The Soule Duels at Madrid.

The duels fought by Messra. Soule, father and son, have caused a great sensation.

The American public already know that these famous juels were to punish M. Turgot, the French ambassador, and the Duke of Alba, brother-in law of the Empress Eugenie,for the offence of likening Madame Soule to Margaret of Burgundy. Madame, it appears, wore sidress close to the throat, while the costumes of the other ladies were more prodigal in their display of charms. The following the French version of the story, and is of course as little favorable as possible to the Messre. Soule. It is translated from the Messager de Bayonne :

On the 15th of November, the French ambassador at Madrid gave a ball on the occasion of the jete of the Emperor.

Mr. Soule, Minister of the United States. was present, with Madame Soule and her son aged twenty three years. During the fete the Duke of Alba and the French ambassador, in • tete-a-tete conversation, made some observation and exchanged some pleasantry on the toilet of Madame Soule, the eccentric taste of which had been remarked by the entire company. Mr. Soule, junior, overheard the conversation.

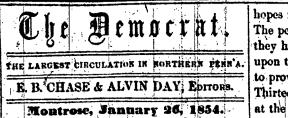
The following morning, Mr. Perry, Secre tary of Legation of the United States, and Colonel Milans del Bosch, waited on the Duke of Alba; they handed him a letter from Mr. Soule Jun., and said they were sent to demand satisfaction for the pleasantry of the previous evening.

The Duke of Alba was greatly surprised and throwing the letter which had been given average time they were open was five months. him on his table, explained to the two witnesses of his adversary what had really passed-in fact, that it was nothing more than a simple joke in a private conversation. He at 25 per month, and that of females \$12,64. the same time expressed his great regret that The whole number of pupils in attendance States; and we dare assert, that the whole a son should have considered his mother offended at a remark which only had reference to her mantau-maker; and he proposed to write a friendly letter to Mr. Soule to remove from his mind the error under which he labored. The friends of Mr. Soule took their 85. Amount of school tax levieds in the State three years ago before the passage of the leave perfectly satisfied.

The following morning the Duke of Alba found on his writing table the letter of the day before, and which he had not opened .---He read it and found that it was couched in terms so violent, so insulting, that he considered himself bound to send, in turn, two of his friends to Mr. Soule, Jr., to demand the withdrawal what he had just read, and to demand also that the letter of explanation which he himself had written should be returned to him. Mr. Soule withdrew the insulting expressions he had made use of, and asked to be allowed to keep the letter which he had his specimens, we should say he is justly en received from the Duke of Alba, pledging, at titled to a liberal patronage from those why the same time, his word of honor that he would never make use of it, and that the result of the affair completely satisfied hime Several days after some English papers related the facts we have just mentioned, but

they translated them in a manner offensive to would say to them, this is an excellent opporthe Duke. Being irritated by these attacks, tunity. the Duke of Alba sent General Jose de la Concha to Mr. Soule to demand reparation. He consented, and accepted the, duel with swords, as proposed ; and the 12th of Decemder was named as the day. Subsequently

hours, which was also granted. On the day fixed for the duel, which



Messrs. Passmore and Deegan of the House of Representatives of this State, will please accept our thanks for continued public favors.

Lo On Monday of last week, on motio of B. S. Bentley Esq., F. A. Case was sworn and admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the several Courts of Susquehanna County.

We have received this week too late for publication, a speech of the Hon. G. A. GROW, Representative in Congress from this District, upon the Railroad troubles at Erie.

We shall cheorfully give it a place in our lators! in you we trust, let us not be concolumins next week; and bespeak for it an at- founded. tentive perusal. COMMON SCHOOLS. We are indebted to

the Hon. CHARLES A. BLACK Esq., Superintendent, &c., for a copy of his very excellent report on the Common Schools of the State. From it we learn that the number of schools open during the year 1853 exceeded 10,000; to life and immortality, bringing him up in

Average pay of Teachers somewhat increased the National Hotel at Washington, from which T. Tiffany. Tried and Verdict of not Guilty over former years-that of males being \$19,- elevated position he has addressed his farepeople will be astonished on reading the (exclusive of Philadelphia.) was about 480.-000. In the City and County of Philadelphia | Speech to learn that the Union of these States there were 286 public schools, with 59,085 is again in imminent peril,-much more so, pupils, conducted at an expense of \$411,303,out of Philadelphia, was \$1,021,337 34.

The Superintendent reports the system as working well, and the schools in a prosperous condition.

Writing School.

Mr. V. B. Seamans purposes opening School for the instruction of pupils in the art of Writing, at Academy Hall, commencing or Friday next. Mr. S. comes to us well recom mended, and judging from an examination of wish to encourage this most useful of arts .-He also gives instruction in Drawing and Painting. To those who wish to take

GLAD TO SEE IT.

It is indeed most gratifying to the pride we all naturally enough feel in that which per-Mr. Soule asked that the duel should take tains to the honor and interest of our Complace with the small sword, which was agreed monwealth, to see the universal commendato. He then demanded a delay of forty eight wion of the press in reference to the cliaracter was of the Legislature now convened at the Capi-

hopes which are now centered around them. among sound, radical Democrats, without re-The people have a right to ask deliverance, - spect to the peculiar views of Mr. Foole, can they have performed their part and now call in any way endanger the Union while, the upon those in whom they have confided not Compromise exists; and it will also be hard to convince them that the love of office after o prove themselves unequal to their task.---Thirteen millions of Bank capital is knocking all, and the hope of political preferment, was you made your appearance on "Capitol Hill" not the great seat of th ir devotion to the Sale in your new diess, I have often been asked at the door for admittance, while innumera- not the great seat of their devote n to the Sal-ble schemes of corporate speculation call vation of the Union in 1850. By their own pearance can be supported "up in the beach aloud for a legalized origination of the union in the state of the second se words we judge them. aloud for a legalized existence. May we not

It is singular indeed that those extreme hareasonably hope that those to whom these Bills shall first be committed, will prove equal ters of agitation there, should be the only ones now endeavoring to fail to life the dead to the responsibility devolved upon them.---

embers of strife, and to keep up the fires of that they will realize that the eye of anxious discord-to raise alarm and agitation again, when we have land which produces one huns hope and expectation watches their deliberations with Argus scrutiny ! Let not that eye if, as they say, nought but pure and disinter- dred and sixty bushels of corn to the acteested patriotism actuates thum. Give us an- Give us the North Pennsylvania Rail Road turn away in sadness and disappointment! other speech from the dining room table and six hours from Montrose, and we shall then, I If the close of the present Session shall find those in doubt will be satisfied. the expectations which its assembling has ex-

o pay a fine of \$30 and Costs.

Common'th vs. Gurdon G. Hempste

Second Week.

bonds of matrimony. Almena Ward is, Sanders D. Ward.

cited realized, then will a new era have dawn-Court Proceedings-First Week. ed upon our Commonwealth, and in the fu-Commonwealth vs. John Comstock. ture her halls of legislation will not be pollutdict. for keeping Tippling House. Der't sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs. ed by a mercenary tread. Gentlemen Legis-Same vs. same, Indict: keeping Tippling House. Deft. convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and Costs -

Costs.

one year and a half

The Union Again in Danger!

The past few days have been distinguished for important political, developements. A kind of political scire facias has been issued and revived Ex-Senator Foote of Mississippi full proportions upon the diningroom table of well of warning to the people of the United

as the venerable ex-Senator declares, than Measures of the Compromise. We had seriously supposed that all danger

to the Confederacy was now over. Smoothtongued orators, like Gen. Foote, have long been telling us so; and, in common with

all those who feel the most anxious soliditude and on motion of Mr. Bristin, Court decree a for the safety of the Union, we had taken divorce. them at their word, not being able to discover anything in the signs of the times that portended the coming of a storm. Let us see. Three years ago and little more, the counmony

try was distracted with the angry issue of Slavery extension. The storm ran high and threatning. Over, above, and amidst the teror and confusion of the conflicting elements, were heard the voices of Clay, Webster, and

memberment of the Confederacy just ahead, and appealing to the patriotism of the American people to come to the rescue, and

Pursuant to notice of the Chairman of the save the Union by the Compromise .---Standing Committee, a Convention was held. Their invocation went not out in vain. Stout at the Court House in Montrose on Monday hearts transfiled with face and runbed to the creating January and and inthe The meeting why organized by rescue. The Compromise was the only pan-

acea,-the only "Doctor Townsand" that WM. J. TURRELL, E.q., President; and Hon. could save the Union. It was applied with M. C. TYLER, R. B. LITTLE, Esq., JOHN HAN- Editorial Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1854.

DEAR "DEMOCRAT:"-Is it not strange what singular ideas people will get? Since tions of the State form a correct understanding of the North ? "The beach woods !" as though wealth, intelligence, or even the common comforts of life could not be found in proximity to a beach tree! And all this too.

trust no longer be looked upon as among "the outside barbarians."

I promised in my last to give you a look at some of the representatives of the young Democracy in the House. You will remember that the old Whig county of Chester sends this year, three Democrats for the first time in her history. They are Messrs. Wheeler, Evans and Moneghan,-and three better men Same vs. same. Indict! for Assault and never saw the inside of the House of Represen-Battery upon Wm. B. Rockwell. Deft. contatives. I must pass the two first named, till victed and sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and mother time, as they can hardly be said to belong to the young Democracy. Mr. Mone-Same ys. same. Indict. for keeping a Ten ghan is a young man-not over 28, yearstall and well proportioned. He is of Irish depin Allev Ac. Deft. convicted and sentenced scent. His father was a prominent partici-" pator in the great Irish Rebellion of 1708, Indict for Assault and Battery upon Elisha ind fought to recover the lost nationality of Ireland, till her star of Hope, went down in and Prosecutor, Elisha T. Tiffany, to pay the blood and dismay. He is represented as having been a most extraordinary man,-learned, Common'th vs. Robinson: Indict. for Lar possessing great powers of cloquence, com- Philadelphia. ceny. Deft. pleads guilty and Court senbined with all the fervent, patriotic and gentence him to restore the property stolen, pay erous impulses, so peculiar to the Celtic race.

a fine of \$1 and costs, and undergo an im-The world calls a successful rebel a patriot, prisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for and an unsuccessful one a traitor, who must hang upon the next tree. Poor Moneghan and his confederates were unsuccessful and a price was fixed upon their heads. With the Cornelius Miracle vs. Hunnah Miracle, I bel for Divorce, Jan 23-hpon reading the greatest difficulty, and many hair bredth es-Depositions in this mase, and on motion of S B. Chase, Esq., Court decree a divorce trom the county of Chester, where he reared a family and lived many years honored and beloved. You will agree with me that our young

legislator sprung from good democratic stock. bel for Divorce. On reading the Depositions I know of no young man of his years in the State, having before him a brighter fortune Albert G. Lain 18. Suson Lain, Libel für for usefulness and honor. Commanding in Divorce on grounds of Desertion. On realiing Depositions and on motion of Mr. Chase those social qualities which make men be-Court decree a Divorce from bonds of matriloved by their own party and respected by others, carnest and eloquent in debate, consci-Caleb C. Richardson vs. J. T. Perigo and entious in his convictions, and determined in

W. Graham. Trespass for cutting away a pursuit of right, his career, if life be spared him, must be one of distinction and h nor. Near friend Moneghan sits II unit on representing the awful Whig county of Alleghany. He too, is a young man of parts and promise, but I have not yet got sufficiently acquainted with him to speak of him fully .-He has the reputation of being a very able advocate at the Bar, and julging from a three

minute speech, which he made the other day on the floor, his reputation is not without foundation. His popularity at home is suf-nois not conclude the by baing about in a county with three thousand Whig majority

electing against him. A little farther round sits Zeigler of defferson, whose fresh, frank, and open Company. countenance, bespeaks his German origin, and

style. When he attaches sufficient ballast to

his imagination, he makes h most beautiful

focs.

come.

of interest to you.

Pennsnlvania Legislature. 11.R. 15BULG, Jan. 17.

SEXATE .- The Senate met at 10 o'clock when a large number of petitions, memorials, &c. were presented and referred.

Mr. Darsie moved that the Senate proceed was acreed to. The bill having passed second reading, was

ospoued for the present. The Senate then again resumed the consid-City of Philadelphia, and provide for a consolidation of the City and District governments into one corporation.

Several further sections of the bill were considered and agreed to, with only some triffing amendments. The bill was still under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

House.-Numerous petitions, dec., were presented and ireferred. The House then at 1-2 o'clock, pursuant t

the resolution of Saturday last, proceeded to the dr wing of the committee on the contestd seat o' Thomas Manderfield, of the county Philadelphia. 🦿 The committee consists of the following

members : Messrs. Struthers, of Carbon ; Patterson, of Philadelphia : Moser, of Cumberland ; Gilmore, of Franklin & Calvin of Bucks : Foster, of Centre; Gibboney, of Mittla; Magee, of Armstrong, and Fry, of Montgomery. The committee meets at 8 o'clock this eve-

ning to enter upon the investigation. Mr. Hills read in place a bill (relative to the highway, roads and bridges of Erie coun-

Mr. Hart a-bill providing for the establishnent of a House of correction in the city of January 18.

SENATE .- A resolution was adopted, requi ring the State Treasurer to make a monthly statement of his deposits- of money in the Banks. Also, a resolution directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to regulate deposits of money by the commonwealth in the Banks. arrest he finally landed in America, settled in The Philadelphia Consolidation bill passed finally, by a unanimous vote. The members of the Sena e then proceeded to the Hall of the House, to assist in counting the votes of the late election for Auditor General and Survevor General ; and afterwards adjourned. HOUSE .---- Various unimportant petitions were presented, and a few local bills, read.appearance; possessed in a remarkable degree The House, with the members of the Senate, then counted the votes for Auditor General, and Surveyor General; when it appeared that for Auditor General, Banks had received 151, 517; Mc Clure, 114,221; Craig, 3577; Cleaver. 7707. For Surveyor General-Brawley. 147,378: Myers, 116,767; Carson, 2925

Beaver, 3847. The certificates of election were read, and the House then adjourned. January, 19. SENATE .- The Senate met at 10 'o'clock, when after the reading of the journal a varie ty of private and unimportant local bills were ntroduced.

Mr. Price, from the Seleet Committee he Senators from the city and county, reported the bill equalizing the width of Green Mr. Foulkrod reported back the bill for the incorporation of the North Delaware Railroad

Mr. Frick introduced a bill prohibiting un-

The Great Railroad War at Erie. How it commenced --- Explanation of the gague system - What the Erie common Council did-The difficulty at Hurbor Creek, de. ERIE. Jan. 14, 1854_

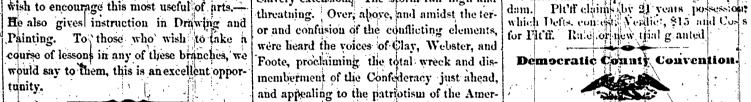
As a great deal of misapprehension, prevails in New York, and over the whole connto the consideration of the bill to annul the try in fact, as to the cause of the unfortunate char er of the Franklin Canal Company, which shilliculty at this place, I have endeavored to procine the reliable information in relation to it. There have, doub less, been a great many false reports printed about the conduct of the Erians; But from what follows you will see eration of the bill to amend the charter of the that in all they did they were acting in conformity with the ordinances of their city governinent, which they contend was the only power to grant the right of use or occupancy of any of their streets. That the whole subject and its details may be clearly understood

have treated it under different heads: How the difficulty originated - the Gauge law -the official action of and interference of

the common Council of Erie. To enable your readers to understand this ather complicated question it is necessary to explain what is called the "gauge system." Each State has an established gauge or gauges within its limits-thus the gauges of N. Y. are 6 fee and four eet 8 and a half inches, while the gauge of Pennsylvania is four feet eight and a half inches. From this it will be seen that where there is a junction of the railroads of two States whose gauges are differ-ent there must be a break in the communication. This "break," as it is technically termed, necessitates a change of cars and a transfer of freight from the road of one State to that of the other. Such a break exists at Buffalo, although it is not rendered necessary by the faws of the State of New York. This break is produced at this point by the termination of the four feet and a half-inch gauge, which commences at New York, and the four feet ten inch gauge which extends from Buffalo, to the Pennsylvania State line. This four feet ten inch gauge is not a New York Gauge, but was imported into that State from Ohio. It will be seen from this brief statement that there was absolutely no necessity for a break at Buffalo, nor on any part of the Buffalo and Albany road-none whateveruntil it came to the Penn-ylvania State line. But as the break wherever it in gat be made, would materially advance the interests of that place, the New York Central Road, (the Albany and Buffalo) concluded that there shold be a break at Buffalo. The produce and fieight destined for the West was shipped over the lake from this point, and thus Ene was deprived of a large portion of the business which she would have enjoyed had the break taken

place at that city in sead of Buffalo." For a great part of the year, however, (about five months,) the harbor of Buffalo is closed by the ice, and the freight during that time is transported over the road to the West-Now, it is evident that a break at Erie would. during this period, give her a considerable share in the business, by the transfer- of the freight from the Buffalo line to the Western road. But the Buffalo company, to avoid a break here, determined to have a four feet ten inch gauge to Erie, whefasit would meet the

same gauge from the West. It may be asked here, where was the right obtained to continue the four feet ten inch track over the State line into Erie when that was not a Pennsylvania gauge ? [Up to 1853 it is true that the road known as the Erie and Northeast, running from the State line to Erie, a distance of nineteen miles was con structed on the six feet gauge. It was put under contract and constructed in advance of ing the consideration to repeal the charter of the Buttalo and State line road, and the six the Venango Railroad (or Frauklin Canal) feet gauge was adopted on it in pursuance of a definite arrangement with the New York and Erie Company, by which that road was to be extended to Erie. This agreement, it appears, was nullified by the action . of Mr. Richmond, of the Albany and Buffalo road, and, it is said, by Mr. Loder. then President. of the New York and Eric Company, who united with him. At a meeting of the representatives of the different lines of railroad, Mr. Richmond suggested to Mr. Loder that the six feet track should be taken up and the four teet ten inch substituted By changing the road in this manner, as I have already said, the necessity of a break at Erie would be avoided as this gauge would meet the gauge nentary to the act incorporating the City of of the same width on the other side of that city coming from the west, and the communication from Buffalo to Cleveland would thus be unbroken. In other words, there would be one continuous uniform gauge through



to take place in the Pardo, Mr. Soule, who tol. had to be waited for a considerable time, under pretext that he was writing despatches to the government, at length arrived; followed by six carriages full of his countrymen in Madrid.

Though surprised at witnessing such indiscreet curiosity, which made the affair resemble a cock-fight, the seconds of the Duke of Albs consented, however, to the Americans remaining on the ground. The two adversarics took their ground and crossed thier swords. Mr. Soule was continually interrupting, and he demanded several times a cessation, which | the last Session in what we say. | There was was granted him. At last the witnesses declared that the duel ought to terminate, and that they would only allow five minutes more Mr Soule, Jr., was slightly wounded ; and he then promised on his word of honor to contradict the facts recounted in the English papers, and to cause a letter to be published to that effect in the journals of England and America. He also pledged himself to in had received from the Duke of Alba.

Thus terminated this affair. These were the first two acts of the drama

which we have recounted Now for the third and most important.

(the Minister,) wrote to the Marquis de Tur- as matter of gain. It is a fact, no less true got, the French ambassador, an angry letter, than notorious, that honest legislation too ofinforming him that it was not the Duke of Alba and his son who ought to have fought, but that it was he (Mr. Soule.) who ought to avenge the honor of his wife, attacked by the that to such an extent was this carried, that pleasantries which the embassador of France the check of honesty would blush at the aspermitted himself to indulge in. The Mar- sociations surrounding the law-giving power quis De Turgot accepted the challenge addressed to him.

His seconds were Lord Howden, the English Embassador, and Gen. Collier, at present at Madrid. A third combat, the consequence neighboring States we had become a byword, of the two first was also expected to take and the shameless acts of bribery and corrupplace between Mr. Perry, the Secretary of the United States Legation, and the French Consul at Santander.

The same paper says :- The preceding article was composed when our letters from Madrid brought us the denouncement which we expected. Aware of what was passing, the French government took measures to prevent the combat.

The two adversaries, in order to evade the precautions taken against them, changed the day of the meeting, which took place on Saturday, the 17th. The seconds of Mr. Soule were Gen. Valdes (known for his extreme opinions, but who is no relation to the Gen. Valdez so well known in Madrid,) M. Ganundo, and M. Picon, one of the editors of the Clainor. The weapons were pistols. Two shots were exchanged. Mr. Soule was not hit. M. de Turgot fell-his adversary's ball having hit him in the leg, about three inches above the knee. The wound was serious, but it is hoped that life will, not be endangered. The whole Spanish nobility-all men of hon- thy to receive it, and that the day of her reor in Madrid, have left their names at the residence of M. Turgot.

A subsequent account dated the 20th December, states that the ball had been extracted, and the wound was doing favorably.

Awful Tornado in Ohio.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1854. Yesterday afternoon this section of the country was visited by the heaviest storm of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, that we have experienced since 1828. A perfect tornado has experienced some six miles south of to the purity of the government be resisted this. The town of Brandon was almost en at the threshold and driven back in dismay. to mark the site of the place. Dr. Wheaton was seriously, if not fatally injured, and a Mrs. Smith was also badly hurt. The tornado was about a half a mile wide, tearing up

We well remember the tone of the press after the adjournment of that body last spring, and how earnestly the appeal was sent forth to the people, to make one determined effort in the elections to redeem the honor and integrity of the State, by sending to the present session a class of men whose characters, morally and politically, should be of a higher

grade than had been sent in the past. We mean no disrespect to the members of undoubtedly among them many good men; and it is a fact too significant to be overlooked, that, almost without exception, those have been returned. But we mean to say that the people of the State had become careless and indifferent, apparently, to the importance of of its mightiest" Saviors. This he has not the interests they annually confided to the done, and by reason thereof has come out the resence of the witnesses, the letter he trust of men in that body. Legislation had full current of his patriotism-even flowing unapimously elected Representative Conferbecome too much a matter of speculation- from his mouth down upon the unstained cloth

of the dining table at the National Hotel. an arena where corruption and wrong struggled not in vain for success, and where the real interests of the Commonwealth were too After the events just related, Mr. Soule, son little cared for, and too often bartered away

that he then played a cheat, or have his remedies proved salt that has lost its savor? We ten has been borne down by schemes of specthink not the latter, for they are faithfully nlation with which it chanced to conflict, and absurd in all their parts, and the country everywhere seems to acknowledge their efficacy. Those who resisted their passage and were the most determined in their opposition, have of our State, while scarce a definit voice or ceased to resist now, and from no quarter earless pen was left to defend the right and North do we hear the note of alarm sounded. protect the interests of the people. With Who then are the agitators of the present ! Where, pray tell us, where is General Foote. who three years ago staked the preservation tion, perpetrated almost with open daring, had of the Union on the Compromise as it was fixed even a paltry sum as the price with passed and is now observed, and who must which to purchase the passage of Acts fla-

grant with wrong and mischief. and the country must have peace, and must It was not without reason then that the rest from agitation and strife ? Behold him press of the State appealed with earnestness erect on the dining-room table of the Nationto the people last summer ; nor is it marvelal Hotel, proclaiming to his countrymen that ous that great anxiety should have been felt the Union, Compromise, Finality and all are throughout the State when the present Legislature assembled, to see what manner of men they were of. And well, too, may the requited patriot! press now arrogate somewhat of credit. At a time like this, when we see the palmy days of the Commonwealth being restored -when we see wisdom and goodness, honor, and integri- is soon given. President Prence has not giv- 70,000 troops to Turkey. Louis Napoleon, in ty, purity and learning assembled together at | en the five loves to Foote and the Southern our Capitol-when we can feel that the great Unionists, and the two fishes to Dickenson State of Pennsylvania, true to herself, has and the northern Nationals, as they would confided the law-making power to hands worly denied on the diningroom table, for the proach among her sister states is not now,---

whole burthen of invective and denunciation we say, well may we all rejoice and be glad. What a grand opportunity is offered to the present session to write a glowing page in the dare not say that the Compromise is disturbed in consequence of the Government's manifeshistory of Pennsylvania ! Let the demoralizing influences that have so long existed, and or likely to be, or that it is not faithfully ex- ting a disposition to regard new propositions leen gaining strength at the Capitol, be torn ecuted by the Administration. A strange up by root and branch. Let radical princi- infatuation seems to have got hold of him, ples and honest measures and men only pre- that because of his great services in the pass- city, but no distinbutive occurred, and the povail. Let every assault of powers dangerous himself and compatriots are ever after entitled to the spoils, and that really the efficacy tirely destroyed, scarcely a house being left Let those who would speculate from the rights of the Comptomise, to save the Union, finally of the Commonwealth, and her citizens, see depends on the distribution of office to those

that the day of their success fully has massed most officious in its produrement. and repairing upon the several propositions Railroad Company is hereby prohibited from Guion. Sweden and Denmark have issued a Burt and Preston, were destroyed. The flames by, and that not again shall the Goddess of We think people will be apt to look at this submitted relative to constitutional reform. do was about a nall a mile wide, tearing up by, and that not again and any occupation of their intention of their intention to remain neu-everything in its track; but the full extent of Justice and equal rights be despoiled in the thing in a common sense light, and will there-tral in the impending contest—an intention by subdued at 10 o'clock this morning. putting down or using any other gauge or were checked at Mr. Preston's, and were final-Mr. Bingham submitted a joint resolution width of track, or using any cars or locomothe damage we have not yet been able to learn temples of her enthronement. To do such a fore regard the Compromise much more fa-Our streams have overflowed their banks, and more requires heart nerve will engage and vorable than they will the motives of Foote the same time there is a shown full in the proposing certain amendments to the Constitive engine at any other width or gauge of The Register Office was located in the tion relative to omnibus bills, the pardoning wheels than four feet ten inches in said city, work requires heart, nerve, will energy and vorably than they will the motives of Foote the same time there is a heavy fall in the but the records were all saved under the penalty of \$500 for every such of Aren trong river last evening, was thrown from determination, but how great will be the re- and some others who have attached their po- British funds, and a rise in the price of bread- The Western Hotel, which adjoins Mr. Prespower, dzc. fence, and under an additional penalty of Aran trong river last evening, was thrown from his burgy and drowned. Buckingham & Cos stable was struck by lightning and destroyed. bled, and ask them not to disappoint the high bled, and ask them not to disappoint the high The bill gave rise to a lengthy discussion \$500 per day, fur each day that any track and was finally postponed. put down or used in violation of this ordi-The House then adjourned.

COCK, Esq., and A. J. SEYMOUR, Esq., Vice a noble, generous, German heart. He is a Presidents, and A. J. Davis and Joseph Jame- terrible Democrat, full of fire, determination calm succeeded-the danger was passed and all wasistill, Next came the Finality,-the son, Sec'vs. Compromise must be made like the laws of On motion, Hon. D. D. Warner was elect-

the Medes and Persians, and hateful as it ed Representative Delegate to the State Con-gloves. vention to be holden at II trrisburg in March was to manly, national Sentiment, because of next, with authority to substitue. its character as an innovation on all prece-Oh motion, Harvey Tyler was elected Repdent, and the ridiculous idea, it inculcated to resentative Delegate, subject to the concurstop agitation by attempting to bind men's rence of the counsies of Wyoming and Sulli-

right to think with an iron' rule of law. No van. On motion it was Re-olved that we are such thing was needed, for it strengthened unanimously in favor of the re-nomination of "tives, an ultra politician, lawyer and moralnothing-and accomplished nothing: but Wm. Bigler as candidate for Governor. even that was taken down by the suffering Resolved. That we are unanimously in vor of the re-nomination of Jeremiah S. Black patient and the last remedy was then supposas candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. ed to have been applied. The country was On motion, C. M. Gere, John Blanding, then safe, agitation at an end, and General Harvey Tyler and Joseph Jameson were unan-Foote might have rested on his lands as one imously elected Sepatorial Conferees On motion, F. M. Williams, F. A. Ward, Wm. A. Crossman and Wm. C. Ward, were

on motion a committee consisting of Lo-Franklin. He is a quiet, unassuming man, ren G. Farrar, Isaiah Maine, and J. T. Lang-What shall be said now of General Foote ? agreeable and gen.lemanly in his deportment, don was appointed and instructed to invite The Compromise, the Finality, all, all have Judge Wilmot to address the meeting. Afto his principles, honest, radical, and consis been applied and yet the country is nearer ter a brief absence the committee returned tent in his politics,-a man who would sooner accompanied by Julige W., who proceeded to its doom than before. Does he acknowledge address the meeting in a very able and inor sacrifice the interests and honor of his structive manner, and to the evident satisfac-

tion of his audience, as testified by frequent one of those noble, persevering, useful men in bursts of applause. 1 a legislature, to whom delicate trusts can be On motion it was resolved. That the ceedings of this Convention be published in confided, and on whose fidelity you may place the mist implicit reliance. If Pennsylvania the Montrose Democrat and all other Demohad more such men as he, among her politiccratic papers in this District.

On motion the Convention adjourned. WM. J. TURRELL, Pres. A. J. DAVIS, JOSEPH JAMESON, Sec'ys.

Arrival of the Niagara. One week later from Europe.

After an unusually long passage the Niagded to Greene county and not to Susquehanara arrived vesterday morning at Halifax .-then have a Finality because men would taik The most important intelligence is that the na. There were four crops, including Mr Walker's of your county, presented for the Czar entirely rejects the new Conference at premium, and ranging from 93 to 155 bush-Vienna, and renewedly refuses to recognize els per acre. Premium awarded for the las European intervention in matters between mentioned, being an average of five acres --Russia and Turkey The French Government, have published in official statement that the The premium on wheat was awarded to Mr. McCord of Bradford county for 55 bushels allied fleets have been ordered into the Black per acre. about sinking forever in the ocean of faction Sea to prevent attacks of the Russian fleet up-It is asserted with great confidence that and discord. Disinterested patriotism ! ill- on the ships of Turkey. And it is authorit- Bill submitting a Prohibitory Liquor Law to atively stated that the same Government has called upon Austria to cooperate with the of the Legislature. Members are curiously People may very naturally inquire from western powers in preserving the status quo mixed up with reference to it, many declaritig whence the danger comes now. The answer in Europe. France is also preparing to send receiving the Ambassadors of foreign powers. reason thereof! on the 1st of Junuary, declared that while he hoped to preserve the peace of Europe; his sympathies and support should be given to the women have turned put icn masse in the have themselves particularly regarded. We the Sul an. In England the excitement city and were then tenning up the track,can see no other reason, though this is stout- against Prince Albert appears to be more arthe men having all been enjoined by dedent than ever: he is charged with betravcree of the Courts and proclamation of the ing the secrets of the British Cabinet to the Governor. Tuesday last a requisition was Russian, Austrian and German Courts. This against the Administration is founded by the affair will come before Parliment in January. ent to the President for the aid of the mil-General on the distribution of office. He At Constantingple there was a riot threatened

marines were landed from the French and English forces to preserve the peace of the age of the Measures of Adjustment, none but lice of the city proved sufficient to arrest all who were disposed to make a row. On the Danube them are indications of an early and last evening in the block of Buildings occuactive resumption of hostilities. From the pied by Messrs. Root and Tomlinson, merch-seat of war in Asia there, is no trustworthy ants, and others. intelligence, though Russian bulletins report

for negotiations with favor, and a party of

The entire block, consisting of five buildthe defeat and death of Abdi Pasha and Gen. lings, together with the buildings of Messrs.

Legislature can have time to act.

A large fire broke out here about 7 o'clock

der severe penalties the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars. And boldness. He is a fluent speaker, and sometimes handles his adversary without Next comes Cook of Westmoreland,-the

Mr. Darsie spoke at length upon the bill, rapid, fluent, poetic, dashing vivacious Cook. He is a young man of ready genius, possessarguing strongly in favor of the repeal of the ing one of those singular minds that can charter. He moved a number of unimportant. adapt itself to any circumstances at any time; amendments which were agreed to. and is equally at home in the pulpit, the bar, Considerable debate followed, when a or in the Rouse. He is one of your progrestion was made to postpone the further cousideration of the subject for the present. ist. A little training would make him a very The motion to postpone was, after a lengthy extraordinary speaker, for he has a most perdebate, disagreed to-yeas 14, navs 16. feet command of language and an easy, fluent The bill then passed second reading, and

was ordered to be engrossed. After some other minor business, and telling speech, often in erspersing it The Senate adjourned. HOUSE .- The bill from the Senate supple-

with the timest imagery-apt and forcible historical illustrations, with wit and poesy combined. He is a warm hearted, generous Philadelphia, and providing for a consolidafriend, -a radical politician, and death on his tion of the city and district governments, was aid before the House, and on motion referred I must not pass by our friend Rowe of to the committee of Members from the City

and County. The House then took up, in committee of arue as the needle to the pole in his devotition he whole, the bill from the Senate giving the ppointment of the State Librarian to the Govenor, and increasing the salary of the post suffer martyrdom then betray his constituency to \$800.

The bill on being reported to the House was Commonwealth. He is not a debater, but taken up, read a second and third time, and

Mr. Strickland submitted a preamble joint resolutions calling upon the citizens of Eric county to respect the laws, and to observe the decisions of the District Courts, unians the day of her betrayal would never til matters in dispute between them and the railroad companies can be amicably adjus-The midnight hour approaches and I must

stop these hasty, ill-digested sketches, prom-The resolutions lie over.

ising to renew them again if they are at all The bill providing for the more effectual punishment of the crime of murder, was con-The State Agricultural Society met last sidered in committee, and on being reported Tuesday. The premium on Corn was awarto the House, was laid aside.

> The House then adjourned. January, 20. SENATE.-Several unimportant local bills vere read in place and referred.

Mr. Evans read in place a bill incorporang the Brandywine Railroad Companys Mr Jamison submitted a series of joint resolutions instructing our Senators and requestng our Representatives in Congress, the oppose any reduction in the duty on Salt

The resolutions lie over. a vote of the people will pass both bratiches The Senate then resumed, on its-final pasage, the consideration of the bill repealing the charter of the Franklin Canal Company. that they were fairly elected on both sides of Considerable debate ensue I in which Messr the question and dont know how to vote by Darsie, Price Crabb and o hers' participated in advocacy of the bill, and the question then

The Erie Rail Road troubles still continue. being taken on the bill, it passed by a unani-A telegraphic dispatch hist night states that mons vote yeas 24, navs 0. Messrs, Darling on, E. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hyndricks, Huge, Kundel, McLlin-

ger and Soger were absent. Mr. Buckalew eclined voting. The bill as it passed, declares the charter

of the Franklin Canal Company null and yoid, itary, and what will be the end none can and provides also that it shall be unlawful for tell. It is to be hoped however that peace any railroad company to construct another will be preserved and blood saved till the road along the route or in a direction from Erie to the Ohio State Line, without express E. B. C. authority granted by some future act of the Legislature; and any authority given to any DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CASTLETON, VERMONT. CASTLETON, Jan. 21.

Erie to Cleveland. Here was the great cause of the difficulty and it is well to bear in-mind, as it was the origin of the so-called riots in this city.

The company, however, it must be remembered, did not change the road from a six feet gauge to the four feet 'ten linch gauge, which the people of Erie say was a foreign gauge, and was imported from Ohio until by special act of Legislature they had obtained the right to do so. At the close of the last Legislature, in 1853, the Pennsylvania gauge was repealed, and immediately after the six feet ten inch track, which extended from the city of Erie to the Penn-ylvania State line, s distance of nineteen miles, was taken up, and The the four feet ten inch track hid down. passage of the act of the Legislature by which the company obtained the right to make this alteration, it is alleged by the people of Erie was effected by bribery, and cost \$50,000 .--How this may be, it is not for ine to say. I merely give it as the firm conviction of the people of Erie. The company they acknowledge, were empowered by special act of their Legislature, and so far as that body was concerned, they could do nothing. But they were determined not to give way, and as the recent unfortunate occurrences, have proved, they succeeded in defeating the company to some extent at least. The construction of the new four feet ten inclr track was commenced and the work went on very rapilly till it came to the city of Erie, and here the local authorities-the Mayor and Common Council-in-

terposed by the following ordinances : Ordinance prohibiting the alteration of Railroad Gauges. Whereas, by their act of incorporation, the

Councils of the city of Eric are empowered and required to ordain and enact all such bylaws, and rules, and regulations, as shall be deenied expedient to promote the good order and benefit of the citizens thereof to regulate, improve, and keep in order the streets, and remove all obstructions; and whereas two railroads-the Erie and Northeast and the Franklin Canal Company's Railtond, of divers gauges or width of tracks enter into and met in said city, the gauge and track of the former being six feet, and of the latter four feet ten inclus i and whereas the good order and corporation, directly or by implication, for benefit of said citizens, and the proper regula-that purpose, is hereby, revoked and repealed. tion of said streets, require that there should be no change in said respective gauges, except House. Some little unimportant business was disposed of, and a miniber of local private as hereinafter provided; therefore 1. Be it ordained and enaoted by the Se

bills read in place. Mr. Roberts submitted a resolution authorlect and Common Councils of the city of Erie, sing the Speaker to appoint a committee of and it is hereby enacted by the authornies of tive members, for the phypose of considering the same, That the said Erie and Northeast