of the potato disease, especially in the south of Ireland, where they are not of a character to merit much attention.

FRANCE AND ROME.—The Legislative Assembly has been the scene of much turbulent recrimination during the past week. The despotic spirit which marks the proceedings of the Government, is producing the effect of uniting various sections of the Assembly, not heretofore friendly—in opposition to the Barrot Ministry, and in defence of republican- ism. Towards the close of the session, on the evening, some astonishment was treated among the members, by M. Grandin declaring that another movement was in preparation. The statement, however, was so vaguely given, and appeared to have so little foundation, in fact, that it soon ceased to produce any impression.

On the 30th ult., the Constituent Assembly of Rome finding that further resistance to the French arms would be in vain, capitulated and virtually surrendered the Eternal City to the besiegers. On the 16th inst., an official notification was made to the French Legislative Assembly, that, in consequence of the arrangements entered into between Gen. Oudinot and the Roman Triumvirate, the gates of San Paolo, Portese and San Pancrazio had been thrown open to the French troops, who were ordered to occupy the city, and to take possession of the same. The divisions of Garibaldi had been ordered to Civita Vecchia, where they would lay down their arms. Two divisions of the army would be lodged and maintained by the Roman government. The funds rose on this news 1 per cent.

Just before the reception of decisive news from Rome, Gen. Bedeau left Paris to take command of the army in Italy, and Gen. Oudinot was ordered to march in disgrace. Arrangements were promptly made to increase the army of Italy to 50,000 men.

Immediately on the reception of the news of the surrender of Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marselles desiring Gen. Bedeau to wait there for fresh instructions before proceeding to Rome.

According to the talk in the diplomatic circles of Paris on Thursday, the General is to take the place of M. De Harcourt as ambassador, and is also charged with a mission to Marshal Radetzky, and to discuss all military matters respecting the occupation of Italy. It appears certain that Gen. Lamoriciere goes to St. Petersburg as Ambassador, and that he is to protest against the Emperor taking any part in the affairs of Italy.

ITALY.—VENICE.—Accounts of 24th from Mestre state that the Venetian deputies sent to negotiate for the surrender of Venice, and who had been arrested at Verona, have been released and have returned to Venice. The bombardment and the besieging works would again be prosecuted with greater vigor than ever. The sortie last made by the Venetians was very successful. Two Generals were carried prisoners into Venice, besides several officers of the staff.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.—An official bulletin has been issued by the Austrian government, announcing the compulsory retirement of the Hungarians from Lombardy. They are said to have withdrawn towards Bacs, a town on the Danube, twenty miles from the Drave. Previous to the capture of the city, some of their forces had been defeated near Cronok. The loss of the Magyars at Raab, is not stated; but 900 prisoners had been sent to Vienna. Thirty carts containing wounded, had also reached that city.

The Hungarians, it was supposed, would retire to the Theiss and large bodies of their troops were marching in that direction. Some accounts, however, state that the Russians under Paskewitch might be able to cut off their retreat.

From the South the intelligence is unfavorable to the Hungarians. Jellachich is said to have occupied the Reinestadt, defeating the Magyars near Segedin, on the Theiss, and driving them beyond that river. Kremsier is also stated to have obtained advantages near the Theiss, and to have captured eight of their vessels, with 16 guns, on the Danube.

It should not be forgotten that this news is given on Austrian authority only; and as an offset it is stated that a rumor was current in the Assembly that the Hungarians had obtained an immense advantage over the Russians, who were marching beyond Raab, and that the latter lost 10,000 men.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.—A desperate battle was fought on the 29th between the Prussians and the insurgents of Baden, between Carlsruhe and Rastadt. The insurgents were defeated. Gen. Peucker has taken possession of Baden.

The Hanoverian plenipotentiaries have published a note setting forth various objections to the constitution promulgated by the Prince of Prussia.—The principal of these are that the constitution cannot be established or the diet convoked without the consent of Austria.

FATAL MISTAKE.—Night before last a man fell down a flight of steps in a house at the corner of Walnut and Main streets, and was badly stunned. A physician was called in who attempted to bleed the injured man, but as no blood followed, the doctor pronounced him dead. He was laid out and left in a room by himself. Yesterday morning it was discovered that during the night he had come to, and consequently died of death from the wound in his arm made by the doctor's lancet.—St. Louis Union.

VALOR OF A POODLE DOG.—A dog, about 10 miles from Cincinnati, flew at a child and commenced eating it. A poodle dog flew at the boy and changed the direction of his attack, the dog jumping at the child, and driving him to the latter. The child was saved, and the dog again flew at the child, and did so three times, when help arrived and the child was saved. The father of the child has taken the poodle dog under his protection.

CIRCASSIAN TRIUMPH.

Little has been said about the victories which these brave mountaineers are obtaining over the mercenary hordes of Russia. This is because the hired Press of England either does not or else will not understand the importance of these victories by a nation hardly known to their readers.

This, however, ought not to be true either of the Standard of Freedom or of its friends, to whom we shall not further apologise for saying a few words as to this interesting people and what they have achieved.

Circassia is a mountainous, but very fine and beautiful country, bordering upon the Black Sea at its eastern extremity. It is also contiguous to the Russian territory lying towards the extremity of the Euxine, and interposes its lofty mountains and fertile valleys between the clutch of Russia and those more level and less wild countries towards the Euphrates and the Tigris. It is the aim of this ambitious power, Russia, to become possessed, if it can, of all the realms contiguous to the Black Sea, on all sides. On one side "the Wolf" has already laid its paws on the Danubian provinces, on Moldavia, Wallachia, and so on this side, therefore, fast advancing towards Constantinople. But he cannot enslave the tracts lying on the southern coasts of the Sea, it must subdue and pass the fine people who hold Circassia—a race, in physical requisites, the finest specimen of men now to be found on this globe, and of courage and activity unsurpassable.—Against these noble but unoffending people the Muscovite serfs have now for many years, been carrying on, cruelly, bloody but fruitless wars. No quarter is given, and the amount of lives lost is not known, excepting that, generally, it is very great. It is believed that, taking battle, sickness, fatigue, altogether into account, not less than 200,000 Russian serfs have left their bones among these wild passes; and this without obtaining any ground that is tenable. The Czar, in furtherance of this murderous conflict, tries to stop all access by sea to Circassia; and it was because he approached Souk-Juk, a Circassian port, that Mr. Bell had his life spared. The Russian fleet, and confiscated by Russia, against the law of nations.

All this expense of human blood and treasure is, however, thrown away. It is now known that the Muscovite serfs have received, at the hands of these noble mountaineers, the most complete defeat they perhaps ever received. Their forts are captured, and their armies totally routed and annihilated. But mark the critical time at which this blow of an avenging Providence finds out their intentions, at it already knows that the Czar's interference in Hungary is unpopular with his own officers. This blow will greatly help to exasperate those feelings. They will now see before them the prospect either of an inglorious and hateful conflict in Hungary, or that of a still more hated campaign in Circassia, which, for years, the Russian military has dreaded as they do Siberia. If they perish there, their own lives are in jeopardy. The Peterburg garrison is very much alarmed, and the Czar's own friends are really in doubt of their fate! But while this catastrophe is depressing the Russians, it is animating both the Hungarians and the Turks in a high degree. The latter are now threatening the Servians with retaliation if they act against Hungary, to which, in one point, they are contiguous; whilst the Wallachians, animated by the victories of both, are, it is said, showing such a front as to induce the Czar and his tool, Gen. Dubouché, to relax the hold of the province, in order not further to irritate France and England, at a moment so critical.

Such is the brief exposition of this affair, which is far less known, everywhere than it ought to be.—It has proved a more severe check to the hungry designs of "the Wolf" (as Palmerston has well christened Russia) than that which has lately experienced, and which, at any time, and we will not say the probable forerunner of the Russian, the French people only force their worthless president to do his duty, liberty in Europe need experience no further check, and monarchy at last will be taught the meaning of moderation and justice, if it means to avoid the foundation of a universal Republic.—Standard of Freedom.

DEATH OF MRS. D. P. MADISON.—The N. Y. Evening Post of Saturday contains the following appropriate notice of the death of this distinguished lady.

Mrs. D. P. Madison, widow of James Madison, fourth president of the United States, died at her residence in Washington city, on Tuesday evening 7th, at half past six o'clock. The precise age of Mrs. Madison was not stated, but she had been an invalid for some time, and she is said to have been born about the year 1770. Our impression had been that she was in her eighty-second year.—The date of her birth above given, would show her to have been not yet eighty. The maiden name of this venerated lady was Paine. She was born in Virginia, but her parents, who were members of the Society of Friends, removed, while she was yet very young, to Philadelphia.

Before she attained the age of twenty she married a gentleman by the name of Todd, who died within three years after, leaving her the mother of an only son. We have heard that Mr. Madison formed the acquaintance of the young Mrs. Todd, while he was a boarder at the house of her mother. He married her in 1794, he being at the time a member of Congress. During the presidency of her husband Mr. Madison resided as the female head of the family, and sustained that position in the Executive residence with grace and dignity. Her flight from the white house on the occasion of the calamitous attack upon Washington by the British, is an incident in her life which has been very often described, and possesses a degree of national interest.

Mrs. Madison has passed the thirty-three years of her life in the execution of her husband's duties, as a resident alternately of Washington, Philadelphia and Virginia. Having no children by her last husband, Mrs. Madison of late years had residing with her as a companion and member of her household a niece, Miss Paine, a young lady much admired in Washington society. Mrs. Madison's house at Washington has long been the center of attraction for persons moving in circles of refinement and distinction in life.

On many occasions, on the great national anniversary, and upon all similar occasions, it has been as much one of the usages of the capital to call upon Mrs. Madison, as at the White House or the residence of any other high official dignitary. There was visible in her form and bearing, even so late as the beginning of the present year, very little of the infirmity of age. Her form was erect, her voice yet full and clear, and her eyes clear and her manner as free, easy and cordial, as it might have been when doing the honors of the White House.

Mrs. Madison's son, Mr. Todd, is still living, and resides, we believe in Virginia. She always manifested for him an extraordinary fondness.

The Journal of Commerce speaking of Mrs. Madison's death says:

"She was a sort of pet of the late Administration, and she deeply felt, and often spoke of, her kind- nesses to her. Mrs. Polk took her delicate means to smooth and cheer her latter years; and we may say the same of every one of the Secretaries, and particularly Mr. Buchanan.

"Congress, two years ago, purchased the remaining Madison papers, and gave Mrs. Madison the interest of a fund of twenty thousand dollars, which was put in the hands of trustees.

"Mrs. Madison retired from the Presidency with a handsome competency, but she died in poverty and distress. Through the indiscretion of Mrs. Madison's son by her first husband, she had become impoverished, notwithstanding the receipt of forty thousand dollars after Mr. Madison's death, from Congress, for the first series of the Madison papers. Congress was willing to give her twenty thousand dollars more, but it was known that the sum would not endure to her benefit. With her death, the annuity ceases, and she had gone back into the Treasury, the way, however, enabled to make some provision for a devoted niece who has been the prop of her old age."

IF five and a half yards make a perch, how many will make a trout? If two hogheads make a pipe, how many will make a cigar? If sixty seconds make a minute, how many will make a bone-thrower? If two gallons make a peck, how many will make one thirty? If sixteen drachms make a penny-weight, how many will make a creditor wait?

Major Noah says that they debate strange questions down east. The last was "Was he the difference between the Bridge of Sighs and the size of a bridge?" The next is to be: "The difference between a fat simile and a sick family."

IMPORTANT FROM THE GOLD REGION AND SOUTH AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, July 15—8 P. M.

All the back mails from the South came to hand to-night. By the steamer Alabama, whose arrival was announced by Telegraph on Tuesday morning, the New Orleans papers of the 11th, have news from Chagres, the eclair. Enterprise of Alexandria; the Steamer Orus, New York, and the Zachary Taylor, of Philadelphia.

At Panama, on the 25th ult., there were very few passengers, almost all having left for San Francisco. Mr. Rossier, bearer of dispatches to the United States government, came passenger in the Alabama; he having reached Panama in the English steamer Chila.

The Chila, brought \$775,000, in treasure on freight to Panama, which was shipped to the Royal Teviot, at Chagres, which vessel sailed on the 29th of June. By the politeness of Mr. Clemons, one of the passengers in the Alabama, we have been put in possession of the following information:

At Valparaiso, on the 30th of May, considerable excitement was occasioned by the report that the abundance of gold in California; still continued. Emigration from Chili was on the same scale as at first, and passengers had been taken from Valparaiso to San Francisco for \$80.

In Peru, there had been a considerable lull in the spirit of enterprise as regards California. From intelligence which had reached Callao, of the prices of merchandise of all descriptions at San Francisco, there had been a stop put to further exports. The disposition to emigrate, however, maintained its force among the lower classes of population.

Towards the latter end of May, a thorough change took place in the ministry of Chili. The Conservatives were forced from office, and the Radicals obtained possession of the Government. The Hon. Seth Barton, late Charge des affaires in Chili, had left Valparaiso for this country in the U. S. ship Dalu.

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Eric Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Mr. DALLAS'S EULOGIUM.—On our first page will be found the beautiful and eloquent Eulogium of Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS on the life and character of Mr. Polk. It is an appropriate and graceful tribute to the great worth of the departed patriot whose name its author's has been so closely allied. We were sure we could not offer our readers any thing more acceptable at this time.

We are indebted to the Pennsylvaniaist for the copy of it.

FRONTIER NEWS.—By the foreign news in another column it will be seen that the French have occupied Rome—that, if Austrian accounts can be relied upon, the cause of freedom has received a check in Hungary, and that the star of Despotism is in the ascendant every where.—Deeply as we deplore all this, and much as we have hoped and prayed that it might be otherwise, we must say that while we have hoped much, we have feared more. With France we have now sympathy. She has, under the name of republicanism, thrown her sword into the scale on the side of despotism, and without cause or apology, compelled the brave Romans to succumb to the temporal power of the Pope. Let her receive now, as she deserves, the execration and contempt of every true friend of freedom throughout the world. Whatever despotism Napoleon and his minions may see fit to inflict upon her, she will find but little sympathy on this side of the Atlantic. For the brave Hungarians had had a better fate than it now seems probable they have met at the hands of the allied forces of Russia and Austria. On their account, we shall look with anxiety for the next arrival.

LETTER FROM GEN. CASS.—Gen. Cass has written a lengthy letter to the Editor of the Washington Union, in which he reaffirms the views put forth in his Nicholson Letter, and also refers to his Chicago Letter. Its length prevents our publishing it at this time. Hereafter we may find room for it entire, or make such extracts from it as may be deemed essential.

A WARNING.—On Sunday last while the Hendrick Hudson was lying at our dock, a fireman on board came on shore, and while very warm drank a quantity of ice-water. He was immediately taken with the Cholera and died before night. He had been attacked with the promitory symptoms at Buffalo, but under medical treatment had got well enough to take his place on the boat. The imprudence of partaking freely of cold water when very warm, especially under such circumstances, one would naturally suppose would suggest itself to every body. Beware, we again repeat, of slight diarrhoea and cold water when over-heated.

WATERFORD POST OFFICE AGAIN.—In our last paper, upon what we deemed good authority, we made a statement in regard to the change of Post Master at Waterford, which, from evidence now before us, we are free to say was unjust to the now incumbent, and calculated to mislead the public. We have letters from a number of our friends in that place, and above all one from our informant of last week himself, which satisfies us that the statement he gave us, and begged us to notice, was untrue in almost every particular. Did we deem it necessary we would give his name, but as we have proof of the first, should he deny it, and a statement over his own signature, in direct contradiction of what he previously told us, we deem him too insignificant for further notice.

EFFICIENCY OF GEN. TAYLOR'S NAVY SECRETARY.—All our readers know that the Government own and maintain a very expensive yacht on the Lakes. They also know, that it is customary for her to be seen in good order and condition, at each of the large ports during the summer. This season she has not been seen. The reason for her non-appearance, on her ground, the chain of Lakes, where she is directed to be, is simply that the Secretary (Preston), has not seen fit to have the comfortable house that is erected over her in winter taken off. There she lies within the harbor of Erie, looking like a used up steamer, converted to the noble occupation of being a depot for coal. She has a full complement of officers, marines and men, for a sloop of war, and the officers have the credit in the Navy Register, of being in "sea service," which adds considerably to their respective stipends, whilst in fact, they are doing nothing but contriving how to kill time. The whole expense of this vessel is nearly \$250,000 per annum, and as she cannot nominally do duty for more than five months, for they always lie within the harbor of Erie, she is a waste of not two or three months. If the Secretary manages his ocean steamers and ships as well as in the Lake craft, he is just worthy of a seat where he is, in one of the "Detroit Free Press."

As our readers have probably found out ere this, we are not in the habit of defending the present *octave* Administration; nor are we now about to change our policy in this respect. "Fiat justitia, ruat cælum,"—let justice be done though the Heavens shall fall, has always been our motto. The powers that be at Washington have enough to answer for without charging them with what they are not guilty of. We have taken some pains to inform ourselves in regard to this matter, and are enabled to make the following statement: The Steamer Michigan has had five years constant service on the Lakes, during which time she has rendered such service as the authority vested in her commander justified—acting, in obedience to telegraphic communications of dispatches, with the greatest promptitude. Those who have experienced such service, or are likely to require them, have at all times, and in the best spirit, always extended to the officers of the Michigan every compliment and accommodation in their power, and letters expressive of the gratitude of the writers have voluntarily been laid before the public. The deck of the Michigan was originally imperfect, and at length became so bad that caulking was useless, and she is now for the first time undergoing repairs. These repairs were recommended during the past year by the proper official survey. At that time the materials were ordered and the work placed in the hands of a specified mechanic by the appropriate Bureau of the Navy Department under the past Administration. The person employed has been pushing the work to the utmost of his ability, and yet not fast enough to meet the impatience of the commander and other officers.

The House which is usually placed over her when laid up in the fall, has been permitted to remain, as it affords great facilities to the work in progress by protecting the mechanics from the weather which would otherwise have arrested their labors. Although still in the hands of the ship-carpenter, she has been hauled out into the stream, ready for any emergency which may arise. The statement that she has a full complement of officers, marines and men for a sloop of war, is incorrect. She has only the complement of a brig. The assertion that all her officers have their pay increased by the duty is also erroneous. But a small number have any increase—some have the same as on shore duty, and one has his diminished. While the Michigan is in her present condition a part of her crew is in temporary quarters, another part, with her ammunition, are on board, consequently her officers have to keep double watches. Instead of her annual expense being \$250,000 as stated, it is but about \$50,000.

The above is a plain statement of facts, showing that the Michigan is now detained in port by her repairs, which repairs were necessary, and ordered by the late Administration. We are confident our friends of the Free Press has been unconsciously led into error, and will make the necessary correction.

THE GAZETTE persists in its assertion that Mr. Gamble is unqualified by nature and experience for Canal Commissioner. We recollect of seeing an old Latin proverb once, which in plain English read: "It is common to man to err, but it is the characteristic of a fool to persevere in error." We leave the reader to make the application.

THE TAYLOR PLATFORM!

"I am for good roads, good harbors, and good Laws; and then we can go ahead."—General Taylor.

It has been charged by the Democracy, and indeed by some whigs, that the present administration had no "platform," no definite course marked out, no principles at issue which either its foes could attack, or its friends defend, and that the eternal din about the "spoils" was all that marked it as a *whig* in sentiment or action.—That, so far as measures and principles were concerned, it was a kind of nonentity. But from the above remark of Gen. Taylor, at a recent levee, we think it probable this complaint can no longer be made. If there is any potency in the signs of the times, or the voice of the whig press, this meteoric burst of wisdom from the lips of the "second Washington," is about to become the "platform," the insigne and creed of the Federal party. Some ardent admirer of the eagle who uttered it was fortunate enough to memorize and preserve it for endless admiration, while newspaper after newspaper has given it publicity and high commendation. From the "Republic," the veritable organ of its illustrious author, down to the "Erie Gazette," all have given this new ball a roll. Little, we imagine, did the "second Washington" think, "when solitary in motion, that it would, in so short a time, become the text-book and guide-board of the Great Whig party of the Union. We have numerous cases in history, going to prove that "small things" do sometimes contribute to immortalize the great. The third Edward gained for himself an immortality of renown by bending his royal knee and picking up an inoffensive garb. The cynical smile which arose upon the face of his courtiers at the act instantly banished when the king quietly remarked "Honi soit qui mal y pense,"—will be to him that ever thinks. The sentiment eventually grew into favor and continued more and more to be venerated until the present day. Such, very possibly, may be the fate of this new prodigy.

But the remark deserves more notice, perhaps, than mere ridicule. It serves to show Gen. Taylor's total want of acquaintance with the Constitution, and the readiness of those who support him to approve whatever political dogmas he may utter without stopping to enquire whether by doing so they are striking at some of the plainest provisions of that sacred instrument or not.

"Good roads" he is in favor of. If he is only in favor of such as an individual, as Zachara Taylor—then the remark is of no importance, not worthy of notice, and the fortunate individual to whom belongs the honor of first hearing and communicating it, has neither added to his own fame or that of his illustrious patron, because every body that travels, whether to mill or to congress, is equally in favor of such conveniences. But he is for "good roads" as President. Does he mean that he goes for making "good roads" by the government, of which he is a part? The Gazette says he does. But the Constitution of the United States gives no power to Congress to make "good roads," or any other kind of roads—not a scintilla, not a hint or shadow—and it is expressly provided that whatever is not granted to Congress in that instrument is withheld. Where then is the power to make these "good roads" to come from? The National road is the only one ever undertaken by the National government, and that has long ago been abandoned, given up to the control of the States through which it passes, and the idea of all such works in future is truly an "absolute" one. But look at the remark in another point of view. The General's philanthropy is of course universal. He is in favor of "good roads" everywhere.—Not alone in Louisiana, but in Maine; not alone in Mississippi, but from Texas to California, and from that land of gold through every nook and corner of this vast Union to Rhode Island—in every State and in all places. In a republic all must be equal, all must share alike in the favors of the government, therefore all must have "good roads." There is about three millions of square miles of territory in the domain of the Union, with twenty or thirty millions of miles of roads, all to be made good. Gen. Taylor is for this; at least, so says his friends. The days of Superintenders, path-masters and road commissioners, are over—the "second Washington" has spoken, and will henceforth see that we have "good roads" to go to church, or to mill, or to market, or to elections. Where, however, the money for so stupendous a scheme of improvement is to come from we are not informed—probably that information is reserved for a second levee at the White House. It strikes us, however, that the coffers of all the Treasurers of the earth would be inadequate to such an undertaking. Taxation to an extent that would make the plague of Egypt a blessing in comparison, would be the result of Gen. Taylor's "good roads." More still, it would result in "consolidation" in its worst form. Whenever the General Government shall, without asking leave, assume the right to enter the territory of the States for the purpose of constructing "good roads" or canals, that moment the State sovereignty is invaded, and it must be maintained by resisting the aggression, or itself will be overthrown or destroyed. Without state sovereignty,