## 1:11 assemblage in the Hall of the House of Rep-Extracts from the Nebraska Bifl.

Remarks of Hon. G. A. Grow, In the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the subject of the Railroad diffi- the experience I have just had in attempting cultics at Erie, Pa.

diana, complaining of the State of Pennsyl-vania for want of fidelity to the laws and Con-far as any local interests are concerned this is stitution of the Union, and of comity to her simply a controversy between Erie and Buffasister States. And since then her citizens lo, in which the trade of the great West have been represented in hostility to the General Government, disobeying the decrees of the Federal courts, imprisoning the marshals these dificulties. sent to execute the process of those courts, burning the bridges of the railroad company, tearing up their railroads for some three or four weeks in succession, showing a disposition to interrupt all communication between tions by unauthorized companies f. Every dethe East and West across that great thorough- i cree of the State courts has been faithfully fare : and, finally, that her Executive is aiding and abetting mobs and rioters. That passengers have been subjected to great inconvemence, and business men to unnecessary delay and expense, by reason of the diffi-culties at Erie, is not the question in controversy, but who is in fault for it, and where

ought the blame to rest ! Sir, some years since the State of Pennsylvania constructed a canal from Franklin, along French creek, a distance of eighteen and a half miles, to French creek aqueduct, which was subsequently, by act of the Legislature, transferred to a company, with authority to build a railroad between Pittsburg, and the harbor of Eric; but that road was never built nor any part of it; but the company built a road from the Ohio State line to the city of Erie, two. points seperate and distinct from those fixed in their charter, and over an entirely different route. And this is the road the State courts. that makes the connection between Erie and Ohio, and is of the same gauge as the Ohio

roads. The construction of this road the supreme court of Pennsylvania decided, more than a year ago, was without legal authority, encouragement to riots or breaches of the and its use since that time could, therefore, have been entirely restrained by the Commonpeace. Such are, in brief, some of the circumstanwealth; and is now subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Legislature think

proper to impose. The connection between Erie and the State ferred. It is a controversy between the rights of of New York, is made by what is called the the citizens and the privileges of a municipal-

Erie and Northeast Railroad, the termini of ity and corporations acting, without legal which was fixed by its charter at the State Tranchises. line and the borough of Erie, and one of the conditions of its incorporation was, that " the these remarks, in order to correct the inissaid railroad shall be so coustructed as not to statement of facts which is calculated to do impede or obstruct the free use of any public injustice to the executive and judicial officers

favors.

" road, street, lane, or bridge." And at the of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and time of building said road, the company ap-injury to her citizens. plied to the city authorities for permission to lay their track within the limits of the city, The Hemocrat. so as to connect with the Franklin Canal Company's roads. That permission, as I understand, was granted with the express condi-

tion that it might be revoked at any time by the city authorities. At the time of putting down the track of this road, it was laid at Harbor Creek, some eighty or ninety rods along a public highway, including the bridge over said creek, and that, too, under a protest of the supervisors of the township. But the track as originally laid, remained unmolested till he company commenced taking it up to change the gauge, and then they were notified by the township authorities, that if they took it up they would not be permitted to lay.

it again on the public highway. And here is one point of conflict between the citizens of Harbor creek township and the

Mr. GRow. It would give me pleasure to oblige the gentleman from Illinois, but after to oblige a friend I cannot yield. Sir, what difference can it make to the West, and how presented here, by the citizens of Ohio, or Inin its transit to the sea-board has no interest, save as it is at present obstructed by

> But is the Executive of Pennsylvania, and the citizens of Erie the party in blame for their existence, as they conceive they have been resisting only illegal encroachments and exacobserved : and instead of confining this controversy to the State courts it was taken into the district court of the United States by the sylvania, which has twenty five. sailroad company; and the citizens of Eric, No better argument, says the Cincinnati acting under legal advice, disregarded its de crees for want of jurisdiction. And the court when that question is fully argued, instead of

deciding it, reserves the opinion, and imprisons the citizens. And now one complaint against the Commonwealth is, that she imprisons the marshals and officers of the Federal court. Sir, she has the right, not only to is desirable compared to such a method of taking place. imprison the marshals, but the judges, when choosing the President. It would be a revithey act without the authority of law. The val of the old Congressional caucus, so hateproceeding complained of is simply to test ful to the country in its worst form. The mathat question. It is a question of conflict between State and Federal jurisdiction. And jority of the people would not have the slight-

from the time this controversy went into the est chance of choosing the highest officer of district court of the United States it was ta- of the nation. A small minority would pretken out of the hands of the Executive and of ty certainly always govern in the selection .--It would afford an excellent field for corrup-No application has been made to them save in one instance, and in that case the de- tion and intrigue, bargain and sale, and if any cree of the court was enforced by State au- thing can overthrow the Constitution it would

A New Project.

thority, and faiffifully observed by the citi-zens; and in not case has the Governor given in the House of Representatives. The body is elected two years previous to the time it would be called upon to choose a President:

ces of the controversy between the citizens of it is not selected at all with reference to that Erie and the corporations to which I have re- event, and it is not likely that the people's wishes would be reflected in the matter. But when we consider that the vote would

be taken by States-when New York, Penn-I have taken this occasion, sir, to make sylvania and Olijo would only count the same as Florida, Delaware and Rhode Island-we are struck with its gross inequality and injustice. It would be perfect subversive of the fun-

damental principle upon which all our institutions are based, viz: that the majority should govern, since the three great States just mentioned-which contain more than one third of the free white population of the Union, and have more than a quarter of the whole number of electoral votes would have but three votes out of thirty-one, if the Presidential contest was to be thrown into the House of Rep-

resentatives. There were never but two Preidents elected by that lody since the organization of the government-Mr. Jefferson in 1801, and John Q. Adams in 1826,

A inistake in the Convention, not requiring the Electors of President and Vice President to distinguish upon their ballots between those

Mr. Clay was thrown out altogether.

officers and providing that the candidate havof votes should be ing the highest number

1856, and the lists before the people should The New York Herald of a recent date, be open to all competitors, there would be

dozen candidates run nt least. had an editorial article in which it denoun-No one would be likely to have a majority cod Presidential nominating Conventions by over all the rest, and the election would be the respective political parties of the country. and advocated the propriety of a '. crub mee' thrown into the House to decide between three and free field' in 1856. It gave a list of some highest. Now it is quite probable that in the twenty probable candidates for the Chief House neither of the candidates would have Magistracy of the Republic at that time, whom a majority over both the others, and if the it advised to run without submitting their supporters of each were determined, no choice names at all to any Convention. In order to would be made between the fourteenth of

recommend this political scheme to the small February, when the balloting would com-States the Herald stated that under its op- mence, and the fourth of March, which would eration the contest would have to be decided terminate its officialiexistence. We have seen by the House of Representatives, where Flor- the house spend six weeks in electing a speakida, with one Representative, would have an er, which is not near as important an office equal voice in determining the result with as the President, and which would not begin New York, which has thirty-three, or Penn- to clicit as much contention. Should the next Presidential contest go to the House, the

people would witness any amount to intrigue Enquirer, was ever made in favor of the pro- and corruption that would be disreputable to priety of conventions than the simple state- the country, and the result would quite reconment of this fact. The worst abuse of the cile them to the present method of nominating nominating system in not reflecting the wish- Conventions. We cannot believe, however, es of the people in the choice of a candidate that there is the least danger of such an event



Grahum for February has been received, md it is a rare sportinen of Magazine Litera- altogether a most useful min in the House. titled "Nature and Art," and numerous other embellishments. This number commences an llustrated life of Washington, by J. T. Headley, which will be found of paramount interst to its readers.

Peterson's Ladies National Magazine, for chruary, is on hand, Published by C.I. Pe-. serson, 102 Chestunt street, Philadelphia.dies' magazines now published in the country. The fashion plates and embellishments are superb; and then it is filled with a variety of uteresting reading, from the most popular authors of the day.

Will the publishers furnish as with the January number? For some reason or other we did not receive it. We miss it very

The Popular Educator for January, is bea variety of other interesting reading matter for the general reader. Published by Alexander Montgomery, 17 Sprüce street, N. N. Arthur's Homd Magazine, for February, is on hand. The mining of T. S. Arthur is suffi-

cient to give this excellent magazine a reputation such as it justly merits. It is, without 1-14. The of the last in graving new publich of Address T. S. Arthur & Co. Philadelphia. Price \$2 a year.

Washington Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1854. chained to their scats the whole time. He is " DEAR DEM."-In my last I promised to

nppear ecdentric.

ford, for he is sitting near the aisle as you convictions, and not over given to fanaticism enter the Hall. He is a short, thick set man, He urgued the question purely as a political enter the main and remarkably de- one, and asserted in the strongest terms that liberate in whatever he does or says. He it was a political question en nely. This was has a fine reputation as a criminal lawyer, honest and fair, more so than the position as and judging from his argument in the con- sumed by many usen in regard to it, viz. that tested seats from Philadelphia last week, his it is not a political question that they do not reputation is well carned. He has a kind of intend to make it so, and yet contradict their technical mind, -- speaks rather fluently, but words by their actions,

more logic than the oric, and possesses the of this State to arouse themselves and make strong faculty for a deba or of leading the this issue distinct at the polls, and held up to mind of the listener to his own conclusions. them as a reward for so doing the certainty He seems to be an industrious man, is of en of success. He considered that there really frank even to bluntness but without effort to was no issues between the two parties now-A little to his left sits DEFAANCE of Mor- way, and seemed to think the Whigs might

be one of the best scholars of his age in the scribed. He asserted one very hold trath State. He almost always seems absorbed in however, and that was that the Whigs had thought. Not having taken the floor yet in nearly ruined the country everytime they had debate, I cannot speak of his attainments in obtained the ascendency in the Government, that respect. Mr. Rongars of Fayettee Chain- and exhorted them to do better the next man of the Committee of Ways, and Means, time!

I have no doubt that Mr. Dow is a very sits near by. He is one of your restle s, alsincere and honest man; and I also have no ways-at-work fellows,-has been in the House two sessions before, and is well " broked up" doubt that the masses of men, who are in fa-

with its business. He debates well, and is yor of a Prohibi ory Law are equally sincere and honest. The mask now, however, is ture; replete with instructive and interesting To his left is PARMLER of Warren, a young thrown off,-it is declared to be a political reading; and in addition to this, it contains a lawyer of parts and promise. He has not question en irely,' and it becomes the honest very hajidsomely designed steel engraving, en- yet mingled in debate, but bears the reputa- masses to look well to the results that will flow from their action, and to be very cau-

tion of decided ability. On the same side sits Lowney, of Tioga. - tions what leaders they array themselves un-Mr. Lowrey is a good lawyer, and an honest der. I am convinced by the most careful obindustrious, and faithful member. He, is a servation,-and this is a good place to obquiet man, but holds, as he deserves, a high serve the movements of the leaders now,--I

position in the House. CRANE of Wayne say I am convinced that very many who are county sits by his side. Mr. CRANE will now placed and are placing themselves in the leave the House in a good position. He is a the van, are the most reckless set of political pril lent, sagacions, matter-of-fact-man, a fine scamps that ever disgraced a political moveawyer, approaches his business before the ment. Among them may be found the very House with confidence and directly to the dregs of An i-masonry, and Federalism in point. Mr. KNIGHT of the City, I must not their worst forms, together with a large class

forget to mention, for he is one of the best, who have been driven in disgrace from both natured old bachelors you ever saw. He is Democratic and Whig parties, and who-e poa modest, fine appearing, honest and able litical fortunes are so desperate that they are

man. None can approach him 'without be- not recognized by any respectable body of accidents we have been called upon to record ing favorably impressed. Possessing a high men anywhere. They are restless agita ors, for a long time. Fifteen persons were killed order of falents, a close lawyer and an indus- - ambitious of political favor and ready to on Saturday, by an explosion in a catridge trions liusiness man, he holds a high posi- go anywhere that personal interest may seem manufactory at Ravenswood, on Long Island tion in the confidence and esteem of his fel-low members. A hule further round sits scale turn as it will. I saw one of this class pally to the cause of education, and commends Srockbalk of Greend. He is a young law- of men, who made himself very prominent in feet by 20, and that in it were employed from tself to the hearty support of every lover of yer, but a short time at the Bar, and certain- the Convention, so much so that those who. 15 to 18 persons, who had just returned from learning. It treats upon a variety of branch- by possesses a strong, vigorous, and original approached Mr. Dow must doit through him, es, which will be found of deep interest to min l. He too spoke in the contested elec- for he was constantly at his side, and yet tion cases and made a very favorable impres- within one hour after the Convention adjourn-Mathematics, Philosophy, de; and contains sion in the House. He will rank high as a led he was so drunk that a friend was obliged debator before the Session shall close. Mr. to take him home. This is but one instance Stauments of Carbon sits opposite on the of a score I have seen this winfer, of the total grease-pot is a deep basin, inserted tightly in-Whig side. He came very near being Speak- insincerity of men who are now mounting the er,-has been three Sessions in the House,- Maine Law as a political hobby, and I fear it depth. In this cylinder is kept an alcochol has a quick, active mind, is a good lawyer, is but the natural result of the imprudence of lamp, to heat the grease. The air is supplied attable in his manners, and well booked on Temperance men, in permitting the question to the lamp by numerous pin-holes inside of the Rules of the House. He would have made to le drawn into the political arena. the range of the House. He would have made to rearrawn into the pointear arenal, a could be interested in the disaster said in his deposi-a good Speaker. You must see my friend I believe that nine out of ten of these fel-scorr of Columbia down w, for he is a most tows would just as soon take the other side of capital man. Everybody in the House res-the question if they could make as much by appeared to him that the samp burst and ig-

the same shall be received into the Union. an earnest, and, no doubt, conscientious man, with or without Slavery, as their Constitution continue a look among the rep.e entatives of but in no wise an e traominary speaker, or may pre errbe at the time of their admission." the young Democracy. First we come to Wx. II. DAVIS of Craw- He is a quick, showd Yankee, sincere in hi-Scond-" Provided, further, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property now per aining to the Indians in said territory." Third - Sec. 10. And be it further enac ed, that the provisions of the act entitled An Act respecting tugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved Feb. 12, 1793, and the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act,' apwith no apparent effort at display. He has the appealed strongly to the Wilig party proved Sept., 18, 1850, by and the same are

resentatives Thursday evening. He spoke

two hours and a half, and held his audiance

hereby declared to extend to, and be in full that the Democrats had every thing their own

force within the limits of said territory of Nebraska." Fourth-". That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Ne-A little to insider sits the assis of all way, and second so thing the course he pre-braska, as elsewhere within the United

States." in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and prin-ciples, established by the Compromise meas-

First-" And when admitted as a State or

S ares, ille said territory, or any portion of

ures of 1850, viz 1st. That all questions pertaining toslavery n the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people fesiding therein, through their appropriate representatives.

2d. That "all cases involving title to slaves." and questions " of personal freedom" are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

3d. That the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States in respect to fugitives from service are to be carried into faithful execution in all the "organized Territories," the same as in the States."

The Ravenswood Explosion.

We present to our readers, says the N. Y Tribune, the details of one of the most awful opposite Blackwell's Island. It appears that the business was carried on in a building 15 balls which they were in the habit of employing are conical, and have the charge at the flat end. To make them slip easily through the barrel of the rifle they are greased. The to cylinder a foot in diameter and two feet in the cylinder. The only witness who survived peets Mr. Scorr. You will find him an ac- it, and even run Grog-sellers for the Legisla- nited the scattered powder, which ran along tive, initielligent member, always right in his ture while professing to be Maine Law men to some five or ten pounds of powder, and vo.es, and never on the wrong side of any themselves, -I mean except those who live in then the whole place blew up, as he was the lamp and the basin for grease are like a No matches were kept in the building. Mr. match on the inside of the cylinder-lighting masonry and all kindled isn's have went cylinder, set on the board floor. It had been red hot, but was not so on the day in quesdistance were injured. We need not dwell here on the horrible details, but we would beg our City members in the Legislature to move -promptly for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes of such explosions-which are of periodical occurrence-and propose means for scenring the greater sifety of the inmates. of New York for information except the how they are being bartered away. It is high We think two things should be insisted upon Demograt, have an idea that Penn ylvania time for temperance men to take this in atter in regard to all munifactories liable to explomust have committed a great error in this in'o their own hards and rescue the cause sion; there should be two policemen, night business, and that New York ha- great cau e of their hear's love from the whirtpool of and day, guarding the premises, and keeping of complaint at our hands. The truth is di- corruption into which it is being drawn, by the worknich within the bounds of pridence; those wolves in sheeps clothing who are seiz- and besides this, no such manufactory should be within range of other houses. Think of this infernal machine being placed in the lap If the present Legislature shall dispose of of the pretty villas of Ravenswood ! - What this question in a manner satisfactory to the were the authorities about to allow such a

Northeast Railroad Company ; and the other ever differences of opinion there may be as to bor Creek, and run along the public high- ington Correspondence.

way, that doubt, it seems, to me, must end at the eastern line of the original limits of the borough of Erie. From that point to the State line of Olio the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has never granted any franchise for the construction of a railroad. Between about \$200,000. these points, then, the citizens of Erie are but resisting encroachments attempted upon their rights as citizens, and as members of a -municipal government, by an associate company acting without any legal franchise .--And though they may be guilty of some excesses in vindicating their rights, are they, or the party that attempts the encroachments, most to blame? Had these companies been content to remain quiet till the meeting of the freaty. Legislature, and then sought there for legal authority before acting, there would have been no disturbance at Erie, and travel and trade would have proceeded as heretofore.unmolested. But why should the public complain that there should be a break of gauge at Erie instead of Buffalo; for it must, of necessity, be at one place or the other. The It is proposed to vote by Congressional and railroad guage of Ohio is four feet ten inches: of New York, six feet and four feet eight and a half inches; and the Pennsylvania gauge is four feet eight and a half inches. It is therefore, impossible to pass from the northwest, through either New York or Pennsylvania, to the Atlantic seabord, without a change of gauge.

And is there any reason why the citizens of Erie or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should not avail themselves of the commercial advantages of their local and geographical position, especially when they cau do it without any obstruction of commerce or trade, and without injury to any othsection of the Union ? How is trade and travel obstructed any more by a change of gauge at Eric than at Buffalo, or any other point between the inland States and the seaboard ? The gauges which the different States have selected for themselves, without any action on the part of Pennsylvania, has made such change necessary. And all that Pennsylvania or any of her citizens desire, is the simple enjoyment of the advantages of her nor to obstruct its cheap and speedy transit.

All companies now acting under her franchises can lay such tracks as they think proper, and of any guage. She simply says to Ohio limits, and join them either at Erie or any point west of that. This is the declaration of her Executive-this is the law of her statute-book. By this arrangement, all her rights now that it is conceded to the North, we trust and interests in her improvements already the North will rally upon a man every way constructed, and those in course of construct deserving of their confidence and support. tion, are secured, and that, too, without any

injury to the trade of her sister States, or any obstruction to their interests. And because she is disposed to avail herself of the commer-"cial advantages of her position when she can do' it without injury to any other section, a prejudice is attempted to be created against her citizens, and even the lawmakers of the country talk of withholding the rights due her as a member of this Confederacy. While Pennsylvania is loval to the Constitution and laws of the Union, and faithful

The News. Douglas' Nebraska Bill, from which we is within the corporate limits of the city of give an extract in another column, came up Eric, where the railroad company never, had in the Senate on Monday last. A large and any authority from the Commonwealth of enthusiastic meeting was held in the city of Pennsylvania to lay down a track. But what- New, York, remonstrating against the repudiever amerences of spinion there may be as to the right of the railroad company, under their charter, to cross the township bridge at Har-ther particulars on this subject, see our Washtheir respective candidates for -President and Vice President the same number of votes, and

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNA.

E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS.

Montrose, February 2. 1854.

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HEAD, of the U. S. Senate, for valuable public

On subscription, any quantity of Oats, for

We are indebted to Hun. Mr. Basir

Two destructive fires occurred in the city Constitution who was to have the first office of New York on Saturday night last, depriand who the second. All of the Democratic ving nearly one hundred families of their homes. The loss of property is estimated at for President and Vice President, each receiving 73 votes. The Federalists were more The latest accounts from the city of Mexicautious-one of their Electors not voting for co are to the 7th ult. Great excitement pre-Pinkney, their candidate for Vice President vailed at Chihuahua and Sonora, in cousequence of the new treaty with the United thus making him full behind Adams, whom they intended for President. States and the leading men there say they

The latter received 64 votes the former 63. will annex themselves to the United States. So Jefferson and Burr were elected ; and then rather than submit to the provisions of that On Monday the Senate of the United States adopted the House resolution, providing for a not be so declared. There was an apparent tie, joint committee to take into consideration the and the House of Representatives had to depropriety of so amending the Constitution as to do away with the general ticket system in the election of President and Vice President.

Senatorial districts. before Jefferson could be chosen-Burr ob-A very destructive fire occurred at Wortaining a large support in the House notwithcester. Mass, which consumed property to the amount of about \$30,000. ted in defiance of the people's wishes,' no one

A Bill annulling the charter of the Frank lin Canal Company has been passed by our State Legislature, and sent to the Governor. The resolutions of the Rhole Island Legislature, in opposition to the Nebraska Bill, eration. which were passed unanimously by that body, were presented to both branches of Congress on Monday.

Canal Commissioner.

The ides of March will soon be upon u when the State Convention will meet to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Canal Commissioner .--Gov. Bigler and Judge Black will probably be nominated by acclaination. For Canal Commissioner the contest will be between Mr. position. She has no disposition to tax trade | Mott, of Pike, Sherwood, of Tioga, and Scott, and commerce passing through her limits, of Columbia. It strikes us that this district should rally around Mr. Sherwood. His-location is right, and he is an able man. He was a member of the Senate some years since. and New York, you have each free permis- and held a position in that body so deservedly sion to bring your own gauges, within our high as to be elected speaker, which office he filled with great credit to himself and constit-

uency. He is a good man for the place, and

Latest from Europe.

The Asia, which arrived at New York on declared President. This election, and par-Tuesday morning, brings three days later ad- ticularly the objectionable manner in which vices from the continent. The news is of an it was effected, was very unfavorably received exciting and highly important character. Ac- by the country, which has since taken good cording to the accounts another great battle care not to have any more Presidential conhas been fought, in which the Turks were vic- tests decided by the House of Representatives. torious. The engagem n: took place at That mode of election has ever been deserved-Tshetal, near Ralefat, on the Danubel Omer ly unpopular, and cannot be favored by any to her sister States, she is equally loyal and Pasha, with 15,000 men; stormed and took true Democrat, who is desirous that the mafaithful to herself. And because her Executive, a Bussian entrenchment occupied by 20,000, jority should rule in the choice of the Chief who is charged with the maintenance of ber and she repulsed a body of 18,000, marching Magistrate of the nation. Among other dif-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1854. President and the one next highest Vice President, was the cause of the election being thrown into the House in 1801. It did not seem to occur to the framers of that, instrument that both parties would be likely to give

mon from every section of the Union. The determination exhibited in various portions of that it would then be a question under the to open afresh the slavery agitation, in contempt of the solding covenant of 1850, is well calculated to arouse serious apprehensions in of every quarter. It was foully hoped that the Compromise of 1850 had given a finit quietus to political aboli ion and secured lasting peace upon the only subject which seriously threatened the concord and integrity of the Union.

The memory of the lark and portentions times which preceded the settlement is still fresh in the minils of the people. It was betoo much of a goo lithing. lieved by the the most eminent statemen of t was first discovered that although it was the country that the Union was in real and the general understanding among the people imminent peril, and it was only by the wisthat Jefferson should be President, it could dom and patriotism of the greatest in ellects of this or any other land, that the Republic was then saved from the terrors of disunion and civil war. The master spirits who figurthe question. Not a member of that body ed in that tempestuous period, and who sucwas ignorant of the fact that Burr had not ceeded at last in stilling the surging waves of received a single vote from the people for Chief funaticism and sectional strife, have most of Magistrate, yet it required thirty-six ballots them at least, passed from the scene of action the first state of action and there are few, if any, now figuring on the theatre of public affairs, who can liring the ame abilities, influence, and weight of charstanding that knowledge. Had he been elec- acter to resist and suppress a fresh out-break. of sectional discord.

Indeed. if the Nebraska question shall reman can say what would have been the result. sindle again in full fury the smouldering fires It could not but have been disasterous in which were allayed by the Compromise of ts effects upon the perpetuity of the Gov-1850, there will be reason of doubt whether ernment, which had then just gone into op- any intellect, however powerful, combined with patriotism the most pure and self-sacri-

ficing, will hereafter be able to patch up any The Constitution was immediately altered, thing more than a temporary truce between requiring the electors of President and Vice the slaveholding and non slaveholding states. President to distinguish upon their ballots be- There will, in that event, be too much reason tween the offices in question. Twenty five to fear that the slavery question is the rock years passed away before the election went to upon which this [Union is destined to go to pieces. A short time will determine what the House. When Mr. Monroe's Presidential attitude this question will assume. On Monterm drew near its close, there were four canday next is the day set apart for the discussion of the Neuraska bill in the Senate. didates in the field for the succession in Gen-

The Erie difficulty come up a few days eral Jackson, John Q. Adam-, William II. ago, in the House, and was handled in an Crawford and Henry Clay. The federal organization having been disbanded, it was found ble inembers from Pennsylvania. An attack able and satisfactory manner by the honoraimpossible to unite the Democratic party up- was made upon the "Old Keystone" by Wade on a single nominee, so all the persons above of Ohio, in the Senate, Mr. Grow, from your mentioned were candidates before the people district, come to the rescue, and in a brief, spirited, and convincing speech, in which he gave a truthful and fair representation of -not one of course, as might have been expected, received a m jority over all-but Genfacts, proved that Penn-ylvania acted right eral Jackson was the highest in the number in reference to the Erie difficulties. Mr. Drum and the radical constituency who have honof electoral votes; he obtained 99, Mr. Adams followed ; and after him, Mr. Gamble, from 84. Mr. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37.-Lycoming, who done himself infinite credit in

the clear and logical manner of answering the As the Constitution restricts the House to a interrogatories of the gentlemen from Ohio. selection between the three highest candidates Mr. Gamble, perinit me here to say, is an apt and ready debiter ; and the fitteenth district, in sending Mr. G. to look after their interests, must take the will for the deed Mr. DEEGAN, perhaps the youngest in the House-full of After a protracted and vehement contest, give evidence that they too appreciate talent will do what he can towards it, but three genius, talen's, business capacity, integrity Mr. Adams got a majority of States, and was and ability. With such men as Grow, Gam- counties is a pretty large field for one to sup- and manly firmness. I clipped from a Vir-

Redfield as collector of New York. would not be confirmed. The matter is now settled, and there are no indications of a general rupture.

Mr. F. B. Streeter, solicitor of the Treasury, was also confirmed on Wednesday. The office of Solicitor of the Treasury is one of great | nobly sustain it. importance. It is infimately connected with

The State Temperance Convention closed | eight thousand and sixty-two!! His oppo-seting without legal franchise, he is made. acturg without legar infinities, ne is made the subject of misrepresentation and epicach. Mr. Wising we, of Illinois, I reside in the West, and I would like to ask the gen. Steman a few questicas. Iteman a few questicas. Hen. NTAL Dow addressed a very large . .

They would not do ing-by which I mean that you always Susquehanna county. find him true to his purpose and convictions; such a thing, O no ! of course not !

FRIEND CUASE: The all-absorbing ques- when the honest principles of men have ar- The Temperance question in this State has glue pot, the light being in the under cylintion here, at present is Senator Douglas bill rayed against them the material root of all now assumed a most important aspect. If it der. The grease basin fr.s tightly upon the for the organization of Nebraska. It is a evil in that hour in lygi-lation when more but shall go on in the way which it now seems eviluder, and no powder can get in at the top. question of great magnitude; one which de men stand. Mr. Scorr is a pleasant man, going, controlled by the set of men who are minds, and should receive, the attention of tim in his purpose, decided and unvielding endeavoring to get control of it in the State. French, the employer, was in the habit of fiin his convictions of duty almost to stubborn- in order and for the sole purpose of mending ding the lamp, and lighting it by striking a ness. None need think of persuading him to their own damaged and desperate political the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states do that which he deems not right. He can fortunes, the whole movement must sink to the lamp, and then putting the match out in say no, just as easy as yes, to the importun- a dishonored grave. It will go where anti- the cylinder. The stove was a common small ate hangers on about the Capitol, and who before it-isms which have disgraced society infest the public offices and the Legislature. Electors, in 1800, voted for Jefferson and Burr the minds of conservative and patriotic men infest the paone onces and mer respects Mr. Scorr would make a and the history of their day,-by reason of tion. The explosion was so terrible that it first rate Canal Commissioner. It wants a the corrupt and utterly demoralizing influen- out the victims to mince-meat. Fragments man in that board of General Jackson deter- ces thrown around it by the unprincipled men of fingers, toes, entrails and . bones were cast mination, in order to the purifying of the who essay to control, use, and direct it. It five hundred yards, along with the catridges, public works from scamps and plunderers inay be thought that I am writing strong Fortunately, no one in the houses at a little That we have a good Board now is admitted things-but, the times require them. It is

on all hands, and the greatest dare ought to high time that the hondst and sincere portion be exercised to keep it so. I must deter a of community understand this thing, and see further look till another time, else I may say if they cannot apply a corrective. It is time that those who love the temperance cause and

The great topic here now is the Erie diffitemp-rance principles, begin to look about culty, I suppose your people in Susquehan- thein and see for what purposes their sincere na, depending almost entirely on the papers and religious convictions are being used, and rectly the reverse. The people of Erie are contending for a great principle of Right, and ing hold of it from indives the most apprinwhile unlawful proceedings must be restrain- cipled and degrading. ed in their defence of tha: Right, the principle must be defended by Pennsylvania and

people, which I sincerely hope may be done. espected by other States. The whole quesion is, in a nut-shell. It is simply whether then the danger may lie averted. Should it we will permit New York Capitalists to steal not be so disposed of temperance men must from us the right of building and controlling prepare for a told and eccled movement railroad from the Ohio State line to the to purify this question of the political montebanks who are now seizing hold of it. or speecity of Erie, and there connect with an other road munning to Buffato without any break dy destruction to all that is pure, and good, of gauge or transhipment, which shall give and worthy about it will be inevitable. Let the flames that the whole block of buildings Pennsylvania a chance of competing for the trade of the great West. So valuable is that well, and they will find truth like Holy writ privilege that several companies have offered at the foundation. o pay into our State Treasury a half million My impression is that a Bill of some kind

of dollars for a charter to build the road .--will pass the Legislature this session. I am Without any legal charter these New York- so informed by those who have given the maters have built a Road between these points, ter a closer canvass than I have had time to unbroken gauge thus robbing our State of ble for consequences. this great right. The citizens of Erie are re-

sisting this encroachment, and every Penn-vlvanian must stand by his State in the con es. A Bill placing the road already made in the hands of this State has passed the Senate, and will pass the House as soon as it can be acted

on by the Committee. Mr. PIATT, our new Senator, is rapidly acquiring a fine position in the Senate. From present indications he will hold a high rank in that body, which certainly will be most gratifying to his numerous personal friends. ored him with a seat in that Chamber. Please say to our people in Susquehanna quainted with all of them, but I know some that they must not expect much of me this I them; and among these, I was particular-

session by way of documents. I cannot get time, and discharge duties which are imperative in themselves, to attend to it, and they the youngest member from Pennsylvania ble Drum, and a host of others, the "Old ply. By the way, friend DEEdan is going to ginia piper the following in relation to him. Keystone" will be well cared for. habits, a faithful, industrious competent mem-It has been whispered about that Mr. R. ber, I have every reason to feel proud of of, at least, one of your members: my colleague.

I learn that our friend Streeter was confirmed by the Schate Tuesday last, Ananimously. His position at Washington is a proud one, and none can doubt that he will

Great Fire at Rochester.

thing?

ROCHESTER, Jan. 21, 1854. About four o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in one of the stores under the Blossom Hotel, and so rapid was the progress of temperance men ponder upon these things from St. Paul street east to Crystal Palace block is in one mass of ruins. The wind was blowing a stiff gale from the west.

The principal sufferers are Messrs, Wade & Deburn, druggist; James Dowy, dining saloon, Stradstreet & Graves, slive dealers ; Maurice & Co., grocers; Oothout & Co., grocers; and now sweep through the State with an do. If it does not, others must be answera- Wainsley & Brothers, extensive bonnet store; Morris, barber's shop ; Landon & Mooney, proprietors of the Blossom House, who susain a heavy loss, having but \$4,000 insured on their furniture.

Two blocks on North St. Paul street. occuold as stores and boarding houses, were also amaged. It is probably the largest fire that has ever been experienced here. The loss, it is now thought will not exceed \$150,000, about one half of which is covered by insurance. The occupants of the Blossom Hotel escaped, and many of them managed to save their furniture and clothing.

Shocking Accident.

Falling of the Roof of a Foundry in the Town of Yonkers, Westchester County-One Man Killed-Seven Men Badly In-Susquehanna and Bridford District. He is jured.

On the morning of the 16th ult about 8 1-2 o'clock the roof of an iron foundry situaaree on Spuytenduyvel Creek, in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, fell to the earth. ginia paper the following in relation to him. with a tremendous crash, instantly killing a man named Michael Brown, and mutilating is a gentlemanly man, -of first class business know not. I send it to you that you may see seven others in a shocking manner. The what the people in the Old Diminion think building was one of very large dimensions-150 feet square, and between 30 and 40 feet

"In looking casually (says the Daily Va. high-and was being erected by Messre Transcript,) over the congressional returns Blanchard & Fellows, of Troy, for Messes tiom Pennsylvania, our attention has been Johnson, Cox & Fuller, of the same place. attracted by the result in the fourteenth dis-

trict, between Hon. Galusha A. Grow and Mr. Destruction of the Hayward India Rubber Horton, in which Mr. Grow was re-elected to Works at Colchester, Conn. HARTFORD, Jan. 30;

Congress by a mojority of seven thousand five hundred and seventy seven ! out of a vote of rights and her interests, is disposed to protoct to reinforce the army routed by his first at-both, as well as the rights of the citizen, tsck. HARRISBURG, Jan. 80, 1854. both, as well as the rights of the citizen, to remu sgainst unjust eneroachments by companies One half of the Hayward India Rubber

Yours &c. E. B. C. 17 The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Post, has the following :-It has been remarked by some of the oldest members, that there is more talent in the pres-ent House than there has been for a great

ly struck with the Hon. G. A. Grow, from the

number of years. There are more new members in the present Congress, than any previous one, (there being one hundred and tity); and more DEMOCRATS in the present Congress than at any former period. Speaking of men. of talent, Pennsylvania has some able members in that body. I am not personally ac