

Gen. Scott as a Civilian.
Speech of John C. Spencer, at
July 16.

Retired as I have been for several years from the active scenes of political strife, I should not have appeared at this meeting, had not a sense of duty to the distinguished man whose nomination for President you have met to ratify, constrained me to accept the opportunity in a particular manner that has not been so well understood.

Of his unsurpassed military exploits, I have nothing to say. The world is full of his renown; his only competitor in that field, the Duke of Wellington, has but anticipated the judgment of history. I do not understand them, or their value to their country; but others will speak of them, and I wish to devote my share of your time to another subject. I wish to meet the objection that military men are not fitted for the highest civil employments, and that there is danger to our institutions in elevating to the Chief Magistracy a man whose life has been employed in giving command, enforcing discipline, and maintaining obedience. Although it might be an *estoppel*, as it is termed, to those who make this objection, to remind them of their support of Gen. Andrew Jackson, the success with which, as they maintain, he administered the Government for eight years; and to remind them of their late candidate Gen. Cass, and of their present candidate, Gen. Pierce, both of whom were distinctly presented as having great military reputation; yet as closing the mouth of an adversary is not conclusive to others or to ourselves, I propose to examine this point more at large.

The fitness of a military man for civil employment, depends upon two circumstances: first, the natural constitution of his mind and feelings; and second, whether his military habits have been so mingled and tempered by social and civil duties, by extended and various intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and by public employments requiring the talents, learning and adroitness of a statesman, as to have obliterated all the stern and repugnant features of the soldier.

As to the first, is there a man who has ever seen Gen. Scott, who has not marked the legible handwriting of a beneficent Creator in his noble person and countenance, beaming with philanthropy and individual kindness? Who ever heard from him a rude remark of personal offence, or even in his anger, an epithet unbecoming a gentleman? His way and manners are so gentle and kind, as to be almost feminine; and I have heard foreigners express their amazement that a man so intoned to scenes of blood and carnage, should be as simple, as natural, and as affectionate as a child. Blucher and Haynau would probably disown him as a soldier of their mould.

And who does not know how this gentleness and sympathy with his race have been exhibited, constantly, daily, hourly, by Gen. Scott, when in the field, in the camp, on the march, or in barracks? The sick, the disabled, the wounded, the dying, among the troops he had commanded, were ever the peculiar objects of his most assiduous care. There is not a hamlet in our country but contains living witnesses of this remarkable trait, or witnesses who have received and repeat the testimony of their dead fathers and brothers. Pardon me for alluding to a personal instance, when, visiting a brother in 1814, who had been shot at the battle of Niagara, and who was dying within the British lines. The recollection of the sympathy and assistance of Gen. Scott, on that, and on another occasion still more trying, swells my heart with emotions that would break it, if they could not find utterance, when speaking of the constitution of that man's nature. Who has not heard of his unjustifiable exposure of his own life among the troops when the Cholera swept them off there by hundreds in the Black Hawk War? Ask those who served under him in the pestilential climate of Mexico, whether he has a heart open as melting charity to the sufferings of his fellow-men, and a readiness and ability to relieve them, equalled only by the affection of a brother.

No, fellow citizens, the hardships and habits of military life, instead of indurating his heart, have but touched him with a feeling of the infirmities of our race, and have taught him the great duty of man in imitating the example of his Saviour. Such a man will bring into the administration of the Government neither reserve, pride, arrogance, nor stubbornness.

The second circumstance which determines the qualification of a military man for civil employment is, whether he has already acquired the learning, experience, and tact of a statesman. The military life in this country, which has been blessed with peace for at least sixty-five of the nearly seventy years that have passed since our independence was achieved, is not like that of the European officer who has spent his life in long and bloody wars, or secluded in garrisons and forts. Gen. Scott, probably more than any other of our great generals, has, from the nature of his employment, maintained for the greater part of his life an extended and various intercourse with his fellow-citizens in every part of our Republic; and with men of all trades, business and professions, he has been in constant communion. The frankness and republican simplicity of his intercourse with men, is the result of this extended acquaintance with their habits, views and feelings. Strip him of his uniform and all other military trappings, and a stranger would scarcely suspect him of being a soldier. He is not a citizen of the world, but he is emphatically a citizen of the whole Republic. He has resided in every quarter of it—has cultivated the intercourse of families and of domestic life, so that wherever he has lived he is as much, or more, loved as a neighbor than as a soldier.

No military man in this country has been called so often to the discharge of civil duties of the greatest difficulty and delicacy, and of the utmost importance, and indeed few civilians have encountered so many perplexing and sometimes repugnant occasions of public service.

Justice to him, and duty to a reflecting community, anxious to cast their votes worthily, demands a brief synopsis of some of these services.

In the year 1815, after the termination of a war which placed him at the very pinnacle of glory, he went to Europe, and was employed there by President Madison, to ascertain the views of Great Britain respecting the Island of Cuba, in relation to which there were some suspicious indications; and also to fathom the designs of the European Courts respecting the Revolutions in South America—a subject of great interest to our Government and our citizens, who were apprehensive of the establishment of monarchies in our neighborhood. The ability with which he performed these delicate duties was attested by a particular letter of thanks written to him by the then Secretary of State, Mr. Mon-

roe, by the special directions of President Madison. In 1822, he was confidentially employed by Gen. Jackson, to repair to South Carolina, which openly threatened forcible resistance and nullification of the laws, and thus maintain the authority of the Government, and secure order and peace, and the protection of the public forts and property. Many of us remember the alarming indications of that period. We were on the verge of a civil war. The great presence of mind, coolness, forbearance, and tact of Gen. Scott averted the dire calamity. Among an infuriated people he mingled, and by acts of kindness, and words of peace and patriotism, he accomplished what the sword could not.

In 1838, our own frontier was in arms against a neighboring province, and there existed a frenzy that threatened to bring on a war with England. Gen. Scott was dispatched by President Van Buren to the theatre of disorder; not so much to quell it by force, for he had no army with him, but to subdue it by his wisdom, his eloquence and his firmness. These events are so recent, that it is only necessary to recall your recollection of the universal applause bestowed, without distinction of party, upon the successful pacificator. Day and night he traversed, through the intense cold, the frosty regions of the north, from Detroit to Ogdensburg, and harangued the misguided people, until they abandoned their project. During these scenes, he visited our own city, and at a supper given him by members of the Legislature and our own most distinguished citizens, the following toast was given and rapidly drunk: "As he was not then a candidate for any office, it may be supposed that the truth was spoken and acknowledged by the men of all parties then assembled, and I beg leave to quote it, not only as evidence of what we all then thought, but of a fact of the greatest weight in the estimation of his civil character:

"The soldier, who has ever made the law of the land his supreme rule of action, and who, while he has always fulfilled its utmost requirements, has never, in a single instance, transcended its limits."

Fellow-citizens, can I offer praise be bestowed on a military chieftain, who, with hosts at his command ready to obey his slightest order, never, no, never transcended the limits of the law? Of whom else can this be said with truth? Can the military habits of such a man alarm you with apprehensions that he will forget that which he always revered?

But I may not dwell on this. In the midst of these extraordinary labors he was summoned again by Mr. Van Buren to the Cherokee country to effect the removal of that unfortunate people across the Mississippi. This, probably, was the severest trial of his life. But he was bound to obey the order of his Government, and he doubtless felt that he could do it in mercy. A great and semi-savage people were removed from the graves of their fathers and the hearth-stones of their homes, without one drop of blood being shed. The admirable self-command, prudence, forbearance and tact of Gen. Scott, achieved that which the bayonet would have failed to accomplish without the destruction of one-half the Cherokee race.

In the next year we find him again under the order of Mr. Van Buren, on the North-eastern frontier, pacifying the disturbances respecting the boundary, and arresting the hostilities, for which adverse troops were actually encamped, burning with mutual hatred and revenge. Again, by the diplomatic talents of this General, was the country saved from war.

The last opportunity for the exhibition of his qualities as a statesman, was presented in Mexico. In the midst of a hostile population, and the most frightful disorders, he organized a civil administration that gave peace and protection to the inhabitants, and restored order and responsibility. He devised and established a system of finance, through military contributions and expenditures, which saved millions to the country. The last article of this description was his plan—so characteristic of his great soul—of a military asylum for the disabled and worn-out soldiers;—founded by the proceeds of their own conquests, which he insisted belonged to them.

And now, fellow-citizens, you have before you some of the evidence of Gen. Scott's capacity for civil government. There are others, which from their nature cannot be public. As commanding the army, or divisions of it, and much at the seat of Government, he was necessarily often consulted by the Presidents and their Cabinets. They thus became thoroughly acquainted with his energy, his sagacity, and his prudence. Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk, have given testimony which may not be questioned without impeaching them, of their estimation of his qualities, by the employments which I have enumerated.

The success which has invariably attended all his civil labors affords still stronger testimony to his great ability. After this, it looks like holding up a farthing candle to illuminate a subject all glorious with light, to add any individual evidence. But trivial as is the authority, it may be satisfactory to some who know me, to hear the results of my own personal observations during a period of great official intimacy. I am ashamed to put my indorsement on Gen. Scott's paper, but I certainly will not dishonor it. A more scrupulously honest, honorable, and just man, never came in contact with me. The instances and proofs were constant, of daily and hourly occurrence. Personal enemies he had, although few, yet never in his administration of the affairs of the army could the slightest indication of the influence of enmity or of favoritism be discovered in his official conduct. To the contrary, instances have fallen under my own observation, where preference was given to an officer known to be inimical, over one known as his most devoted friend.

Matters of the gravest importance, necessarily become often the subjects of consideration and discussion. On such occasions I have been struck by the comprehensiveness and justness of his views; with what fidelity he planted himself, as it were, on an eminence, and calmly surveyed the whole horizon before him, discerning the least indication of a cloud, and watching the counter-currents, and estimating their direction and force with a sagacity which could be acquired only by a long experience in public affairs, and a knowledge of our own as well as European politics, derived from profound study.

This, fellow-citizens, is my testimony; take it for what it is worth. I rejoice in the opportunity of offering it, as the discharge of a duty. It is at least disinterested. My political life is ended. I neither wish nor expect ever to hold any office with any pecuniary compensation is attached.

Still, my friends, however qualified, patriotic, and deserving, our candidates may be; whatever the debt of gratitude we owe them—it is impossible for national parties to be organized and maintained merely for the support of individuals. They must be based on principles common to all who belong to

the party, and must have in view the good of the whole country. Otherwise, they become factions, of the most dangerous character. Aware of this truth, the two great political parties of the country have recently, by their respective conventions, promulgated the sentiments of each. On two points of great interest they have directly taken issue.

One of them is thus presented by the Democratic Convention:

Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

Mark the vagueness, if not the duplicity of this resolution. The Convention did not dare, in the face of the history of the Government under all administrations—Jefferson's, Madison's and Jackson's, as well as others—to deny the power of the government to carry on some internal improvements. And it did not dare to provoke the wrath of the people by a sweeping declaration against all such works. A middle course was adopted, denying the authority of the General Government to carry on a general system of internal improvements; as if the Constitution permitted some, as might be dictated by caprice or favoritism, but prohibited the regulation and exercise of this important power by general principles of equal and common benefit to the whole country.

Every other subject of legislation is, or is supposed to be, governed by a general system: the imposition of duties, appropriation of public moneys, the establishment of post offices and post roads, coasting licenses, intercourse with foreign nations and with Indian tribes, pensions—their number and instances of legislation by our own or any other Government, are conducted upon a general system, governed by general principles. Is it not a subversion of all theory of Government, to maintain that internal improvements only are to be made without reference to a general character?

The declaration of the Whig Convention on this subject is as follows:

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

Daily witnesses of the obstructions of our noble river, which impede the commerce of some dozen States, how can any man among us sanction the evasive, jesuitical declaration of the one Convention, or fail heartily to applaud the open, manly, explicit and constitutional argument of the other?

As if, however, to give distinctness and meaning to their resolution, the Democratic Convention have nominated for the Presidency a gentleman who, during his service in Congress, was distinguished more for his inveterate hostility to all appropriations for the improvement of harbors and rivers than for any other political act. Even the limited appropriations which the majority of a Democratic Congress voted, and which Gen. Jackson sanctioned, were opposed by Gen. Pierce. Is it not amazing that a candidate with such sentiments, who would be bound by his own character, should be presented for the suffrages of the men who so recently at Chicago, either personally or by their representatives, demanded the exercise of this power by Congress, as one not only clearly given by the Constitution, but as a duty imperatively required by that instrument? The citizens, whose annual losses by the want of harbors are counted by millions, and the families who have been bereaved of fathers and brothers by the same cause, together with the multitude of traders, merchants, forwarders and producers, whose business is hampered and embarrassed by the obstructions of our navigable rivers, are emphatically called upon to cast their votes at the ensuing election with reference to the certainty that the existing evils of which they complain will be continued by Gen. Pierce.

On the subject of the protection of our own industry, against the power of foreign capital, the two Conventions are also at issue. The Democratic resolution assumes what all fact and all history disprove, that such protection fosters one branch of industry at the expense of another, and cherishes the interests of one portion of the country to the injury of another. It is notorious that in our wide-spread country, with climates varying so as to be adapted to all the varieties of human production, the interchange of these products is calculated to promote the interests of all. And it is equally known that no country can flourish without a variety of industrial pursuits; that agriculture is connected with and dependent on manufactures, and commerce upon both. But this is not the occasion to discuss these matters. Suffice it to say, that the Whig resolution presents the American doctrine, while the other is an humble imitation of the English modern theory.

Some are some of the issues which you are called on to decide: for they are decided by the election of your officers of Government. The Whig Platform presents you the whole ground on which we claim to be the Party of National Freedom, of progress, of security, and of prosperity. Whatever of individual preferences or wishes we have heretofore indulged, the time for their further indulgence has passed. It is to the glory of our country and the honor of our party, that there were so many distinguished citizens among whom a choice might be worthily made; and we may honestly exult, that the selection of a standard-bearer by our delegates was the result of free and independent judgment, and not of a stern necessity to avoid dissension and open rupture.

We have now no alternatives, but to abandon ingloriously the exercise of the birth-rights of freemen, or to vote for a sound friend and supporter of the Constitution, whose whole life has been devoted to his country as a whole, rather than to any particular section, and whose political principles so entirely accord with the old doctrines and sentiments of his party. For I assume that no man who has any regard for a single principle of the Whig party, can be found to cast his vote for a candidate who personifies the very antipodes of everything Whig.

Death from Lock-Jaw.—John R. Van Read, Esq., a well known citizen of Spring township, died from the effects of lock-jaw on Sunday afternoon last. The deceased had the misfortune, a few days previous, to tread on a nail, which entered his foot, causing a painful wound, from which lock-jaw supervened. Mr. Van Read was a useful citizen, a worthy neighbor, and an estimable man in all the relations of life. His loss is deeply felt and deplored by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.—Reading Journal.

The Staunton Spectator thinks there is some mistake about Gen. Pierce being a descendant of the Duke of Northumberland, and infers from his feats in Mexico, that he belongs to the "Somerset" family.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Friday Evening, August 20, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
of North Carolina.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
of Armstrong County.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN,
of Berks County.

We are authorized to say that the finder of a port monnaie, lost on Saturday last, with the owner's name written inside, containing a number of papers of value only to the owner and \$32 in money, can retain the money provided he will restore the pocket book, with the papers, either through the post office, the Gazette office, or directly to the owner.

Gen. Shields, a Senator from Illinois, recently wrote a political letter in which he pays the following tribute to Gen. Scott:

"It is my good fortune to be personally acquainted with both the distinguished citizens whose names have been presented by their respective parties as candidates for the highest office in the gift of the American people. Gen. Winfield Scott is the candidate of the Whig party. For him I entertain the highest personal regard and esteem. I admire him as much as I do any man living for his great military talents, and I CONSIDER HIM ENTITLED TO THE GRATITUDE OF HIS COUNTRY FOR HIS GLORIOUS MILITARY SERVICES."

That will do, General. The man who is "entitled to the gratitude of his country" ought to be President: so the People have said more than once, and so they will say again.

We had prepared an article last week, giving some rather conclusive evidence that Wm. Seagrave was the author of the letter to Hugh Keys, as published in the Gazette, which was omitted on the reception of the news of Mr. S.'s death. The Democrat, however, we see intends to pursue the subject, and even intimates that he was hurried to his grave by these publications. So far from this being the case, we have seen it stated that his physician did not allow him to read any of the charges brought against him by Graham for four weeks previous to his decease. As before stated, we know nothing of the charges made by Graham, but if Daniel Sturgeon or any one else will undertake to deny the authenticity of that letter, the admission of Seagrave's attorneys, and the testimony of Matthew Allen, the present Sheriff of Fayette county, and John H. Deford, a well known attorney, can be produced at any time.

Gen. Scott and the Volunteers.

The locofoco papers are laboring hard to create a belief that Pierce carries with him not only democrats, locofocos, and all other shades of the opposition, just as they asserted four years ago that Gen. Cass was carrying the whole country, barely giving Gen. Taylor six states—but have the effrontery to claim any amount of changes from the whigs! As is usual on such occasions, a few disappointed office-hunters, whose principles are centered in leaves and fishes; a few self-conceited fools who imagine themselves of much greater importance than anybody else does, and probably here and there a demagogue who puts himself up like a piece of pork to be sold to the first bidder, have shown their devotion to "principles" by gaining superlative contempt from all who value self-respect; but beyond these, changes to Pierce had been few and far between. On the other hand, letters like the following, written by Jerome Conkle, who served in the Columbia Guards during the Mexican campaign, to a brother soldier, speak a sentiment widely entertained, and which will give Gen. Scott thousands of votes in every State:

"MONTICELLO, July 15, 1852.
"Sir—I sit myself down to salute you upon the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency. I don't know whether you are a whig or a democrat; but I do know that you stood by Gen. Scott in several important battles in Mexico, and I have every reason to believe that you will not desert him in his political campaign. For my part, I am a democrat, and intended to vote the democratic ticket at the next election; but when I heard of the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, I felt just like I did a few minutes after the heights of Chapultepec were carried, and couldn't help but give three cheers for Gen. Scott. I trust there are none of the Columbia Guards that stood by Gen. Scott in Mexico that will prove traitors to him in this his very last campaign. I am very anxious to hear from you upon this very important question, and will wait with patience for an answer. Give my best respects to all of our brother soldiers, &c."

THE ELECTIONS.—In North Carolina, the whigs have probably gained the Legislature on joint ballot; yet the locofoco papers pretend to crow over the election!

In Iowa, from present appearances, the whigs have gained largely, and it is likely from the returns that they have carried both members of Congress, &c. One whig is certainly elected by a majority exceeding 500.

Ephraim Little, a prominent democrat, of Preble county, Ohio, is out for Scott and Graham. So also is J. D. Gillet, a number of others in Le Roy, New York.

EDITORIAL OLLA PODRIDA.

Hon. ENOCH BANKS, brother of the present Auditor General of this State, died at Bailey's Springs, Alabama, on the 24th ult.

Twenty-five deaths had occurred at Chambersburg from cholera up to last week, but the disease is disappearing.

James Devinney was severely kicked by a mule on Monday last—so severely that a fatal result was at one time anticipated.

Samuel L. Russell (not Alexander, as we stated in our last) is the nominee for Congress in the Bedford district.

The widow of Gen. Taylor died at East Pascagoula, Louisiana, on Saturday night last.

Z. Rittenhouse, Esq., of this place, has been appointed a conductor on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad—a station he is well qualified to fill.

We are pleased to learn that Dr. John McCalloch has been nominated for Congress in the district composed of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, and Somerset counties.

The Aurora was down on the Circus, and the circus was down on the Aurora last week, making altogether a very interesting out-door performance.

The Juniata Register is respectably informed that we don't go out *somewhere*; but, like the schoolboy, when we have nothing to do, we go *nowhere*. Is that satisfactory?

The New York Courier and Enquirer calls the Free Soil Convention an assemblage of "three hundred open and avowed traitors in earnest council."

Every student of Kenyon College, Ohio, on his admission, is required to sign a pledge to abstain from the use of ardent spirits during his residence there.

The locofoco state convention will assemble on Thursday next to nominate a candidate for the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner. There will be lots of aspirants for the latter.

The Hollidaysburg Standard, always an ably conducted paper, this week appeared in a new and neat dress. We suppose the streets of our sister "city" will now be brilliantly lighted with—what shall we say—trout oil!

The National Intelligencer of Saturday says we are glad to learn that intelligence reached the War Department yesterday which strengthens the belief that the report of the massacre of Capt. Marcy and his command is false.

Gen. Pierce, the locofoco candidate for President, declined to answer various letters addressed to him on political subjects, until E. De Leon, late editor of the Southern Press, an open and avowed *disunionist*, made inquiries, and he is at once politely answered!

A hatter in Lewistown calls the attention of 'country merchants' to his stock. If the city of Lewistown had other wholesale establishments, perhaps the country merchants of Blair county might save something in the way of expenses, purchasing their stock there instead of going further east.—Hollidaysburg Standard.

The above, whether uttered in jest or earnest, is worthy of consideration; and in the meantime we have no doubt if any of the Blair county merchants will give us a call, they will find ample assortments of dry goods and groceries, at prices that may induce them to repeat the visit.

Madam Rumor has it that a contract on the North Branch Canal was lately sold out to another party (who also no doubt expect to realize a fine grab) for \$3000! Hurrah for taxation, for canal contracts, and the canal commissioners who make them.

Who wouldn't be a "democrat" and a fat content hold. With mighty little work, but lots of notes and gold—
The people pay the piper, but what care they for that?
They can lick the bones, while contractors take the fat.

That "Coon Meeting" in front of the Lewistown Hotel last week called out three mortal columns of the Democrat in defence of its darling Pierce, who, that paper would make it appear, was unjustly assailed by the speakers. It cites a good deal from the doings and sayings of Major Winship in support of the positions assumed, but finally our neighbor comes to the conclusion not to claim Gen. P. as a "great military man." These "coon meetings" seem to be troublesome affairs, and we think we'll have to call another soon just to keep our opponents from fainting!

The Democrat don't like the term locofoco, and would like to have its party styled the Democrats. This may be sincere enough, but ought not a party seeking a popular name do something to deserve it? In our younger days, when we hurried for "Jackson, whom the British turned their backs on," a democrat would have felt insulted had he been told that British manufactures ought to be encouraged in preference to our own. How is it now? Then, improvement of rivers and harbors, as well as whatever tended to foster commerce, was a cardinal principle of democracy. Why is it not so now? Then too the London Times and other British papers went to deprecate the election of a democrat, and wished all manner of success to the "federalists." If principles are immutable, how comes it that Pierce and King are now the favorites of these prints, although dubbed with the name of Democrat? And this strain might be pursued for columns, but it is useless. A man may call himself a Christian, but that does not make him one; and a party may call itself democratic, but if it lacks the attributes of democracy, it is not entitled to the appellation any more than the New Hampshire locofocos are to be tolerating christians, or South Carolina locofocos to be advocates of free suffrage.

The Canal Commissioners and the Railroad Company.

We publish below the contract entered into by the Canal Commissioners with Messrs. Bingham & Dock, by which all others are excluded from carrying passengers from Philadelphia to Columbia:

This article of Agreement entered into this nineteenth day of May, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty-two, between John A. Gamble, William T. Morrison and Seth Clover, Canal Commissioners, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of the first part; and John Bingham, and Jacob Dock, of Philadelphia, of the second part.

WITNESSETH: That the said party of the second part agree as follows: To carry all the passengers over the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, between Philadelphia and Columbia, and intermediate points, except such passengers as the West Chester Railroad Company are permitted to carry, and such marketmen as are existing in market cars, under regulations carried in the date of this agreement.

To carry the United States Mail over said road as often as may be required by the Post Office Department; and carry said mails to and from the several post offices; to and from the cars at the termini, and required points on the line of the road.

To collect the fare on each passenger, as may at any time hereafter be established by the Board of Canal Commissioners, and once in each month, or oftener, if required to pay the same over, (deducting the sum hereinafter allowed them for carrying said passengers) to the collectors at the offices at which tolls on passengers are now paid, or to such collectors as the said Board of Canal Commissioners may hereafter designate.

To stock the road with first class, substantial, safe, and commodious passenger cars, subject to the examination and approval of the present Board of Canal Commissioners, before said cars are placed on the road.

To remove immediately from the road, any car which the Board of Canal Commissioners may at any time deem unsafe or detrimental to the interests and travel of said road.

To give bond, with approved security in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the true and faithful performance of this agreement on their part.

That the said party of the first part, agree to compensate the said party of the second part, for the service hereinafter recited to be performed, as follows:

For each and every passenger carried by them over the Railroad aforesaid, the sum of five mills per mile.

For each and every Emigrant passenger, two and one half mills per mile.

For carrying the United States Mail, to cover the expenses of that service hereinafter recited—one fifth of the toll charged by the Commonwealth, for carrying said mail over the Railroad aforesaid.

That no toll shall be charged the party of the second part on passenger, baggage or mail cars, whether loaded or empty.

That passengers shall be received and delivered at the terminus of the road, at West Philadelphia.

That the Board of Canal Commissioners, whenever they appropriate to the use of the Commonwealth, any of the ground on the line of the Railroad aforesaid in West Philadelphia, shall set apart for the use of the said party of the second part, a lot of sufficient capacity whereon to erect a car house, and reception rooms for passengers; provided the said party of the second part, shall agree to pay a fair and reasonable compensation for the use of such lot. That it is expressly understood, that this article of agreement gives to the party of the second part, the exclusive right of carrying all the passengers over the Railroad aforesaid, except those before recited, as being now carried by the West Chester Railroad Company, and by market cars.

That this article shall be in full force, for the term of four years, commencing on the first day of July, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty-two.

Witness our hands and seals, this nineteenth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty-two.

JOHN A. GAMBLE, [L. S.]
WM. T. MORRISON, [L. S.]
SETH CLOVER, [L. S.]
JOHN BINGHAM, [L. S.]
J. DOCK, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
THOMAS M. WALTON,
THOMAS L. DAVIS.

Of the expediency of a measure of this kind, we have strong doubts, because if the Canal Commissioners can create a monopoly on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, what is to prevent them from giving the entire carrying trade on the Pennsylvania Canals to some favorite firms, under pretence of taking the matter into their own hands, as they profess to do in this. We do not intend, however, at this time to enter into a discussion of their right, as the matter will now be brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication by the course adopted on Monday last. On that day, as we learn from the city papers that three trains left the respective depots at 8 o'clock; but when the cars, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, reached West Philadelphia, with a large number of passengers and the mails, the switch was turned and the cars run on a track other than that used previously, while the other train was permitted to pass. After some little delay, the passengers and mails were transferred from the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to those of Messrs. Bingham & Dock, and the train passed westward.

The most extraordinary feature in this new arrangement, is the refusal of the contractors to stop at Dillerville, thus compelling western passengers either to get off at Lancaster or go on to Columbia. This does not look like a desire to accommodate the public.

Benjamin Matthias, Esq., died in Philadelphia on Saturday morning last. Mr. Matthias has for many years in part represented Philadelphia city in the House and Senate, and was President of the Senate during the session of 1851. He was whig in politics and a gentleman of standing in the party. The vacancy in the Senate caused by his death will be filled at the coming election.

Four Sons of Temperance, who went from Providence to aid in enforcing the liquor law, were pelted with rotten eggs at Newport on Tuesday, and with difficulty escaped their assailants, only one of whom was arrested. A very bad example of resistance to the law!