

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CLYDE.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. Decline in Flour and Wheat—Defeat of Thackeray—The Conspiracy Against Louis Napoleon.

QUEBEC, August 4. The Steamer Clyde from Glasgow, on the 22d has arrived at this port. Her arrivals from London and Liverpool, by telegraph, are to the 21st ult., three days later than those furnished by the Europa.

Mr. Cardwell has been elected to the House of Commons, over Thackeray. Messrs. Newell & Co's operations for storing their portion of the submarine telegraph cable on board the U. S. steamer Niagara were drawing rapidly to a close. It was expected that she would leave Liverpool on or before the 23th ult.

At Paris, on Monday, the funds closed at 67.6c. One of the Italians now in custody, made a full confession of the details of the conspiracy against Napoleon.

Telegraphic advices from Spain announce an extraordinary decline in wheat from the recent high prices. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—The market was quiet. If any sales had been pressed, however, prices would have fallen more than five.

The latest Liverpool circulars reported Flour had suffered a decline of 6d. to 1s. Wheat had also declined 3d. The Corn market held steady.

TOMB OF DAVID.

The mysteries of the Tomb of David are laid revealed to the world by an adventurous resident of Jerusalem. This adventurous lady, after having visited the Haram Escharia at the risk of her life determined to explore, in the disguise of a Turkish lady, the very tomb of the "Prophet David," for more than six centuries in the jealous custody of the Turks.

The blind Turkish, who kept the entrance to this sacred spot, was deceived by the familiar use of the Arabic language as well as the assurance of her friend, in the person of a liberal minded and very beautiful Turkish girl, initiated her as a "Virgin from Constantinople," to perform her devotions at the Shrine of her Lords and Prophets, David and Solomon. Her devotional feelings were put to a strong test, on observing this devotee of Islam take the saturated wick from an oil lamp, and deliberately devour it as an act of religious devotion. After her form of prayer had ended, she retired to her quarters, and was overhauled by the Turkish soldiers, who found the body of David, and there, in royal state, was the veritable sarcophagus of David, having its marble cover adorned with the most beautiful festoons of grape—the emblem of the Jewish architecture—and other ancient devices which carefully recorded in paper yet to be presented to the "Chiefs of the Great Kings," soon to make its appearance.

No traces of its ancient treasures remained, that have so often been pillaged by the eastern monarchs. Hygeians the son of Simon the Maccabee, is said to have despoiled it of three thousand talents, prior to his expedition by Titus the Great, who when he had penetrated the mansions of the dead, found nothing to satisfy his cupidity, save some furniture of gold which he carried away. At another time rolling balls of fire are said to have burst forth, and by the superstitions believed to have consumed the sarcophagus and its contents, and to be inhaled, even at the present day. This interesting and fabulous spot, as well as the Mosque of Omar, will soon be open to Christian inspection, without Turkish let or hindrance, as the writer of this hasty sketch, (furnished by Miss B.) is already satisfied in his personal experience in his exploration of the latter, thought not less careful edition. —Philadelphia Ledger.

THE HARVEST.—Glorious and cheering are the reports that come to us from every part of the country, in reference to the ripened harvest. The gathering in season has now fairly opened, and "peace and plenty" is the joyous burden of every report that is sent from the granaries of the State. The largest crop of wheat that has ever been harvested in this country is now being gathered. The aggregate yield will, it is now manifest, exceed by hundreds of thousands of bushels that of the most plentiful harvest that has ever blessed the labors of American husbandry. The corn crop, too, promises exceedingly well, and will, we doubt not, be as much in advance of any former year as is that of wheat. Oats and barley are likewise reported as unusually good and abundant.

DEATH OF THOMAS J. RISK.—We are pained to learn from a Southern telegraph dispatch, that the Hon. Thomas J. Risk, for many years Senator of the United States, from Texas, is no more. He put an end to his life by shooting himself with a rifle. The cause is assigned, or appears to be known for the act.

The announcement of this melancholy affair will cause deep sorrow among the many friends of Gen. Risk. He was an able and patriotic man, among the very ablest and influential members of the Senate. His death was more universally esteemed and respected. Had he lived, he would have loomed up as a formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1860; but alas! he is no more among the living, and so long a competitor for worldly honors.

CAPTAIN POPE'S EXPEDITION.—The second expedition in charge of Captain John Pope, who has been sitting out at Indiana Texas during the last two months, left on the 10th inst. for San Antonio, whence it will proceed to the wild regions of the Pecos, for the purpose of boring artesian wells along the line of the proposed Pacific railroad route. The expedition is well supplied with mechanics and engineers, has a steam engine which is intended to use in boring the wells, and is fully prepared for a three years' campaign. An escort of rifles and infantry will be furnished, together with a train of forty mules and wagons at San Antonio.

The Democracy of Montour county held their Delegate election on Saturday the 15th of August. Col. Best of the intelligents, announces himself a candidate for Congress. The Colonel is an unflinching democrat and has long served the party.

Harpers Magazine for August is well stored with useful and interesting matter. This excellent publication can now be had of H. Y. Friling, who has opened an agency for the sale of the different periodicals and papers.

GREEN CORN.—The Danville Democrat speaks of green corn from Philadelphia being at that place. We enjoyed a mess, on Monday last, raised on our own premises.

PERFORATED STAMPS.—We do not think the perforated letter stamps any improvement. They look ragged and lack the stately of the old stamp, caused by the destruction of the border.



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna and extended is equalled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

Democratic State Nominations.

For Governor.

Gen. WILLIAM F. PACKER, OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Hon. WILLIAM STROUD, of Berks County.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.

For Canal Commissioner.

NIMROD STRICKLAND, OF CHESTER COUNTY.

AMBIGUITIES.—Mr. Shaw of Philadelphia, is now taking these beautiful pictures at the Grand Jury Room, opposite the Court House. Children taken in one second of time. His stock is said to be the largest ever before opened in this section of the country.

We have been requested to say that ISAAC M. CAKE, Esq., of Northumberland, will be a candidate for the Legislature.

The subject of our next Senator is beginning to be pretty actively canvassed. The prominent candidates, now in the field, in this county, are Hon. Geo. C. Welker, of Sunbury, Gen. John K. Clement, of the same place, and Capt. Wm. Forsyth, of Northumberland.

The August term of our Court commenced on Monday last, for one week. A large amount of criminal business brought to town a large number of strangers the first few days. Our Trevorton neighbors contributed a full quota to the business.

PACKER AND WILMOT.—Our readers will find in another column the correspondence between Gen. Packer and Mr. Wilmot in regard to the challenge of Mr. Wilmot, offering to discuss the merits of the different subjects involved in the present campaign, before the same audience. Gen. Packer declines meeting or traveling with Mr. Wilmot, for reasons which he has set forth in his letter, to which we refer our readers.

The editor of the Lykenstown Journal has had the equanimity of his temper greatly disturbed, of late, in regard to one of the conductors of the Northern Central Railroad. He calls Mr. Biays, one of the conductors, some ugly names, and threatens him with a still uglier likeness, whereupon the editor of the York Eagle cautions his friend Pickerton to beware lest he might have his own profile spoiled. We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Biays, but we have heard him spoken of as an obliging and gentlemanly officer. We have travelled considerably on railroads but have never yet had occasion to quarrel with a conductor.

Our friend and cotemporary General Henry L. Cake, of the Pottsville Register, has entered into a new partnership, not, however, in the Register, but by associating with himself, for life, Miss E. L. HUNTER, daughter of Jacob Hanzinger Jr., of Pottsville. We congratulate our friend in his lucky escape from the trammels of Bachelordom.

The Main Line of the Public Works passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania R.R. Company on Saturday last, according to the act authorizing the sale, and by proclamation of the Governor confirming the Sale. Geo. Francis has been appointed Superintendent of the division between Philadelphia and Columbia and Wm. H. Wilson Resident Engineer.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION AT DANVILLE.

The editorial convention came off at Danville, on Tuesday last. The convention was small, not more than 18 or 20 persons having attended. Ourselves and our neighbor of the Gazette were present a portion of the time. Friend Tate, of the Columbia Democrat, by virtue of his years—venerable appearance and superior Democracy, was called on to preside. Mr. Miner, of the Wilkesbarre Times, having presided temporarily, at its organization. Mr. Weaver, of the Bloomsburg Star, reported a series of resolutions which were amended and adopted. The resolutions related to the cash subscription system—to advertising agents and several other matters. The resolutions on moral reform, published by us in advance, a few weeks since, were not called up, upon the ground, we presume, that morals and money seldom jingle together, harmoniously.

The Danville editors did their best to make their guests comfortable. Dr. Broser of the American was attentive in showing them round. Friend Cook entertained some of them at dinner, and Col. Best hung out his flag, and gave a handsome entertainment in the evening. Stoes' Silver Band, was present and discoursed admirable music. After the Band left the house the President returned the thanks of the convention and proposed three cheers for the Band. The Band then proposed and gave three cheers for the convention. About this time our emotions became tumultuous, and visions of Ben. Franklin, Washington, Gen. Jackson, Yorktown, New Orleans and Buena Vista, passed before our eyes. We felt that this was a great country and seizing friend Miner's arm, we rushed to the Montour House for ice water, and it was after midnight when the party dispersed and retired. Whatever may be the result of the proceedings, the guests were highly gratified with their visit and entertainment. The next convention will be held at Pottsville. The proceedings will appear in our next paper.

Our farmers have had considerable difficulty in securing their wheat crop, in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather. The wheat crop is, perhaps, on an average not more than one third of a crop, in this county. The weevil and the rust has in many instances almost wholly destroyed the entire crop. The superiority of the early Mediterranean wheat in resisting the ravages of the weevil, has been fully established in this neighborhood, and hereafter a much larger proportion of that kind of wheat will be cultivated.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

THE FIFTH ACT IN THE TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Cunningham Attempting to Poison off a Child, with a view of Getting Dr. Burdell's Estate—She is Arrested.

The General report that Mrs. Cunningham, whom everybody has supposed to have been pregnant for months, was safely delivered of a child this morning, would claim as heir to the Burdell estate, created a good deal of excitement throughout the city, which was increased by the announcement that Mrs. Cunningham was under arrest, for what cause was not known.

The following statement of the facts in the case, which was received at the District Attorney's office this morning, and elsewhere, by our reporters, will shed some light upon the mystery, and disclose the history of a crime already without parallel in this city.

Dr. Uhl has been in attendance with Dr. Catlin, in Brooklyn, upon Mrs. Cunningham. Dr. Uhl has been let into the house, and was en route, she had presented all the external appearances of one about to be a mother—as she expressed it. But Dr. Uhl remarked, about a month ago, that as yet there was no positive evidence of pregnancy, and told her that, under the circumstances, he thought it his duty to make a medical examination. Mrs. Cunningham appeared very reluctant, and put the matter off from time to time. Finally she told him plainly that she was not pregnant at all; that she had been playing a game, and he (Dr. Uhl) must help her out with it.

By Uhl, previously to this time, had had confidence in the lady, but this bold proposition took him completely aback. He immediately consulted counsel, and upon legal advice stated the whole matter to District Attorney Hall. Mr. Hall told him it was his duty to carry out the matter in order to develop a great crime, and supply a proof for the criminal's conviction. Dr. Uhl finally consented.

He told Mrs. Cunningham that he was acquainted with a California widow, who was feared, about to be confined, and it would be necessary to dispose of the child altogether, as the lady was going on to join her husband in California.

Mrs. Cunningham was delighted. It was arranged that neither party was to know anything of the other. The "widow" was to be confined at a house in Elm street, and the infant to be taken thence to No. 31 Bond street.

Mr. Hall then imparted the matter to Dr. De la Montague, and engaged him to assist in the counterfeit, whenever the critical time should arrive. Yesterday morning, Dr. De la Montague went to Bellevue Hospital, and with the consent of Governor Duly, selected a babe of Elizabeth Anderson, a beautiful little blue-eyed girl, born on Saturday last. The mother, a young lady, and contented to part with it on condition that it should be well taken care of, and returned within twenty-four hours.

Dr. Uhl visited Mrs. Cunningham, by appointment, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and told her he was prepared to carry out the project, and that the California widow was about to be confined at No. 199 Elm street, and she must be prepared to receive the little stranger with proper ceremonies. Then she said she would be confined that night, if he would produce the child by nine o'clock. He was to come over and let her know at a quarter of nine o'clock, and she would send a woman to bring the child in a basket.

No time was to be lost. Mr. Hall hired a room of a respectable lager beer seller, at No. 199 Elm street, and immediately sent down suitable furniture from his own house, including the basket for the baby. Dr. Uhl took possession of the premises, and had the house and outhouse cleaned.

Policemen were now judiciously posted, and everything was arranged. Dr. Montague immediately posted to Bellevue Hospital, and succeeded in getting what he wanted, as well as the assistance of an attendant Irish girl, named Mary Regan, who is a physician and the wife of a settler. A physician and a settler, who proved to be harder to cope with than the inexperienced have ever imagined.

The scant amount of fuel and timber, which is mostly brittle, small and knotty, is almost invariably confined to the narrow canyons and high, steep slopes of the mountains; and if not always in distance at least in difficulty of access—from the few places where settlements can be made, and the best of it generally so located as to be pronounced inaccessible by many of even the most experienced settlers, and to procure a scanty and dear supply of such roads have to be laid out with much judgment, and made and kept in repair at great expense.—Locomotion and transportation to and from within Utah's borders is, and without railroads and canals must be, confined to the speed and strength of horses, mules and oxen, and to the capacity and conveniences afforded by carriages and wagons, modes of conveyance rather unbecoming to the dwellers amid railroads, canals and navigable waters innumerable.

Strangers may be tempted to question the correctness of the above brief, outlined sketch of Utah, and the contrast between her rugged, uninviting features, and the beautiful, smiling countenances of the States, and may require, in order to reach the truth, to read the statements of Capt. Howard Stansbury, the late Capt. J. W. Gunnison, and all who have ever traversed the country with eyes and brains in their heads, and with judgment and candor enough to fairly represent facts as they do exist.

Few, if any, among them are sufficiently frank and intelligent to discern the justice of publicizing the truth, and to lay out the truth and error may have a fair field of combat. They blazon error and smother truth, and who loves and applauds their course?

How opposite to that is the conduct of every true Saint. Not having a paper large enough and of a grade of character low enough to publish the truth, they lay out their all in the slanders against us which arrived in six months mail, President Brigham Young notified the congregation, on Sunday, the 7th, that if they would like to hear what was published about us in the States they would manifest their assent by going to the Bowers by 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th. The President caused the whole six months batch to be collected, and requested two excellent readers to be present at the time and place appointed, who read by turns, for nearly four hours, the printed productions of frozied, benighted and addled brains, to an immense congregation of the purest and noblest people to be found on the whole earth, and could editors, scribblers, and speech makers, have seen the smiles of derision and sneers of disgust with which their lucubrations and studied obloquies were received by every hearer, it might be said that they would have been tempted to turn their time, efforts and publications into a channel that would in some small degree benefit their fellow being?

We also humbly suggest that the rabid be not tempted to leave their comfortable

FROM UTAH. ADVICE TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND CABINET.—What, from Utah? Ay, from Utah. And it can come from no better source save one, and that one other the world do not seem to be very ready to hearken unto. Editors and office-holders are so constantly dining the ears of the President with the cry that, "the Mormon problem is a knotty one," "the matter becomes exceedingly complicated," "the Mormon question is assuming a shape that will not permit its solution to be much longer delayed," "something, hit or miss, right or wrong, must be done with the Mormons," and so on.

Now it is notorious to all who read and fairly think that this noise and smoke are raised without the first shadow of occasion by the people of Utah, who are quietly pursuing their peaceful and legitimate occupations, breaking no applicable law, human or divine. But the universal yell is, "President Buchanan must do something with the Mormons." Not yet knowing how long and how well he may be able to withstand the terribly clamorous and unjust outside pressure, he has been known, on the side of economy as well as justice, we most respectfully suggest, in case he cannot withstand the pressure, that he select one or more civilians, unbound by any ism or isms, if such can be found, also intelligent, strictly honest, and well versed in the true sense of those terms, and send them to Utah on a short visit to look about them and see what they can see, and return and report.

This is certainly fair, is very economical, and should be perfectly satisfactory to the most rabid Mormon extorter. But in case the matter should stand for a blood-and-thunder, hell-and-fury, spool-spoking, office-hunting and black-mal-levying portion of the community, we suggest to them that they send a committee from their own clans, and so long as they behave at all as worthy men should, we will guarantee that Gov. Young and the people of Utah will be more true, more true and kind than they have ever met with.

(From the Desert News of June 27th.)

FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Great Salt Lake City is nearly one thousand miles, by any known practical route, from any important point of trade on navigable waters, and is situated on a salt stream or sheet of water valuable for navigation within her borders. Proof, of all the most correct maps published. In such an isolated region, aside from other more forbidding peculiarities, desirable for settlement by the people, money and trade-worshipping generation? Not for the most part, and so it, neither could they of them who have seen it be cheaply even hired to occupy it. Is it good policy in our government to have its extensive domain improved by her own subjects, and by those who desire to become naturalized as fast as the laws will permit? Most assuredly, yes. Then why such a general indifference to the existing laws, and politicians, editors and people, concerning the settlement of Utah by the most virtuous, industrious, peaceful, united and law-abiding population there is in the whole Union? The devil is too cunning to answer that question; and when the Lord's servants and honorable members of the most plainly exposed and reason, it really seems to be a question to beat the actual facts into the brains of those who hear, than it would be to split a white oak-fork with a dough wedge and squash beetle.

Within the United States are millions upon millions of fertile acres; where rains, snows and dews distill their timely moisture; where the soil is fertile, and the water abundant, plenty, good, and handily procurable; where droughts compel expensive and laborious irrigation; where the soil is fertile and facilities for locomotion and transportation cheap, easily accessible and abundant. This, all will admit. Utah is broken in every direction by the most fertile, and most extensive, and sterile plains and dry valleys, upon which dew is rarely, if ever seen, and whose parched surfaces are, by occasionally and scantily moistened by welcome rain, while the winter-blocking snows are greedily absorbed where as they melt, or devastatingly rush from the mountain ranges, or the tilled soil is available for their application.

The few and widely scattered localities, that will at best but barely admit of occupancy by a people whom the civilization and Christianity of the nineteenth century will as yet admit of living nowhere else, have to be made productive by an immense outlay of capital, and by the constructing of canals, ditches, embankments, water gates, sluices and canals, to divert the panny streams upon crops that would otherwise never mature. And, after this vast amount of extra toil, the husbandman and tree grower are compelled to behold, with what fortitude they can, the reality of their own position, either the dire results of their own neglect, or the anticipations of beautiful sustenance; and frequently what the drouth has spared the devourer consumes, for the grasshopper and cricket have proved to be harder to cope with than the inexperienced have ever imagined.

The State of Ohio counts among her honors that she opened the first female college; introduced, or rather created the culture of the grape in America, discovered the true method of taking magnetically, the ascension and declension of stars; invented the steam fire-engine, and gave birth to a noble series of painters, poets, sculptors and men of science.

SILK FROM A NEW SOURCE.—It is seriously asserted in the Trieste Zeitung, that M. Cavazzoli, of Lodi, has succeeded in procuring silk from mulberry leaves. The silk worm is henceforth to remain undisturbed in what Gibbon calls its "golden tomb;" and that may prove a fact which Waller wrote as a flight of fancy; that "without the worm in Persian silks we shine."

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A tubular bridge is talked of to connect the United States with the Canadas and to take the place of the suspension bridge, the dimensions to be as follows: Length of the bridge, 840 feet; height of piers above water, 225 feet; with a double rail road track, carriage-way, &c. The reason given for this project is the familiar one, that suspension bridges are liable to failure.

RAISING AN EMPEROR'S SALARY.—The Legislature of Haiti, in session at Port au Prince, have voted to raise the Emperor Faustin's salary from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year, which is about \$12,000 a year of our currency.

MEXICO—COMMONFOOT CHOSEN PRESIDENT.—The exhibition of vigor which Comonfort has evinced since he has risen to the height of supreme authority in Mexico, seems to be properly appreciated by the Mexican people.—They have chosen him their president, under the name and more liberal constitution.

Telegraphic News.

The Wagon Road Expeditions.

The Expedition Opposed by the Indians—Operations Temporarily Suspended.

St. Pauls, via Dubuque August 1.—Colonel Noble, the Superintendent of the Wagon Road on the South Pass route, is now in this city. He reports that the expedition has been temporarily suspended, the encampment west of the Big Sioux river having been broken up on the 14th, on account of its further progress being violently opposed by the Yankton Indians, and removed to the Big Wood, about eighty miles west of Fort Ridgely.

The objection raised by the Yanktons was, that Colonel Noble's party, in crossing their country, would fright away the buffalo, their sole means of subsistence.

Col. Noble, before leaving the Indians, appointed the 20th of August to hold a council for the purpose of treating with them, when he will immediately cross the country.—Should the negotiations fail it is his intention to proceed with the duties assigned him, despite all hostilities.

St. Louis, August 4.

A despatch received from Lawrence, dated yesterday, states that "a most iniquitous appropriation for the October territorial election has been made; nineteen counties having only three representatives, while fourteen have three." Troops are to be detached to guard the "bogus" officers of the election. The emigration of this year is not to vote. Gov. Walker has turned over the job of making appointments to the President and Speaker of the last "bogus" Legislature.

in a pleasant land, to cross desert plains and craggy mountains solely to molest a people who are peacefully and most beneficially occupying a dreary waste which none of them would ever improve, unless through compulsion, and take the life of exhorting, and advising each accountable dweller within the extended borders of the United States, who really loves his country and her free institutions, to observe the "Mormon" motto of "mind your own business," and not to permit all others to observe wholesome laws, do good, and worship Jehovah as shall best please each individual, but all in so doing, so far as may be possible.

THE MAIN LINE.

We were shown yesterday by Mr. Theo. Cuyler, the Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the deed conveying the main line of the public works to that corporation, as set forth in the act of the Legislature. It is elaborately inscribed upon parchment in the old black letter style of illuminated manuscript; but instead of occupying one long strip, it fills a large quarto volume, which is handsomely bound, the pages being divided and numbered in the usual style, with a fly leaf to each page.

The frontispiece is a very handsome piece of workmanship, brilliant with scroll work, vignettes, gilding, silvering, etc., and containing, besides the title of the volume, the coat of arms of the State at the top of the border, and a picture of the railway and canal at the bottom. After this title page comes the deed executed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth conveying to the corporation the main line. It is very detailed and circumstantial, and bears at the conclusion the signature of the Secretary and the great seal of the Commonwealth. Then follows a recital upon the State of the case, for the consideration sum of \$7,500,000, and this is succeeded by a document, signed by Gov. Pollock, attesting the validity of the deed.

Next is the Act of Assembly providing for the sale, a copy of the advertisement which appeared in the newspapers with the Governor's signature, giving notice of the sale, a transcript of the proceedings of a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at which the act of the President and Board of Directors, in purchasing the line, was approved, and the purchase ratified. All these documents are drawn out in due form and with great care.

After the Solicitor had read the corporation, paid the bonds to the State government on the 30th, as the sum bid for the works, and the latter pass into the hands of the company this day, August 1st. Governor Pollock has issued a proclamation to this effect, a copy of which appears in the Harrisburg Patriot. We quote the most material portion of it:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given in pursuance of the 8th section of the Act aforesaid to all the superintendents, toll collectors, officers and agents of the Commonwealth employed on or about the said Main Line of Public Works, that on the said first day of August, A. D. 1857, the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company will take possession of the said Main Line of Public Works, with all the property, real, personal and mixed thereto belonging, of which said works and property you are hereby severally required and enjoined to give them or their agents peaceable possession; you are each notified from and after said date to continue to discharge the duties of your several offices or employments at the expense of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company until removed or reappointed, and your official bonds shall ensure to their use as to all monies received or acts done by you upon the said works, from and after said date to continue to discharge the duties of your several offices or employments at the expense of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company until removed or reappointed, and your official bonds shall ensure to their use as to all monies received or acts done by you upon the said works, from and after said date to continue to discharge the duties of 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