Governor Bigler's Mewnge,

LATION TO THE FRANKLIN CANAL COMPANY.

To the Senate and House of Representatives : GENTLEMEN:-The law revoking the charter the Franklin canal company, made it the duty of the Governor to take such measures as might be necessary to carry its provisions into effect-To perform the duty thus imposed upon me, I re- tion. paired immediately to the city of Eric, and returned to the sent of government on Thursday morn-ing last. I embrace this early opportunity of communicating to you the results

On the second instant, I cansed a copy of the said law, together with a communication referring to its provisions, to be presented to the president and directors of the Franklin canal company ; and immediately thereafter, took possession of the railroad claimed by said company, in the name of the Commonwealth, and appointed William F. Packer, Esq.; to superintend its operations, with the power to select such assistants as might be

found necessary. Arrangements were subsequently Lude with the Cleaveland, Paincsville and Ashtabula railrond company, to stock and use shid road on terms and conditions deemed just and reasonable to all parties interested, and advantageous to the public. The business, therefore, has been fully resumed on the entire line from Cleaveland to Buffalo, and will, hereafter, in my opinion, be transacted in a manner more advantageous and agreeable to the traveler and transporter; than at any former period.

The accompanying correspondence between the officers of the Franklin canal company, and myself, together with the annexed copy of the contract with the Ohio railroad company, for stocking and using the road from Erie to the State line, will exhibit to you the details of my action under the law.

It affords me unaffected pleasure to inform you that notwithstanding the violent controversy which had been maintained for months past, between the railroad companies and the people of Erie, and the high degree of excitement incident to such a contest, I encountered but little difficulty in accomplishing the objects of the law. No serious disposition was manifested at any time, to resist the authority of the State: Forbearance and prudence appeared to distinguish the conduct of the mass of people, as well as the action of all the parties directly concerned in the adjustment of this unpleasant affair.

Whilst, therefore, it is hoped that the settle-

ment of the difficulty in the manner just indicated may prove satisfactory, the restoration of peace and quict to that community, will doubt-less be subject of gratulation throughout the country ; as it certainly should be of special gratification to you and the other authorities of the State. With an unfaltering determination on the part of the people of Erie, to maintain their rights before the courts, and to insist upon measures of legislation for the promotion, of their welfare, I feel assured that they are equally prepared to restrain, and if needs be, to resist any act of violence to persons or property, or oth-

er acts in derogation of the law. The claim of the State to the route from the city of Erie to the Ohio line, having been thus maintained, the enquiry naturally arises, shall a grant for a road between these points be made, and on what conditions ? I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the grant should be made, and as promptly as convenient, and thus put the controversy at rest. The State should certainly do this, or make prevision for payment to the stockholders of the Franklin canal company, a fair compensation for the railroad construc-conditions can be annexed as will meet the wish-es of the people of Eric, promote their welfare, extend the business and user liness of the harbor at that place, and advance the general prosperity of the State, without subjecting travel or commerce to more than an incidental or unavoidable inconvenience.

Amongst the conditions, should be one requir-

Those familiar with the subtures of her own, or suffer the invasion of her ject, I am confident, will agree with me in opinsovereignty by those of another State, she will on, that the attempt on their part, to usurp the ion, that the strempt on their part, to usup the never make in unuse or unreasonable demand of right has delayed an express grant. The com-on others. Claiming her rights and seeking to pany were admonished at every step, that they promote her own welfare by every proper means, were transcending their legitimate province; but she will nevertheless rejoice at the prosperity of the only effect seemed to be to stimulate them neighboring States, and advance their interests by the only effect seemed to be to stimulate them here wery means just in her power. to greater indignity to the State, and increased overy means just in her power. WILLIAM BIGLER.

It has been frequently alleged that the State, n her controversy with this corporation, was actunled by a selfish motive; that she desired to nterrupt the transit of persons and tonnge over

that part of her territory. The answer to this allegation, is that her auhorities could long since have had a final deorce against the company, and restrained the use of the road; and it will also be perceived, that as soon as she did get control of it, arrangements entirely agreeable to the public, were made tor its use. She was also willing to remain quiet until the Legislature assembled and disposed of the whole controversy; but it seems that her ndulgence has not been properly appreciated.-

Prodence and a just respect for the State should have dictated to the railroad companies, the adoption of a similar liberal policy. True it may be said, that the repeal of the gauge law gave the companies owning the roads

east of Erie, the right to change their gauge; but it is equally true, that the opinion of the Sa-preme Court delivered in 1852, was notice to them that the State had not granted the right to make a road of any gauge from Erie to the Ohio line, and this fact was not overlooked in considering the repeal of the gauge law. Was it pru- out distinction of party. Hon. David Wildent then on their part, to change the width of their road to suit that of one constructed in known violation of law ! Was it not to say the least of it, presumptuous to conclude that the H. M. Fuller, of Wilkesbarre, and others, State would confirm this fraud upon her rights? have been invited to attend this meeting Would it not have been the part of wisdom to have rested quietly until the State had legalized a route from Erie west ? I know that the affir-

mation of this, is held by gentlemen connected in interest with the railroads. To this unforwhich the State authorities have been so much censured.

The citizens of Erie and the present Executive have been condemned for alleging that there should be a break of gauge at Erie ; and I must beg your indulgence on this point for a mo-

A demand for an unfiecessary break of railroad

gauge, and the consequent transhipment of tonage and passengers, it would be conceded, would be an illiberal exaction, and an improper interruption of the commerce of the country. But such is not the position of the question at Erie. The necessity for a break of gauge between the West and the Atlantic cities, results from the policy of New York and Ohio, and not from that of our own State, The railroads of Ohio are uniformly four feet ten inches wide, and those of New York, four feet eight-and-a-half inches, except one, which is six feet in width. A transhipment is therefore inevitable. It must occur, and the only question is as to the proper point. TAfter all the reflection I have given the subject, I must again repent what I said in my annual message, that I can see no reasons founded in public policy why the break should occur at. Buffalo, that do not apply with equal force in favor of Erie. The impediment to trade and travel will be alike at either point, with the advantage of greater unoccupied space at the latter. Nor have I been able to discover why it is, that if a break of gauge is so entirely unimportant, there should be so much solicitude to have it at the city of Buffalo, or to understand how this city

has escaped the executions so freely heaped up-on the city of Erie. If a transhipment at Erie. New York, why is not a dreak at Buffalo equally so ? - There is now a break of gauge at each and is it not strange that whilst the latter city has ties, twisted with the very instincts of Nature,

never make an unjust or unreasonable demand upited." EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Harrisburg, February 11, 1854. emocrai. THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PEAR'A

E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS. Montrose, February 23, 1854.

We are under obligations to Hon. J. Dawson, M. C. for bound copy of President's message and accompanying documents. Also, to Messrs. Piatt, Deegan and Pass-

more of the Legislature, for public documents. is In another, column will be seen

call for a meeting to protest against the violation of the Missouri Compromise. It is signed by a large number of our citzens withmot has consented to be present and address the meeting ; Judge Avery, of Owego; Hon.

have been invited to attend this meeting.

13 We have received the first number of new paper just started at Tunkhannock. entitled the North Branch Democrat. It is a tunate movement, more than to any other, may be attributed a degree of excitement and resist, ance on the part of the people of Eric county, for A. Yarington and Dr. J. V. Smith, editors .-

> Slavery in the territories. The Nebraska Bill.

In political, as in natural science, new facts re constantly being inscribed on the tables of human experience; new combinations extend the sphere of human views, and new lst, A. D. 1845." lights beam upon the collected mass of human knowledge, to correct its theories and to fortify its conclusions. It has been said that when the burning floods and frightful explosions of Vesuvius poured ruin and desolation viso last quoted. It certainly affirms and on every object within its reach, the elder continues the principle of the Act for the ad-Pliny was seen exposing himself to all its vamission of Texas, and that as distinctly afried forms of danger for the benefit of his firms the Missouri Compromise as language country and his species,-his spirit soaring in can make it do. We will now quote from sublimity above the wreck of matter, as na the Nebraska Rill. ture in all her terriffic grandeur and power SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That, to destroy stood revealed before him. Where in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is to-day, and in this hour of great need to our hereby declared to be the true intent and country's peace and quietude is there an meaning of this act so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical American Pliny,-one who has the boldness operation the following propositions and prin-ciples established by the Compromise measof heart, the firmness of determination, and ures of 1850."

the power to stand up, amid the threatened danger to the integrity of the Union of these States, and, amid the wreck of false-hearted faith, rescue the Constitution itself from threatened subversion I w no shall interpose and prevent the snapping asunder of those

complained of Eric, it has failed to discover a and which bind together the American con similar obstruction to trade and travel in its own

Editorial Correspondence! ana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated HARRISBURG, Feb. 18., 1854. by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly con-Business in the Legislature—the Erie troub

ricted shall be, and is liereby forever prohib de., Bc. From the above quotation our readers will

understand that Slavery was excluded north I had an opportunity, consistent with imperative duties pressing upon me to communi-36 deg. 30 min. in all the territory then cate in the epistolary form with your readers. owned by the United States, and the same An hour of leisure this evening gives me that Act declared that territory afterwards acquitpleasure. ed, should be subject to the same provisions.

The Joint Resolutions annexing Texas to the Prohibitory Liquor Bill, the Jewell murder

ken the lead, and each in turn excited deep "That new States of convenient size not interest. Besides these a great amount of loxceeding four in number, in addition to said cal business has been done. In the House State of Texas and having sufficient populathe private calendar, now stands completely tion, may hereafter, by the consent of said clear, which has rarely been the case at this State, be formed out of the territory thereof, period of the Session in the past. - All that which shall be entitled to admission under kind of business has thus far been disposed the provision of the federal constitution.-And such States as may be formed out of that of as fast as it has accumulated. The comportion of said territory lying south of thirty- pliment so generally paid to the House by the six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, press, and by those visiting Harrisburg who, commonly known as the Missouri Compro- have been well acquainted with Sessions past, mise Line, shall be adjuitted into the Union of being one of the ablest assembled here in the history of the State, is well deserved .-While we have full, and often protracted de-

of said territory north of the Missouri Com- ty, from the fact that it is prepared with able promise Line, slavery or involuntary servi- and shillful hands, and therefore ready to be tude (except for crime)shall be prohibited;" acted upon promptly when it is brought be-Texas embraced the first territory acquir- fore the House. Yesterday we passed over sixty Bills in a Session of three hours ! But, with all possible dispatch, we shall

The local seen that the Missouri line was recognized to business is fully equal to that of Session genits fullest extent and settled, in that case, the erally, while the general business is of a charwhole question. The Compromise of 1850 acter to consume much more time than it usually has. The Liquor Law, the sale of contains the following proviso in reference to the public works, the Appropriation Bill, and the final disposition of the Franklin Canal. "Provided, that nothing herein contained Railroad, are great public matters which canshall be construed to impair, or qualify any- not be hurried much. They will provoke

second of the joint resolutions for annexing disturbances at Eric, and not yet touched the pose of the Road. What shall be done with it, or who shall have it, is a question which will be embarrassing amidst the numerous projects proposed. The Governor sent us a pecial Message Saturday last, which I hope you will publish and urge everybody to read It so perfectly defends the position of the State, that all attempts to answer it must be idle. Let every one read the Message and he will then understand the question. It is most gratifying to witness the change in the tone

> subject. They seem at last to be coming to a just sense of Right and Wrong. At Cleve-

ceined with the vilest abuse of our State and her Executive for months, a great demonstrahe was feasted and toasted extravagantly .---Pennsylvania owes to Governor Bigler a debt

The above proposition contains so much of cunning and cowardice that we do not snow which most to admire. It was cun-

Samuel Jessup Wm. D. Cope Chas. F. Read ning to attempt to carry an infamous bill in the Senate last Tuesday. It had passed through the Committee of the Whole, and second reading to the eighth section, which John F. Danna and secure acquiescence in its provisions, by A. N. Bullard creating the impression that it only sought P. Hinds to carry out the Compromise of 1850 in good authorized search and seizure of Liquors about . Park R F Jomeson N. L. Austin faith, and which the whole country was faith- private promises. It was arrested at this H. J. Mulford John Harrington fully acquiescing in; and cowardly to propose stage by a most interesting discussion. Mr. F. H. Fordbam Sam. F. Carmalt Price of the city, and by the way one of the A. Chamberlin Isaac Post a scheme which suggested such a resort. We have one more extract to make and purest and best of men, and a sound, practi- Chancey Wright Wm. Jessup cal temperance man, with the eloquent Buck- D. D. Warner Wm. H. Jessup then we will close this article. The extract alew, Quiggle and Heister, came down like an A. Baldwin L. F. Fitch Wm L. Post Horace Smith is from the great speech of Senator Douglas avalanche upon the Section, as a gross in- A. W. Dimock Daniel Searle at Chicago soon after the passage of the Com- fraction of the Constitution and a wanton in- A. J. Brewster Geo, B. Lewis promise of 1850. He then and there said :--vasion of individual and private rights. The **Charles Sprout** Israél J. Stebbin section in the Constitution of the State, hav-Juel Cogswell A. Woodcock "I am prepared to stand or fall by the ing reference to this subject, reads thus : ... "That the people shall be secure in their C. W. Mott Geo. L. Stone American Union, clinging with the tenacity J. W. Granger Geo. Henry of life to all its glorious memories of the past, Merrit Mott Samuel Warner. persons, houses, papers and possessions from and its precious hopes of the future; and Avery Frink C. F. Loomis unreasonable searches and seizures; and that among those glorious memories of the past, I Phineas Smith S. D. Cornell no warrant to search any place, or to seize Abel Patrick O. G. Hempstead. pronounce the. Missouri Compromise to be any person or things shall issue, without des-Dan Smith Alvin Day cribing them as nearly as may be, nor with-We are then forced to the conclusion that out probable cause, supported by oath or af-One Week Later from Europe. after the passage of the Compromise of 1850, firmation." Prussia and Austeia to cooperate with France for which he had voted, even Mr. Douglas The right of search was defended with zeal and England-the Russian Ministers have and ability by Mr. Kunkel and others, but did not entertain the remotest idea that the left Paris and London-30,000 French and 10,000 British Troops to be sent to the section was lost by one vote. The Bill Missouri line had been repealed; and we was then postponed till two Senators absent, the assistance of Turkey-Rumor of anothfind him among his own constituents, in per- and who; it is understood, are friendly to the er battle between the Russians and Turkshaps the ablest speech of his life, declaring Bill, shall return, when another trial will be The Turks victorious-Parliment opened that he would stand or fall by it as one of made to pass it. A fair and reasonable Bill -Mr. Buchanan not present on the occawill pass both Houses, but by pressing an unr athe glorious memories of the past. What a sion-the Queen's speech-Cotton somesonable one all will be lost. If indeed it could what depressed -Breadstuffs declining. commentary! pass, it would likely encounter defeat before The Cunard steamship America, from Livthe people; and it is all-important to the real

the under currents and manuvering of the temperance politiciana. a In the House, Thursday last, a motion pre-

vailed making the Bill the special order for the 22d inst. I think I may safely say that the voice of the honest temperance masses will be heard and heeded by this Legislature, and that a proper and satisfactory Bill will be nassed .

Poor Jewell, the Pittsburg murder, at last vill have to stretch the cord,-the Bill giv. THE VERY LATEST NEWS-HIGHLY IMPOBLAST. ing a Rule for a new trial haiving failed in the House by one vote, and no motion having been made within the time prescribed by the Rules to reconsider the vote. This is probably the first time a man was ever hung un-

der the Rules of the House! The Resolutions instructing our Senators and niembers of Congress to vote against the Nebraska Bill still hang in the Senate.-They were probably initialuced for the purpose of introducing the Gubernational canvass with the question next fall. They can ; never pass either House I think. The Senators and Members of Congress of this State are responsible to the same constituency as the Members of the Legislature, and have as much right to attempt to instruct us on questions before the Houses as we have them .---This mixing State Legislatures with questions before Congress of a national character, is an unwarrantable and arrogant assumption of

Four days of the second week in March will be consumed with the State Conventions and the Philadelphia Celebration of the passage of the Consolidation Bill. I should not be surprised if both Branches should adjourn for the whole week and most of the members will then go home. **E. B.**



To Protest against Slavery in Ne-

The citizens of Susquehanna County who re opposed to the violation of the Missouri Compromise, as proposed in a bill now before the Senate of the United States, and to the extension of Slave Territory, are invited to evil, containing the following provisions. meet at the Court House in Montrose on Wednesday the 8th day of March next at one o'clock in the afternoon, to utter their stern protest against the threatened breach of faith, and their determined hostility to any

encroachment by the slave power on the by that compact. Geo. Fuller D. C. Meeker Wm. H. Boyd

Franklin Fraser D. R. Lathrop John Hancock Amos Williams C. D. Lathrop Wm. A. Crossman Geo. R. Hawley J. T. Langdon Wm, J. Turrell F. J. Lathrop Charles L. Brown Benj. Sayre Henry F. Turrell

England is sending a detachment of small teamers to take soundings of the entrance to the Baltic for the fleets.

A Constantinople letter says the allied fleets had returned and anchored in Beicos Bay, causing much astonishment. It is elsewhere mentioned that this was merely a portion of the flects to escort stores to Varna. Commodore Quessada has been. appointed

Naval Commandant at Havana.

VIENSA. Count Buol has drawn out a declaration of neutrality, with a strong lean-ing toward the views of the Western-Powers, and has given this to Count Orloff as a final answer. Orloff's mission has therefore failed The Czar's proposals were to form a defenensive league with all the German Powers. and if the Western Powers attacked any one thereof Russia would make common cause with them, and would not conclude any peace without consulting their interests

The German powers, through Austria, defi-nitely reflue. Russia is, therefore, isolated .-

The Western powers are immediately to deniand the evacuation of the Principalities and will compet it fort. with.

The Russan Minister in London has paid i final formal visit to the Foreign Depart ment.

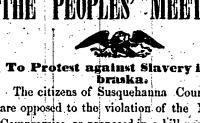
It is reported at the latest moment that Austria and Prussia declared for the Western 'owers.

Publication of the Laws.

Speaking of the publication of the laws the Luzerne Union says, "This is a subject which has long been agitated by the State, and which is demanded by the unanimous wishes of the people. It is a mockery to. make laws and attach to their violation penalties without making them known to the people; under the present system it is impossible for more than one in ten thousand to become acquainted with the numberless statutes that are passed from year, to year, and that one, may be informed what the law , for the first time by being charged with its violation, when he had no possible means of knowing; when he is made to pay more in a single instance than it would require to publish the laws for the whole county. A bill is now before the legislature to remedy this

AN ACT Providing for the early Publication of the

Laws and other purposes. SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonucealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereencroachment by the slave power on the by enacted by the authority of the same, That im-rights of free labor in the territory secured mediately after the passage of each and every law of a general character, enacted by the pres-ent and each subsequent Legislature, it shall be the duty of the Sceretary of State to cause the the same to be published in two English and one German newspaper, in the county of Day. phin, if there be so many therein printed, to be paid for at the rate hereinafter provided, out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth of Penn. sylvania, and to forward a copy of one of each of said newspapers, containing such law or laws, to the commissioners of the several counties of this State. SEC. 2 That the commissioners of every county of this State, except the county of Day-phin, are hereby required forth with, after the reception of a copy of said laws, to proceed to contract for their publication in two newspapers. if so many are published in the coun-ty, at a cost of not exceeding eighty cents per one thousand ems to each paper, and be paid for dut of the State Treasury Provi-ded, That such laws are published correctly; and where there is a German newspaper printed in any county, said laws shall also be published in such German paper, in addition to the numberhereinbefore provided ; and any county that is entitled to four members in the House of Representatives, shall be entitled to have said laws published in two additional English newspapers to the number bereinbefore provided; and any county and city over which said county commiss ioners shall have jurisdiction, that is entitled to more than four membrs in the House of Ropresentatives shall be entitled to have said laws published in one German newspaper, and in a number of English newspapers equalling half the number of members, to which said county and city shall be entitled, if there be so many there. in printed.



This settled the question on well defined terms.

There has been much talk and much work two weeks past in the Legislature. The

les-Liquor Bill in the Senale-Nebraska Resolutions-Sale of the Public works. DEAR DEM :- It has been some time since

case and the Nebraska Besolutions have ta-

with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in bates, still business is dispatched with rapidisuch State or States as shall be formed out

ed after the Missouri Compromise was pass-

ed, and from the above extract it will be probably have a long Session.

thing contained in the third article of section | lengthy discussions. We have but quieted

Texas to the United States. Approved Murch most difficult part of the works, viz. to dis-Now we confess our utter inability to perceive in the Act of 1850 anything like a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but on the contrary we regard it as affirmed by the pro-

of the press of New York and Ohio on this

A. Lathrop land, whither the Governor went after taking W. K. Hatch possession of the Road, and whose press has tion was made on his arrival, and while there Simeon B. Chase

of gratitude for his firmness, prudence and sagacity, in this matter, which long years of public confidence and public honors can M. C. Tyler

The Liquor Bull received a terrible blow G. Z. Dimock

B. C. Sayre J. Ethrridge P. Day Geo. Keeler J. Lyons R. B. Little

r this road to connect with the harbor at Erie and such other terms, as the general' Assembly, may deem right and proper. With these remarks, under other circumstan-

ces, my duty might close. But the manifest misrepresentations which have characterized the discussion of this unpleasant controversy in certain sections of the country, have induced me to present a brief statement of the facts of the case, as a defence of the State and her representatives. The Commonwealth has had no controversy with the citizens or corporations of other States, nor has she been inclined to interfere with their rights or interests; or to unnecessarily interrupt the travel or commerce of the country. She has been dealing with a refractory creature of her own, which had most palpably "misused and abused" the privileges conferred upon if by law; a corporation that had attempted the usurpation of power, that had infringed the sovereignty of the State, and invaded her rights of eminent domain. If in this contest she was brought into collision with citizens and corporations of other States, the difficulty was not of herown seeking. The vindication of her honor and dignity was a duty which she could not neglect; and I have no hesitation in saying, without any reference to the difficulties at Erie, that it was right and politic on the part of the State to exercise the power which she had reserved over this corporation. The act. I doubt not, will exert a wholesome influence in future, over the conduct of similar bodies. If neglected in a case so manifestly proper, it would be idle to insert reservations and conditions in similar corporations for the protection of the public, as it would also be useless to grant additional railroad charters. Under such a latitudinarian construction as claimed by the Franklin canal company, those already in existence could occupy every feasible route in the State.

In 1844, this corporation was created for the purpose of improving the French creek division of the Pennsylvania canal, the State reserving the right to re-possess said canal, at any time thereafter, by repaying the company the amount of money expended in its improvement, with six per cent. interest.

In April, 1849, the company was authorized to construct a railroad on the banks 'of said canal, and to extend the same from the head of the canal north to Erie, and south to Pittsburg; the Legislature expressly reserving the right to revoke the charter of the company, should the privileges granted be at any time "misused or abus-The company made no attempt to improve said canal, nor to construct the railroad from the termini of the canal to Pittsburg or Erie. In 1850, however, they commenced the construction of a railroad from the Obio State line to the city of Eric, parallel with the lake, and nearly at right angel with the route assigned to them by the Legislature.

They were early admonished against this attempt. In 1851, the Pittsburg and Erie railroad company, instituted proceedings against the Franklin canal company, in the Supreme Court, on the ground that they had no right to construct a road on the location which they were attempting to occupy.

In the spring of 1852, the Attorney General made complaint against said company before the Supreme Court, in the name of the Commonwealth, and prayed for an injunction to restrain the construction and use of said railroad. The opinion of the Court in this case, was delivered in January, 1853, by chief Justice Black; and whilst the injunction prayed for was refused on the technical ground, that the Commonwealth could not under the law, give security for damages, the views of the court literally annihilated the rights of the company to construct a road on the route which they were then occupying, and in this opinion the Circuit Court of the United States, at Pittsburg, has fully concurred.

The Legislature of 1853, repealed the law requiring the Commonwealth to give security for damages, and thereby removed the only obstacle in the way of a final decree against the company, in the case then pending. But inasmuch as the railroad, in the mean time, had been completed, and the only effect of the decree would be to restrain the use of the road, it was deemed proper to swait the meeting of the Legislature, the only power that could properly and permanently lispose of this controversy.

vicinity. When this shall have been removed it federacy 1 will be time enough, it seems to me, to complain of Pennsylvania.

We are no alarmist. We have frowned To illustrate this idea still more forcibly, supeven with ridicule upon the oft-repeated cry pose it were possible to force that narrow strip of danger to the Union, but who so blind as of territory eastward for a few miles, and permit New York and Ohio to come together at not to see, that if Compromises honestly en-Erie, then where would be the break of railroad tered into between sectional views and intergauge and who would be at fault? When the ests are not to be maintained in all their capitalists of New York commenced the construction of a railroad from the city of Buffalo parts with virtuous integrity, sooner or later westward, differing in width from the other rands events must transpire which will tear asunder of that State, they had determined to impose upon commerce the inconvenience incident to a the cord of union and confederacy. Those transhipment. Solicitous as I am to facilitate events will come inevitably when rescond to intercourse between the great West and the Atsectional interest, or the spirit of revolution landic citics, and to maintain a liberal policy to-wards reighboring States, I have been unable to shall have been excited beyond the point of discover a reason, in public policy, why this una-voidable transhipment should not occur at Erie. submissive forbearance, by reason of violated faith and forfeited integrity. Such a position is not wanting in courtesy or We have said that new facts are constant. kindness to our neighbors. New York has selected her policy as to the width of railroads. She ly appearing in politics. Who dreamed desires to extend them westward, and Pennsylwhen the present Congress assembled,-when vania is willing to admit them within her limits. Ohio on the other hand, desires to get castward, the President announced that the disturbing and Pennsylvania extends to her an equal degree elements of slavery agitation was effectually of contesy. The latter State asks no advantage she is willing to extend her roads to Erie, and quieted by the Compromise, and the whole

meet New York and Ohip on equal terms, on her country was reposing in peaceful acquiesence, own territory. Surely there can be no want of that unhappy, dangerous and apprehensive courtesy in this position. However much she may regret the necessity for a transhipment, she contention on that subject had reached its has not the power to obviate it. But on the othiron destiny,-was dead and buried ;-we er hand, it is demanded that a gauge of railroad, ask who dreamed that so soon agitation and unusual to Pennsylvania and New York both, with which neither can connect, should extend strife would rear anew their dreaded front ? from Ohio to the city of Buffelo, on a line a mile and more south of the harbor, at Erie, and cutting off the chances of connection with the Sunbury and Erie, in the former State, and the New York and Erie railroad, in the latter. This arrangement may answer the owners of the road better than the public. It has been assigned as

a reason for this policy that Buffalo is a greater city than Eric, and that the former should be regarded as the eastern termini of the western business. Atlantic cities will scarcely be willing to adopt this idea. I however, regard the connection of this Lake

Shore road, and the Sunbury and Erie, and the Pittsburg and Erie railroad with the lake, at the ful shapes the hopes of the nation's heart. harbor of Erie, as vasily more important to the State and the city of Erie than the termini of the gauges. The harbor at Erie, is one of the safest not surpassed. It can be connected with the Atlaatic cities by a shorter and better railroad communication than any other, and it-needs but this But it will be vain to anticipate the accumulation of the vast products of the country in that. harbor, unless facilities be afforded to transpor-

tation to and from it. Nor is it any more reasonable to present the condition of business in the harbor, at this time, as an argument against the construction of such facilities. It would be as sensible to expect to discover full grown corn in the uncultivated forest, as to find the vast products of the country in a harbor from which there is no means of transit. The natural advantages

of this harbor have been thus far rudely rejected; but this policy I am confident, cannot be longer maintained. The increasing business of the subject country will demand the use of this eligible spot as a necessity ; as I am also confident, the con-nection of the lakes with Philadelphia by railroad will distinguish an era of renewed growth and greater prosperity to the city of Eric and the surrounding country.

I have approached the discussion of this subject with much reluctance, because of the unof Slavery in that territory to be settled by pleasant feelings which it has excited in certain its people. Did we believe this to be true,

sections of the country. I have only been constrained to do so by a sense of duty to the State in her sovereign capacity. With the controversy which has been so vigorously maintained for a year or more at Erie-with the crimination and re-crimination between the railroad corporations passage, for two reasons. First because we are icy that each may have used to accomplish the

The Legislature did act, and by virtue of the at Erie, I have felt most concerned for the State ting themselves in their capacity of self-gor-to his official duties has been mostly charter strandy of the state ting themselves in their capacity of self-gor-The Legislature did act, and by virtue of the reservations contained in the charter already re-farred to; revoked and annulled all the rights and privileges granted to said company. This rail-road with all its spourtananges, is, therefore, in the possession of the State, and its operations under the direction of an officer of her own se-lection. The Maryland Legislature on Wednesday In domestic conflicts—the Keystone of the Fede-to vindicate the Commonwealth against the charge of having misled this company, by indulgence in their manifest inclination to assume rights not Pratt, A. Parmoter, Miss Lovins Pickering, Mrs. Eleanor. Dellon, Michael Rosancrants Samuel, Donahoe, Owen 3 Ressegue, James эÌ.

"The Erie War."

We desire to call the attention of our readshould be settled now, that we may stop the ers to the speech of Mr. CHAMBERLIN, on the business of the graceless political pirates who Few, few indeed ! And has it come to this Bill annulling the Charter of the Franklin that no compromise is effectual,---no arrangeare seizing upon it for ulterior and selfish pur poses. Such do not want the question setments potent, or enactments powerful to Canal Company, delivered in the House of tled, and hence are forcing upon the Legislaput finally at rest this, dangerous and dis- Representatives of this State. We are sure ture Bills unconstitutional and outrageous in tracting question ! The country demands it will be read, not only because of the intertheir provisions, knowing full well that they peace, concedes even to humiliation and peace esting character of the subject, but also bewill be rejected and thus the question be kept follows the concession. A little while and the cause of the reputed ability of the speaker, open for their benefit. They are mercefoundation upon which the beautiful structure and his extensive acquaintance with the quesnary politicians, and generally as corrupt morally as politically. They will advocate

of peace was built is torn from under, and An- tion in all its beatings. He has investigated archy is reared thereon to fright with its fear- it with a depth of research which has made him master of the subject, and vindicated the will be drunk in some Oyster-cellar before Says Lady Morgan, "there was a time in rights and honor of the Commonwealth. France when the flowers seemed to breathe In our columns of to-day will also be found on the lake, and its other natural advantages are their odors for noble senses, and to expand a very able and interesting message from their beauties to carpet the steps of royalty; Governor Bigler, on this same subject. The but in their, place now the bearded thistle | Harrisburg Union speaking of it, says, "In to place it in possession of an immense business. waves its lonely head, or the scentless sham- the discharge of the duties imposed upon him

untrodden upon." Has the thistle and the lin Canal Company, the Governor has acted shamrock taken the place of flowers about with a promptitude and energy which entitle the altar of American freedom, prosperity, him to the highest praise. He has successfulhappiness and quietude ? Is there indeed no ly vindicated the honor of the state and plaend to agitation, fanaticism and strife,-no | ced her enemies in a position from which they point at which we can arrive and exclaim,--cannot extricate themselves. His letter of the "thank God, Slavery contention is at an end 3d February, addressed to the "Rresident and wolves in sheep's clothing, to get up a grogforever !" But we have moralized from our Directors of the Franklin Cahal Company,"

is a master piece of conoise and determined It is claimed by the friends of the Nebras- diplomacy. He untied the Gordian knot with ka Bill, that the Missouri Compromise line the celerity of Alexander, and restored peace is repealed by the Compromise of 1850,- and commerce by a letter of a dozen lines.good faith that Act by leaving the question dispensed with."

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTION .--- The Senate, in Executive Session on Monday, conand could we find any evidence aside from firmed the nomination of Mr. Gadsden, as

mere declarations to found it upon, we would | Minister to Mexico ; Gen. Houston alone vothen conceive it our duty to say Amen to its | ting against him. On Tuesday, the nomination of John L and the citizens, between conflicting interests at utterly hostile to any revival of the Slavery firmed by 26 yeas to 14 nays. George Saun- sides being drunk half the time himselfquestion, and second because under that Act dets was rejected as Consul to London, by 6 Judge D. talks with Doctor J. and each end in view, I have not felt required to interfere, we are perfectly willing to rest and abide the yeas to 33 nays. The Administration-the pledges to the other his support and influence. nor to correct the various misrepresentations of decision of the people on all questions afflic- President, as well as the Cabinet-desired his The Brandy barrel is thus united to the wa-

rpool Jan. 31, arrived at Boston yesterday friends of temperance that this question morning at 9 o'clock, and the Canada, from Liverpool Feb. 4, arrived at Halifax last eve-

> The political news from Europe is ominous of a general war. Austria had renewed her demands for the extradition of foreigners in the service of Tur-

key. The rumor that Persia had re-established

friendly relations with Turkey is fully confirmed.

There is no doubt that the reply of the the Maine Law, and if opposed will even be-French and English Governments to the last come violent with rage, and the same men Russian note is of a firm and decided character. bed time. They will be present at Conven-

Numerous wagon loads of wounded troops had arrived at Krajova. The news from St. Petersburg was still in-

fought at Kalefat on the 25th of January- aged about 5 years. the Turks victorious. Consols closed at 901

to 907. Fresh insurrections had taken place among the Wallachian population, notwithstanding the Russian Generals had shot several peasants, taken with arms, fighting for the Turks. The British Parliament met on the 31st

difficulty in moderate terms, and congratulates the nation in the French alliance. Her Majesty recommends an increase of the army aud navy, in view of the fact that there is imminent danger of a general war. An unfavorable reply had been given in

writing to the Czar's recent inquiry respecting the movements of the French and English floets, and the departure of the Russian Embassadors from London and Paris was hourly expected.

It was currently reported that orders had already been sent to St. Petersburg for withdrawal of the French and British Embassadors from the City. There is a good reason to believe that

and England ten thousand troops to the assistance of Turkey, The British Government is to pay one half of the total expenses of the two nations.

SEC. 3. That the commissioners of any county may, in their discretion, direct the publication, in like manner, such of the local acts as may affect the people of their said county.

SEC. 4. That the commissioners shall read and compare the proof of the laws in newspapers, before their publication, and see that they are printed correctly, and accompany them with a certificate to that effect.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws, in any manner conflicting with the provisions of this act are bereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That all laws providing- for the publication of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pamphlet or any other form, are here by repeale

SEC. 7. That this act to be in force and take effect from after its passage.

Eabried.

On the 13th inst. by Rev. Dewitt C. Bylleaby, RANSON H. VEDDA, M. D. and Miss EMILY LEACH. both of Chatham N. Y.

In Pittston on the 19th inst. by Rev. Mr. Peck, Mr. Dexter Sibley Esq. of Harford to Mise JANE E. STEWART OF NEW Milford.

DIED.

At Wankeshn, Wis, on the evening of the 3d inst., of disease of the lungs, Dr. E. B. WEST, formerly of this county, aged nearly forty-nine vears.

In Jackson of the Small Pox, on Monday Jan. 9th, 1354, LAYFAVETTE WILMARTH, aged 42 years. Mr. Wilmarth has left a wife and five chil-. dren to mourn his loss.

decisive. There was a report, which required In Harmony, Susquehanna county, ALBERT confirmation, that a great battle had been W., infint son of David and Cornelia Taylor,

Death may the bands of life unlose, But can't dissolve my love : Millions of infant souls compose

[Cox. The family above."

AUCTION! AUCTION! Wednesday, March 1st, the subscriber will commence selling at Auction from stock of

The Queen's speech mentions the Turkish Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery & Glass Ware, Paints, Glass, Drugs, Medicines, Hats, Cap, Boots

Ready-made Clothing,

and a great many other kinds of Goods, to enumerate all of which would require too much. time and space. Sufficient to say that here is a quality of Goods, to be sold, among which every one may find something they will want, and now is the time to Luy.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until all are sold.

TERMS .- All sums of Five Dollars and under; CASH, over Five, three months and over Twenty dollars six months credit with interest and approved security, or 5 pr. cent dis for cash. Paul filts auctioneer. I. S. LITTLE. New Milford, Feb. 21st. 1854-8w2.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Montrose Post Office Feb. 20th, 1854. Alling John B. Kelly, Seth Kerr, Henry L. Lindsley, Noah Allen Mrs. Mary A. Brown Miss Ann

Flaming addresses will be put forth to the people State, and poor miserable, consump tive presses, purchased by a few dollars to puff the author into notice. It not unfrequently happens that some person is nomina

ted for the Legislature who has stood in their path and exposed their characters, and when such is the case, you may look for these seller to defect him, and then you need not be surprised to see the same men, as though fate itself drove them on to an exhibition of

O'Sullivan as Charge to Portugal, was con- and who has two or three Liquor shops, be-

their infamous character, six months afterwards calling aloud on the people to rally for the Maine Law ! County conventinos will that they are therefore only carrying out in The services of such an executive cannot be be assembled, and these supporters of Grogselling candidates draw up the lines. They must have the Maine Law and nothing else.

The people must have the Maine Law, and to get it must send them to the Legislature.-

All right, they are nominated, and now the ticket must be made strong, for they are really anxious, strange to say, to be elected,----Along comes some poor scamp of a bolter, France has decided to send eighty thousand

tions and county meetings called by temperance men, will make the first and last speech.

and write the Reports and Resolutions. They will also draw up long Memorials to the Legislature, and manage to have them printed by that body and scattered over the State with rock, unprofitable blossom of the soil, creeps by the law annulling the charter of the Franktheir names attached.