

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Flare-up in the House—Mr. Webster and Mr. Ingersoll—Exciting discussion.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1846.

As soon as the Journal had been read, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rose and asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Object being made from several quarters, he moved a suspension of the Rules, and the motion prevailed, yeas 102, nays 25.

Mr. Ingersoll then repeated what he had said on a former occasion in relation to the unexpected discoveries he had made at the State Department, relative to the peculations of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Ingersoll then briefly reiterated his charges, which were—

- 1st. Unlawful use of the secret service fund. 2d. Misapplication of said fund to corrupt the party press. 3d. Leaving the State Department as a defaulter.

Mr. Ingersoll then proceeded to show that the Secret Service fund was always kept in the hands of the "disbursing agent" of the Department, and that, contrary to all former usage, Mr. Webster, during the first twelve months of his administration of that Department, drew payable to his own order, the sum of \$15,000. Also that there was evidence in the Department to show that this proceeding did not meet with the approbation of the President.

Of this \$15,000, Mr. Webster returned \$5000 in June 1842, and \$4,450 was settled by President's certificates in July 1842, the greater part of which was applied to the corruption of the public press, through the agency of Mr. F. O. J. Smith. After crediting sundry other items, Mr. Webster was still a defaulter when he left the office to the amount of above two thousand dollars, and although repeatedly written to by the President he did not make up the amount until ten days before the Inauguration of Mr. Polk.

The evidence of all this, Mr. Ingersoll said could be found in the Department.

In the Department of State there is now a letter, signed F. O. J. Smith, marked private, dated Portland, the 12th of August, 1841, addressed to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, substantially as follows:

It begins by congratulating Mr. Webster on his settlement of the Maine boundary question, by a new mode of approaching the subject, after forty years of diplomacy, without which new mode another forty years of diplomacy would have come to nothing.

Mr. Smith informs Mr. Webster by his letter, that he had occasion to resort to services and influences, in order to adjust the tone and direction of the party press, and through them of public sentiment, to a purpose so desirable of accomplishment under Mr. Webster's administration.

The sums Mr. Smith vouches as got by him from Mr. Webster are \$2000 for services connected with the northeastern boundary and two years after he vouches \$500 more, as will be shown.

Thirdly, Leaving the Department of State in debt to the secret service fund, \$2290.

The records of the Department show this default beyond all denial or question.

They show, furthermore, that it was neither paid or accounted for during nearly two years after Mr. Webster's removal from office.

They show several letters sent to him by President Tyler's direction, urging payment, and evasive letters of excuse from Mr. Webster for non-payment.

At length, a peremptory letter that exposure would or might be the consequence of more delay, produced reimbursement. But settlement did not take place till the 1st of February, 1845, ten days before President Polk arrived in Washington, to be inaugurated, when Mr. Webster produced another voucher from Mr. F. O. J. Smith, for an additional \$500, and other vouchers, one from George Smith for \$500.

The rules were then by a vote of 135 to 22, suspended to enable Mr. Ashmun to reply. He did so in a very severe manner, pronouncing the accusation of Mr. Ingersoll as false, and that the respectable portion of all parties would be disgusted at the course he had pursued.

He reviewed some portions of the former course of Mr. Ingersoll, and said it was evident that had Mr. Webster been present, and a member of the House, Mr. Ingersoll would have bitten his tongue off before he would have dared to make the charges. He said it ill became a man to charge another with peculation, who had himself been turned out of office by President Jackson for peculation. Mr. A. then referred at some length to the particulars of the accounts of Mr. Ingersoll, when, in 1829, he was tried as a defaulter.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll stated that as he was employed on that occasion as Counsel for his brother, he would on the honor of a gentleman say, that his brother, having tried for a long time in vain to bring the Government to a settlement of his accounts, at last himself, proposed that the whole matter should be settled by a Jury, and the accounts were accordingly settled in that mode, in an honorable manner, and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Mr. Ashmun, after paying a high compliment to Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, went on to refer to the facts as he found them in the public documents, and which showed that Mr. C. J. Ingersoll did not pay the balance found against him by the jury until nearly ten years afterwards. Mr. A. went on to say that insidious attempts had been

made to induce ex-President Tyler to break ground on this subject, and to disavow having sanctioned the disbursements.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll asked whether the member meant to say that the attempt had been made by him.

Mr. Ashmun replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Ingersoll, said, "It is false—it is a lie."

Great confusion, during which Mr. Ingersoll repeated the words "false and lie."

Mr. Ashmun said, if the member supposed he could draw on a personal quarrel by using such language, he was mistaken. He, Mr. A., came from a part of the country where they did not fight duels, and where they used neither bowie knives, pistols nor daggers; they did not use them, nor were they afraid of them. But if any body doubted his courage, let him try it.

When Mr. A. had concluded, Mr. Schenck offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Select Committee, to report on the means by which Mr. Ingersoll obtained access to the papers in the State Department.

After several ineffectual motions to lay the whole matter on the table, on motion of Mr. Pettit, the resolution was amended, so as to authorize a Committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Webster, with a view to impeachment. In this amended form it was adopted.

By MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Washington, April 28, 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.—In the House this morning, the Speaker appointed as the committee under the resolution to investigate the charges against Mr. Ingersoll, Messrs. Schenck, Dobbin, Melville, Stanton and J. A. Rockwell, and on the committee under the resolution to investigate the charges against Mr. Webster, Messrs. Pettit, Vinton, Jefferson Davis, Daniel P. King, and Wilmott, of Pennsylvania.

MINERAL WEALTH.

We have reason to believe, that the statements made in the following extracts are nearly correct. A few days since we were shown specimens of the silver as well as the copper ore referred to, and we know too, that several of our citizens, stockholders in one of the copper companies, some weeks since, were offered a most extravagant price for the stock owned by them.

The silver ore exhibited to us, is certainly very rich, and we were told, is valued at \$10,000 per ton. What a source of wealth, not only to the fortunate owners of the mines, but to the nation! If the silver ore should prove of one-half the value now supposed, there is no telling the effect it will produce upon our monetary system; it will certainly greatly increase the bullion of the nation, and give the people silver coin in place of the small notes which now constitute almost our entire circulating medium.—Pittsburgh Post.

From the Cleveland Herald. Report from the Copper Region.

We have not been inclined to give credit to all the big stories that we hear about the copper, and especially the silver of the Lake Superior country. There is no doubt much exaggeration—some of it intended to affect the value of stocks, and some not dishonestly, but for want of knowledge of the value of such mines. But the accounts come so thick upon us, and agree so well together, that we cannot reject them entirely. There must be something extraordinary in those newly discovered mines, or else there is a most extensive combination to deceive the community.

We have before us extracts from three letters received at Detroit, within the past few days. One from Dr. Kinne, U. S. Surveyor at Fort Wilkins, dated Feb. 5, 1846, says—"A few days since, a mass of pure copper was taken out of the earth, weighing about nine tons. Near the same place they are taking out another mass nearly as large. I have in two or three instances seen them blast out lumps of pure silver, weighing 30 or 40 pounds."

A letter from Mr. A. Sherman, dated at the "Anse," in February, says—"I should not dare write you what I have actually seen, did I not suppose hundreds of others would corroborate my statements. I have just returned from Copper Harbor by way of Eagle river. The silver is not like that found last summer in the Boston company's mines, but runs in streaks and lumps, the latter sometimes as large as a walnut, and sometimes much larger, and of pure silver."

They have got out two copper and silver rocks, one weighing 1200 and the other 1800 pounds, rich in silver, which stands out in masses and spangles.

I visited the copper rock, of the Copper Falls company, five miles from Eagle river, towards Copper Harbor. They sunk a shaft 11 feet in diameter, 50 feet below the surface, and struck a vein of copper running across the shaft. They have cleared away from one side to the depth of 13 feet, and on the other 4 1/2 feet, and have found neither end or bottom. It is 5 to 13 inches thick, and is computed to weigh 3 times as much as the copper rock of the Ontonagon. I picked up a piece of rock at Jennings in which there are streaks and lumps of silver as thick as my little finger. What I saw I can hardly believe, yet I ask you to believe it, for it is every syllable true. The North American company's location is but about 20 rods from where they are taking out this silver, and the vein runs into it.

I was prejudiced against the copper mania until my recent trip, and still think that those veins may not improve as they go down; but there must be ore where there is so much native silver and copper."

Some of the rich Polish nobles resident in Paris, sold shares in the French railways to the amount of £50,000 sterling, to send the proceeds to their insurgent countrymen.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, May 2, 1846.

The Right Rev. A. POTTES, Bishop of the Diocese, will officiate in St. Matthews Church, in this place, on Saturday next, the 9th of May.

There has been another flare up in Congress, on account of Mr. Ingersoll's charges against Mr. Webster, the proceedings of which will be found in another column.

On our first page, several interesting articles will be found.

SECRET SERVICE FUND.—An abstract of the President's Message, refusing to communicate to Congress the records in relation to the secret service fund, will be found in another column. This is exactly what all sensible men might reasonably have expected. We do not think that Mr. Ingersoll has acquired any fresh laurels by his movements in this transaction.

THE NOTICE.—It will be seen by reference to our columns, that the Senate Notice, as submitted to the committee of conference, with a very slight alteration, has passed both houses by a very large majority. The notice seems to give satisfaction to all parties. It will have the effect of bringing England to a final stand. We have no doubt that negotiations will be resumed, and that the whole question will be finally settled on the basis of the 49th parallel, with the free navigation of the Columbia river to England, for a limited time.

FRUIT OF ALL KINDS, and the grain crops generally, wear a promising appearance. The rains, in the beginning of the week, were much wanted, and have had a refreshing effect upon vegetation.

LUMBER TRADE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.—A considerable quantity of lumber is laying in the river, opposite this place, waiting for a rise of water. This is the case almost every season. Yet a small link of about 30 miles of rail road would connect us with the Rending rail road, and give to Philadelphia nearly all this vast trade, that now must seek another market.

THE CANALS.—The water was let in the Susquehanna division of the Pennsylvania Canal, on Wednesday last. The public works are now again in order, between Northumberland and Philadelphia, and from Northumberland up the West Branch. The packet boats, we presume, will re-commence their daily trips, and as a necessary consequence, we suppose, the fare between this place and Philadelphia, by way of Pottsville, will be reduced to the old prices. The stage proprietors on this route have been reaping a fine harvest. The raising of the fare has, however, induced a number of persons to take their own conveyances as far as Pottsville. When will stage proprietors and Railroad companies learn that low, or at least reasonable charges, are in the end, the most advantageous to all concerned?

THE TIDE WATER CANAL was to be opened on Thursday last, the 30th ult. The North Branch canal is to be opened on the 7th of May.

The Philadelphia Ledger has again assumed a new dress. The immense editions of this enterprising paper requires a renewal of type every two or three months.

THE GUARD BANK OFFICERS have leased the old banking house at Philadelphia for five years, at a rent of \$2,000 for the first two years, and at 2,500 for the remaining three years. The question whether it has not forfeited its charter will then be tried before the legal tribunals.

FINAL ACTION ON THE OREGON QUESTION IN CONGRESS.—Congress has at length made a final disposition of the Oregon subject.

The two Houses of Congress settled their differences in regard to the form of authorizing notice, by adopting (with two unimportant changes in the phraseology, recommended by the conferees) the Preamble and Resolution of the Senate. These changes consisted simply in substituting the words "all proper measures" for "renewed efforts," and the word "adjustment" for the word "settlement." The recommendation of the conferees was agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 42 to 10; and by the House of Representatives by the very decisive vote of 142 to 46.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—Gen Taylor is now encamped on the river Rio Grande, in front of Matamoras. The river is about 180 yards wide. Gen. Ampudia, the Mexican commander, has entrenched himself in Matamoras. He sent a message, threatening to use force if Gen. Taylor did not retire in 24 hours. He has sent to Mexico for further orders. Gen. Taylor's force amounts to about 7,000. The Mexican force about the same.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—The great fair to be held at Washington City, on the 20th of May, will probably exhibit the most extensive and splendid display of American manufactures and products that has ever been witnessed. An immense temporary building, covering an extent of over five hundred feet front, is already nearly erected. Goods manufactured in almost every part of the United States, will be sent to the fair. The manufacturers are willing to contrast them side by side with the imported articles. We predict that it will be a great triumph of American skill and industry over the visionary views and speculations of British free-trade theorists.

Correspondence of the Sunbury American.

NUMBER XVIII.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1846.

"The deed has been done,"—The exciting question of the session has been disposed of by Congress, and the consummation of the notice for the abrogation of the convention of joint occupancy is left to the President's "discretion."

I cannot forbear making a few extracts from General Cameron's remarks upon the occasion, which are well worth the space they occupy. The extracts, as below, too, were so applicable and well-timed, that they were made a part of a leader in the "Union" of the 24th inst., besides being placed in the regular report of the proceedings. This, I can assure you, is an unusual thing, and is an honor to any one. Here are the extracts, as taken from the leader of the Union:

"Mr. Cameron said he should vote for the report of the committee, and before he did so he wished to say a word or two, in explanation of his vote. Mr. C. said he was in favor of a plan notice, and in every vote pending the termination of the question, he had been with the friends of it. Next, he was willing to take the notice which came from the House of Representatives, and had voted for it. Failing to get either of these, he had voted for the resolutions which passed the Senate. He did so, because he considered it more important to the interests of the country, that the action of Congress on this important question should be indicated by unanimity, than it was to have that action expressed in any particular form; and, above all, he believed that a speedy settlement of the impending difficulties between the two countries could only be had by terminating the joint occupancy of the territory in dispute. Until a period was fixed at which the state of uncertainty must cease, he did not believe that the question of peace or war could be determined. The President, in the annual message, had asked for authority to give the notice to terminate the joint occupancy, under the treaty, and having full confidence in his integrity, capacity and patriotism, Mr. C. was willing to trust the whole question in his hands."

Mr. C. said he believed fully in our right to the whole country in dispute; that our title only terminates where the Russian line begins—at 54 deg. 40 min.; but he did not think this the proper time or place to argue the title. It could be better done by the Executive in arranging a treaty, or in insisting upon our rights. He had done so in the published correspondence. When a treaty should be agreed upon by the negotiators of the two countries, the Senate could revise their acts. This course, Mr. C. thought, would have been more respectful to the President, and, in the end, better for the country. But as the defeat of the present notice would, in his opinion, be a defeat of all notice during the present session of Congress, he should vote for it, without meaning to commit himself in favor of any treaty which should not secure to the United States the whole of our just rights in Oregon."

The President, it is said, will give the notice forthwith. The country has full confidence in his ability to settle the Oregon question, and if Great Britain shows a disposition to do us justice, James K. Polk will terminate the difficulty in a manner satisfactory to all. Great Britain must enter upon negotiation with a more liberal spirit than heretofore, if it be her desire to settle the matter amicably. She must not suppose that her wholesale slaughter of the poor heinighed Sikhs will have a tendency to make us yield to any unjust measure she may propose. Nor should she entertain any such absurd ideas, as to think the American people would be intimidated, in pursuing a course they know to be just, by the force she is shipping into Canada.

You have, no doubt, frequently noticed with what avidity the opponents—and they are fast being dwindled down to a few irresponsible demagogues—of Gen. Cameron grasp at the most trivial affair to injure his reputation. Notwithstanding the feeble efforts of such persons, it is not ungratifying to know that the General not only enjoys the confidence of the Democracy of his own State, and it is the Democracy,—but that of other States also. In Ohio, he is not unknown. The Democratic publishing committee of that State, with Col. S. Melary at its head, among others "from distinguished American statesmen," acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Gen. Cameron, on the currency, and pays a merited compliment to the writer. It is in these words:

"The letters of Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, of Gov. Drew, of Arkansas, and of Senators Turney, of Tennessee, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, are worthy of the brightest days of republican freedom, and entitle their authors to the everlasting gratitude of the Democracy of Ohio, and the lovers of truth and a virtuous government, every where."

What other endorsement will the peculiar democrats of your State ask for, if this is not sufficient. CROWELL.

We find the following note from Gen. CAMERON, in a late number of the Washington Union:

To the Editor of the Union—Sir: Not a word of what is attributed by your reporter to me, in yesterday's debate, on printing the Patent Office report, was said by me, and all that I did say has been omitted. I learn that what is said at my desk cannot be heard in the reporters' gallery. I seldom have spoken and have no ambition to be reported—but I will thank them not to make a speech for me. I am very proud of the farmers and farms of my state, and I am mortified at being made to say that the wonderful improvements in Agriculture in Pennsylvania have resulted from the Patent Office. I did not say so. They are the result of the combined industry and intelligence of the men who hold their own ploughs and drive their own horses—who labor by day and reap at night. Very respectfully,

April 21, 1846. SIMON CAMERON.

The President's Message.

As neither of the Washington papers contain the President's Message relative to the Secret Service Fund, we copy the following abstract from the Baltimore American:

The Message was read, beginning with a recital of the resolution calling for the items of the secret service fund. The President says that, with an anxious desire to furnish the information if it were consistent to do it, he must decline. The foreign intercourse Act of 1810, in pursuance of which information was communicated, was stated.

The law required the public items to be stated privately. The President's certificate only was required to be presented to the accounting officer to secure the payment of the same. Had the public items been called for they would have been communicated with great pleasure. But the secret expenditures cannot be made public without injury to the public interest. Some of his predecessors have not specified for what the secret service fund was expended.

His predecessors had declared that this sum of \$5,450 was expended for foreign intercourse. Mr. Polk says the question is whether the resolution can be answered at all with propriety. As a general rule, it should not be done, and whether it could be done under any circumstances or not, is a subject for serious consideration. The President may keep the information in his own hands if he chooses, in which case the items do not become public records by being filed away. They are not seen by the accounting officer.

The provision of the law of 1789 were then stated and explained, when Mr. Polk says that if called upon to answer this Resolution, he would be under the necessity of answering all such calls, whether under one administration or another, or whether in Peace or in War. The President says that he is aware of the prejudices against keeping any thing secret, but there are circumstances which may require it.

While in office, says Mr. Polk, I have had no account settled upon the President's certificate, and it would be an extreme case that would allow him to use his certificate. Still, if there was a necessity for this, he should most cheerfully take the responsibility of doing so. The House, as the Grand Inquest of the nation, have a right to investigate the conduct of all public officers, but it must always be by a committee. Such committee would have the right to demand the appearance of every public and private paper, but they would not communicate what was done to the injury of the public interest.

No communication is found upon the files of the Department, in reference to the special mission to England, says Mr. Polk, and therefore this part of the information is not given, as desired, by Mr. Polk. All public papers (and they cover forty or fifty pages) are communicated.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.—There has been much talk recently of the Secret Service Fund. This fund has always been appropriated by Congress, and its application has been left, by the law, to the sole discretion of the President.

"The New York Telegraph says that the largest expenditure ever made by the American Government in this way, since the Revolution, was in 1812, when John Henry, supposed to be a British agent, received from Mr. Madison \$50,000 in two drafts on the Treasury, one of \$19,000 and the other of \$10,000. Before he left the United States, he purchased of the Count de Grilloas, then at Washington, an estate in Languedoc, France, for 400,000 francs, of which the amount received from our Government was supposed to have been a part.

Mr. Madison sent a message to Congress informing them of the plot, and also with the message, a series of letters between this George Henry and Sir Thomas Craig, Governor General of Canada, and his Secretary, Mr. Ryland.

Henry made these discoveries in consequence, as he alleged, of "the perfidy and dishonor of those who first violated the conditions on which he received their confidence," and on the ground of retaliation. The papers he communicated were voluminous, and Congress thought them so important as to print 5000 copies, appearing to believe in the authority of the documents.

Henry was an Englishman, and had been a captain in our army of 1798.

The British Minister at Washington, Mr. Foster, disavowed the whole affair in an official letter to the Secretary of State, who also made a report to the President, that the department was not in possession of any names or persons in the United States who had any way countenanced the project and views of Mr. Henry.

The affair made a great sensation at the time, but the author of it left the country in a few weeks after his communication had been made public, and sailed from New York on the 10th of March, 1812, in the ship Wasp for France. His subsequent career, we have not yet been able to trace.

During the Revolution large sums were expended for secret services, and in 1776 the amount appropriated for those purposes was about £700,000.

Of late years the amount expended has been very trifling."

The Iron Company in Armstrong county, styled the "Great Western," made some fifty or sixty thousand tons of railroad iron, the past year, for Western roads.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.—A resolution of thanks and respect to Ex-President Tyler has been unanimously adopted by the Legislature of Texas.

DESTROYED.—700 acres of wood and timber had been burnt over, in Fairfield, Conn., on Sunday last.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.] Continuous Railroad.—The Interests of Philadelphia.

Messrs. Editors.—In some prior communications I have instituted comparisons between the several routes which have been specially surveyed with a view to a continuous Railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. I have shown the vast superiority in grade, on the route which has hitherto been neglected, and proved that by following the "preferred middle route" of Mr. Schlatter, we must encounter two thousand eight hundred and sixty-one feet more rise and fall between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, than if we followed the West Branch of the Susquehanna. It has been also proved that in reaching the dividing ground between the waters of the West Branch and those of the Two Lick Creek flowing to the West, no grade will be encountered higher than 20 1/2 feet per mile and that for not more than 10 miles of the distance. When the other advantages of this latter route besides its low summit and unrivaled ease of grade are taken into view—its connection for instance, with the North Branch iron district, with the Locomotive Creek, or Williamsport and Elmira Railroad penetrating to the heart of New York, with the Lakes at Erie, and with a rich mining district throughout nearly the whole route—we shall apprehend, find good reason to pause before we undertake to scale the Eastern escarpment of the Allegheny Mountain and to follow the tortuous courses, and climb the steep precipices of the Little Juniata and its tributaries, involving after all an aggregate of 2 or 3 miles of tunnel. At least let the city of Philadelphia before she puts any number of millions of dollars into the hands of a company to expend on such a scheme be assured that a full, faithful and impartial survey of the natural channel shall be made, before proceeding to the final location of the road. This need not delay action on the part of the citizens or even of the city government, for the conditions of the law requiring the location and actual commencement of 15 miles at each end of the route, may be complied with in all due time, without involving the immediate determination of the question whether the Stone Mountain route or that of the Susquehanna shall eventually be adopted. More than 15 miles at each end of the route will be common to the two, whichever shall be pursued in the intermediate portion. The examination and estimates of former years have left to be surveyed and estimated about 115 miles of the Susquehanna route.

The route by the West Branch, I am persuaded, destined, at no distant day, to be occupied by a Railroad. Whether from the advantages heretofore presented, it is likely to become a formidable competitor with the shorter, Stone Mountain route, can only be certainly known by a full and faithful survey. Capitalists may conjecture, but Engineers must decide.

I have barely referred to the mineral wealth of the region to be traversed on the West Branch. Mines of coal and iron ore already exist at numerous localities, and hundreds more might readily be opened. From Quin's Run to the head waters of the West Branch, the coal formation is scarcely interrupted in a distance of 10 miles.

The city of Philadelphia is herself an extensive proprietor of a part of this territory, lying between the Sinnamahoning and Karthaus known as the "Boudinot lands." For want of suitable means of approach this property is at present unavailable, but a line of public improvements cannot fail to enhance its value. During the past year these Boudinot lands were visited by a committee of the City Councils, who returned and reported that they ought to be sold because they are at present of no value—a reason by the way which in the event of their being offered for sale, would doubtless carry great weight with purchasers, and enable them to get the property at their own prices. Had a Railroad passed immediately over these, offering for the lumber and minerals a ready transit to both Eastern and Western markets, the same Committee might probably have made a very different statement of the value of those lands.

Had Maryland possessed a route to the West at all comparable with that of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, I have no hesitation in saying that session after session of our Legislature would never have been agitated and embroiled by wrangling about the "right of way;" and had the New York and Erie Railroad found such route in its own State, the inhabitants of the proud State would never have been seen at Harrisburg supplicating for the right of pass through a corner of Pennsylvania.

The time is come and the opportunity is no afforded for availing ourselves of the triple advantage which Pennsylvania alone of all the Union enjoys,—namely, that of bordering on the waters of the Atlantic, those of the Western Rivers and those of the Northern Lakes. Let Pennsylvania seize the occasion to benefit her position, and by her unsurpassed facilities for forming a continuous Railroad of easy grade and without inclined planes, between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Let her get rid of the danger of delay caused by the inclined plane at the Schuylkill; sell the Peter's Island Bridge to those who even now require nearly its whole capacity for the coal trade; bring the trade into the city Market street, and secure by proper regulation the charges for freight and toll on the State road and we shall hear little more of the danger rivalry by other States or by foreign corporations. Pennsylvania may then defy competition. Through this natural and easy channel trade and travel will flow in all unobscured current; many subordinate lines will become tributary to the main trunk, and will be found elsewhere, the greatest sources of profit to the stockholders. The merchants of the West will no longer be driven to seek Philadelphia through routes which they do not desire to pursue; a merchants of our city will again reap the full share of that trade which their uprightnes, brevity and liberal demeanor have secured, at which the same known excellencies of character will not fail to retain.

W. R. J.