

To the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting Candidates for the office of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

County Meeting. The Whig Citizens of Susquehanna county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Montrose on Tuesday evening April 22d, (the first week of Court) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be held at Lancaster June 24th, 1851, to nominate Candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

It will be seen by a new advertisement in this paper that jobs at grubbing gravel and constructing sluices, bridges, &c., on the Plank Road are to be let on Saturday the 26th inst.

The postal officers of Miss "L. J. G." and "Kate" were both received after that department of our papers for this week was prepared for the Press. They will have a welcome place in our next.

The "Democrat" of this week asks why the Register does not publish the testimony taken by the Bank Commissioners last summer in their investigation of the concerns of the late Bank in this place. Why simply because after having published the Report of the Commissioners containing the sum and substance of the evidence they found in the case, none of our subscribers have ever asked for the publication of that long and detailed. The insinuation thrown out that it was because we had stock in the concern is as false as contemptible. It is well known that we never owned or held a dollar of its stock, (or of any kind of Bank stock) in our life time; nor had we ever anything to do with its transactions, whatever, from beginning to end, except being the greatest loser by its breaking probably, of any of the bill holders in this community, in proportion to our means. Such an insinuation comes with an ill grace from a paper that was the known organ of the Bank through all the St. John's operations.

IMPOSTURE AND THEFT.—The usual quiet of our town gave place to a little bit of excitement this week by the discovery that a young man in apparently between 21 and 25 years of age, who came here a few weeks ago under an assumed name, professing to be from Rochester N. Y., and by plausible pretensions obtained a situation as a law student in the office of one of our Attorneys, and insinuated himself into the good graces of those who deemed him the most "respectable" in society, had left the place for parts unknown on Monday evening last, after running in debt wherever he could for sundry articles of dress at the stores and such luxuries as Oysters, Champagne &c. at the saloons—borrowing divers small sums of money—a watch with which to "cut a swell" among the ladies, and abstracting some \$200 from the safe of the office in which he pretended to study. He obtained the key on some pretence on Sunday, and left here on Monday evening on pretence of going to Great Bend usually, but is said to have gone eastward. On the discovery of his theft, after his prolonged absence excited suspicion, a pursuit was undertaken, with what success we have yet to learn.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.—We learn from the N. Y. Tribune, that this great work will be completed by the 15th of the present month, and by the first of May the iron horse that quaffs the waters of the Hudson in the early morning will ere nightfall cease his toll upon the far distant shores of Lake Erie. In anticipation of the opening of the road, the Directors of the company have made arrangements to ticket passengers and check baggage through to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and other places on the Lake. On the arrival of the trains, the steamers Chicago, Queen City or Keystone State of this Detroit line—the Empire, Saratoga or Alabama of the Cleveland or Toledo line, will be in readiness to convey passengers directly through to those places. The steamers Albany, Diamond and Fashion will also form a line between Dunkirk and Cleveland, landing at the intermediate ports. These steamers are all first class vessels, are fast sailers, and have superior accommodations. When these arrangements are completed, it is intended to convey passengers from New York City to Dunkirk in 16 hours, (night 18 hours); to Cleveland in twenty-six or twenty-seven hours; to Detroit in thirty-six hours, and Chicago in forty-eight to fifty hours.

The benefits, says the Sussex Register, which these arrangements will confer upon the traveling community cannot be estimated, and the Company are entitled to great credit for the enterprise they have exhibited. We feel confident that their efforts to accommodate the public will meet with a liberal reward.

Enough Election. The following is a list of the officers elected in the Borough on Tuesday last: Mayor—J. Eberidge. Town Council—M. C. Tyler, B. Sayre, H. Drink, W. J. Webb, M. C. Lyons, B. S. Bently, Wm. J. Turrell, Leonard Seale, Geo. Frink. School Directors—J. T. Richards 3 years, Wm. J. Turrell 3 years, H. H. Frink 1 year, H. G. Goodale 2 years, Samuel H. Sayre.

The Knockings at Carbondale.

We see it announced by the Carbondale papers that Messrs. Teed & Hampton who were recently exercising their mesmerism and clairvoyant powers in this place and vicinity, have returned to Carbondale with a young lad from Binghamton, who is said to be a subject attended by the mysterious rappings and a medium of spiritual communications. The Carbondale Journal has the following remarks upon the subject:

"In this age of the world, it is a little singular that every new theory, no matter how ridiculous its tenets may be, will gain converts and have strenuous advocates among the most learned and enlightened minds. But it is yet more strange that a belief in supernatural mysteries should usurp the teachings of reason and common sense, and lead really great minds into wandering after 'spiritual manifestations,' through the medium of a most superlatively gross and irrational seer."

Since the days of "Salem witchcraft," when it was the firm belief of many piously disposed persons that Satan had formed a compact with various inhabitants of this terrestrial sphere, for the purpose of more effectually tormenting the righteous believers in the workings of the Divine spirit, there has been no more plausible scheme to obtain the credence of the public mind in supernatural manifestations, than what is commonly known as the "Rochester Knockings;" and though we are fain to acknowledge that there is a mystery connected with them which we are not prepared to explain, it is yet certain that if there was not something mysterious as well as plausible in the performances of the alleged "spirits," the "humbing," if it is one, would obtain no favor from anybody. Every age almost, has had its 'dealers in the supernatural;' and the general anxiety felt by all mankind to explore the hidden mysteries of the immaterial world has done much towards inducing a too ready belief in all that cannot be readily comprehended, connected with this subject. We have had, ourselves, good reason for giving credence to that which we knew was but the idle sayings of a fortune-teller—had our own thoughts interpreted—and yet we only gave the person, who thus established a claim to belief in his power to read the future, credit for being a close observer of human nature, and a good judge of thoughts by physiognomy.

In the beginning of the year 1782 London was visited with "knockings," similar to those with which we are now favored, which for a long time defied the most close investigations, until finally the strong arm of the law interfered in the matter, which effectually sifted the mystery and exposed the imposition, after the most profound minds in the country had expressed themselves convinced of the truth of the "spiritual manifestations." If deceptions could be so effectual, as to induce legal and grave judges to condemn to torture and death the innocent victims accused by pretended spirits from the other world, in days gone by, we are not surprised that nearly the same means should gain advocates of the possibility of holding communion with the spirits of departed friends now.

If those who have gone before us are permitted to review this world and watch over the destinies of those who were dear to them when upon earth, why should we be the only people favored with demonstrations? Or why should there be particular mediums chosen to make these demonstrations manifest? It may be answered that these things are a part of the mysteries of the great being who "worketh all things for good," and that he chooses his instruments without reference to our convictions of propriety, and his means to work out his ends which there is no necessity for our understanding, and which we have not the ability to understand. But we confess that we are unwilling to believe anything contrary to common sense, and the teachings of those mental appeals which reason dictates as the only criterion which should govern our searchings for those things which are hidden from the eyes of mortal men. If God, in his wisdom, has seen proper to place a barrier between us and the world which is to come, which we are taught can only be overleaped by death, it is not given unto us to rend the veil between us and futurity, until such time as the Great Spirit shall call us hence. This, at least, is our opinion; and until we have some better reason for changing it than has yet occurred, we are not prepared for faith in the "Rochester Rappings," or any other supernatural agencies.

We understand that there is now a medium in this City, and has been cited to these remarks by the discussions which his presence has awakened.

Low price Disagree.—The Wilkes-Barre Farmer is very much distressed, mortified and horrified to think our Legislature—democrats and all, should be paying so much attention to that old federal sinner, Daniel Webster, a rabid animal ever had a more convulsive dread of water than the Farmer has of anything being the name of "Federalist"—unless they be of that class which have become first rate Locofocos. On the other hand the organs of the party here has a letter from a correspondent at Harrisburg in which Mr. W. is called "a truly great man," and the writer adds: "Daniel Webster has more intellect than any other man who has lived during the last hundred years. He is one of those mighty men who, when heavy clouds hang suspended over our country, threaten confusion, anarchy and dismay, with his eagle eye pierces through those clouds and saw, upon their tops, these gleams of glorious sunshine by which they have since been entirely dissipated."

CORRECTION.—Our first news from the State election which took place on Monday indicated that the Locos had triumphed as they did last year, through a union of the old Hunkers and Free Soilers. But the news by last night's mail indicates that while there is probably no desire for Governor by the people, the chances are quite favorable for the Whigs having the Legislature, which will decide the choice for Governor ultimately, as well as the reelection of a Whig U. S. Senator. The Tribune thinks that the Whigs have elected Charles Chapman to Congress in place of Waldo Loco (Loco) in the Hartford district, and re-elected Butler, (Whig) in the Litchfield and Fairfield district. In the other two districts Messrs. Cleveland and Ingersoll (Locos) have probably been chosen as before. In the last Congress the Locos secured three of the four by the coalition.

Things at Harrisburg.

The reception of Hon. Daniel Webster by the Governor and members of both Houses of the Legislature was the main incident of interest at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 4th inst. An account of this reception with the address of the Governor and Mr. Webster will be found copied in another column. The legislation for that day was of no peculiar interest to our readers, in this section.

On Wednesday the 2d inst, the Senate passed a variety of private Bills, and the House was mainly engaged on the Appropriation Bill. We were in error last week in stating the sum proposed to be appropriated to the North Branch Canal at \$300,000. It was \$250,000. A bill to divorce one John Savery from his wife Elizabeth attached by the Senate as an amendment to a State road bill passed the House by a vote of 40 to 30. This practice of putting divorces through freight on State roads, Plank roads, and Railroads is not a very creditable business. It looks as if they could not readily pass on their own merits to be thus smuggled through on the tail of some thing else.

On Thursday the 3d the bill to re-annex the new county of Montour to Columbia from which it was taken came up for final action, in the Senate, and was defeated by a vote of 14 to 16 yeas. The House same day had the General Appropriation Bill under consideration again. A proviso to the section appropriating \$250,000 to complete the North Branch was adopted by a vote of 65 to 30, that the appropriation or a part thereof be withheld if it cannot be spared for the treasury without an increase of the state debt. The subject of a resumption by the state of the franchises of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was before the House, and a Committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the company.

On Friday the Senate held an early consideration of the Bill providing for the election of Judges according to the amended constitution; and the House had up the general appropriation bill again. Several other matters of little interest to our readers were before the House.

On Saturday the same leading topics were before the Senate and House. Besides these, the Senate had under consideration a bill supplementary to the act revising the militia system. The House also passed a bill making telegraph officers liable to fine and imprisonment for any betrayal of trust in the transmission of telegraphed communications.

On Monday the 7th the Bill revising the militia system finally passed the Senate. We know nothing of its provisions—whether it revises the old militia trainings, and regulates the exercise of the uniformed with cornstalks, broomsticks, and such like dangerous weapons we are unable to say. In the House on Monday the general appropriation finally passed by a vote of 46 to 44.

Since the above was in type we see by a more detailed account of the proceedings that the additional appropriation to the North Branch Canal before the House on Friday was voted down, and a new section appropriating \$251,000 without that condition was adopted by a vote of 61 to 34. We understand (although we have not seen it in general record of proceedings) that a Bill has been passed enlarging the limits of this Borough. A Bill is also passed authorizing the loan of \$15,000 to rebuild the county buildings here whenever deemed necessary; and also authorizing \$5,000 to be raised by a tax upon this Borough for that purpose.

The Sussex Register says the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company give employ to over 6,000 men. They have 550 boats, of 125 tons each. Every boat employs four, and some five persons including the captain. This force together with miners, engineers, mechanics, drivers, attendants on the locks, &c. compose an army of 5,000 men. The whole number of boats on the canal amount to 760.

The Free Negro Law passed by the Delaware Legislature, makes any free negro or mulatto coming into that State, from another, subject to a fine of \$50, and in case of non-payment and failure of security to leave in five days, he or she is to be sold out of the state for such amount as will cover the fine and costs.

ITEMS.

A destructive fire occurred at Dunmore in Luzerne Co. on Friday last, which destroyed a number of buildings.

Livingston's Law Magazine states that there are 21,979 Lawyers in the United States, which is about one to every 1100 inhabitants of all ages, sexes and colors.

A Rev. Mr. Selkirk lately recovered \$500 damages of some of his congregation for having charged him with passing counterfeit money knowing it to be such.

One Andrew Drew of Dunham N. H. aged 96 years, voted lately for the 76th time, having never missed an election.

Mr. Witter the Bank Measenger who was recently knocked down and robbed of a large sum of money, at Norwich Conn. is found to have had his skull fractured. It is thought he may recover.

Potatoes of a good quality are said to have been brought to this country from France recently in several vessels that have arrived.

A Mr. Adams of Manchester N. H. has invented a machine for weaving bags without seams.

The Conestoga Railroad bridge near Lancaster, was launched on Friday night last. It will cost it is said a hundred thousand dollars to rebuild it.

Mr. Filmore, father of the President of the United States, has arrived in Buffalo, on his return from his visit to Washington.

The most fashionable mode of committing suicide in Paris the present winter, is to jump from fifth story windows.

The Old Fellows of New York city are petitioning the Legislature to grant them a charter for a Savings Bank for their order.

"Poor rule that won't work both ways," as the boy said when he threw the rock back at the master.

Letters from Europe received by the last steamer, state that over 100,000 persons are preparing to embark for this country during the months of May and June.

The old house at Newburyport, Mass. in which originated the witherfast delusion, in 1679, was pulled down last week, to give place to improvement.

Shadrach, the fugitive slave who escaped from Boston, has opened a barber's shop in Montreal. He told a friend that a lady of Boston sent him \$50 soon after his arrival.

The bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal passed the New York Assembly lately 75 yeas 27 nays.

Welcome to the Hon. Daniel Webster. It having been announced on Monday that the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER would probably pay a visit to Harrisburg on Tuesday, a committee of citizens were appointed to meet him at the depot, and in the name of the citizens, extend him a cordial welcome to the Capital.

In the afternoon the Senate and House of Representatives appointed a joint committee to wait upon the distinguished guest, and invite him to meet the two Houses, together with the Executive and Heads of Departments, at 1 o'clock, in the Hall of House of Representatives.

At seven o'clock the Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded to excess by a brilliant and fashionable audience. The seats of members were entirely occupied by ladies.

At half past seven o'clock Mr. Speaker Cross announced the appearance of the Hon. Daniel Webster, the guest of the State, who was supported by the committee of reception, accompanied by Gov. Johnston, Hon. A. L. Rusell, Secretary of State, and other Heads of Departments.

Order having been restored, Gov. Johnston rose and addressed Mr. Webster and the assemblage as follows: MR. WEBSTER.—In behalf of the constituted authorities of the State, and at their request, and in the name of the citizens of Pennsylvania here present, I most cheerfully perform the duty of tendering to you a cordial welcome to the capital of the Commonwealth.

It has been ever a distinguished and lovely trait in the character of the American people, to venerate talents, and to render to the long public services of individuals, the homage of their respect and approbation. In this most excellent and beautiful property of our National character, it has been the constant effort of the citizens of Pennsylvania to be conspicuously prominent. Under no circumstances, and on no time, have we ever failed to appreciate and reward the patriotic labors of strangers to her soil, or render the just tribute of praise and admiration to men of transcendent mental abilities, without regard to sectional location or the field of their operations, whether the same may have been in the discharge of religious, civil or military duty.

In the fair fame, usefulness, and worth of the public men of the Union, our Commonwealth has felt the same pride which the mother enjoys in the well doings of her beloved son. We may differ in political partialities, but it is confidently hoped, never to such extent as to forget or sully the ancient and honorable reputation which we have justly earned, of awarding to all men the respect and regard due to their merits and services. If not the self-satisfied neighbor of great men Pennsylvania has always endeavored faithfully to cherish, protect, sustain, and honor the great and good of other lands.

It would afford me great pleasure to extend these remarks, in a reference to some of the important acts of your long and patriotic life, but the patriotic and patriotic character of the man, which I did not feel that in so doing, I was detracting this vast assemblage of fair Ladies and worthy citizens from an intellectual treat, which, from its promised richness, they may well be impatient to enjoy.

Permit me, then, fellow-citizens, to introduce to your kind attention and respectful regards, the distinguished Secretary of State of the National Government, the Hon. Daniel Webster.

Gentlemen, Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, and Fellow citizens of Pennsylvania here assembled: I should be immensely indebted to the highest rewards of public services, if I did not appreciate the terms of commendation in which it has pleased the Governor to distinguish me, and the warm and cordial manner in which, in your kindness, you have received me on the passing visit which I happened to have in my power to pay. Let me say that nothing could be more just than what your Excellency, the Governor, has said respecting the general, national, large and comprehensive political character of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. She has been called, not without strong claims to the title, the Keystone of the Arch of the Union. She is vast in extent—abundant in wealth and resources, and remarkable for the industry of her citizens. Her rivers on the East connect her with the Atlantic; her rivers on the West connect her with the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Above all, or equal to all, she has resources in mineral riches beneath her soil, that entitles her to a position beyond that of any other of her sister States. She has improved her advantages with diligent industry, and she seeks, by the virtue and to render herself respectable in the eyes of the nation and to fulfill her part in the country, it is true that she has been governed by local prejudices, local attachments, by narrow feelings, as little as any State in the Union. She is central in position. She is on the line which divides the two portions of the country, and separated by local interests one from another, she is disposed always to do her duty to both. I admire Pennsylvania for the moderation and firmness, the good sense and patriotism, which have animated her in the discharge of her obligations in view of the question so well calculated to disturb the general political harmony.

Your Governor has done me more than justice in what he has said of my public services. It is a long time since I entered public life—quite too long for myself, and perhaps for my family. But I assert for myself only merit only, and of that I may be proud, as it attaches me to the great State of Pennsylvania. And it is the merit of embracing the country and the whole country in what I have said or done in one public station or another, in my general political career.

In the dispositions of Providence, Pennsylvania indeed could not have been an insignificant State under any circumstances. If she had remained great in resources, in her soil and in her people, and every body would have looked upon her with respect, veneration, and admiration. The State of Pennsylvania has been, if detached, isolated from the other States of the Union, compared with other Pennsylvania, as you now behold her! (Applause.) What would she have been with her mineral treasures, with no power to develop them, without any general protection from the national flag that carries them in pride and triumph to the ends of the earth? (Applause.) It was that comprehensive course of policy, which rejects local ideas and a narrow view of political principles, which has enabled this whole people to speak of the country as their country—and has made the State of Pennsylvania what she now is, and what I hope she will long continue to be, as I before said, the Keystone of the Union.

If it had happened to me to have been before this Assembly in this place, one year ago to-day—on the first of last April—I should have met you with a far less glad heart than I now do. For it is not to be denied, that occurrences of great import have taken place within the last year—that measures were adopted by the general concurrence of men of all parties, calculated to adjust local differences and settle the nagating questions of the country. It is true that we should feel kindly one to another—to feel that we are one people, have one interest, one character, one liberty, and one destiny. I love an humble but earnest part in the procurement of that adjustment by the last Congress. If not everything that all could wish, it is as much as any one could rationally hope.—I trust to your own perceptions to see the great degree of cheerfulness prevailing in society around the country, and the general progress of all interests—the industry of your people, and I trust you whether I do not meet you under better auspices—higher auspices for you and for me—for united Liberty—for fraternalism among governments of the same republican faith, than I would have a year since.

It is not my purpose, and I do not wish to weary you, by discussing any political question. This is not our duty to discuss, and we are a people of discussion, but all I know has been said of my own age, and I am glad to repeat it. But I have come here first to present in person, what I have endeavored to do by letter, profound acknowledgments to the Legislature for the kind manner in which you were pleased to take notice of my official life. It is a compliment, the remembrance of which I shall carry to the grave.

The original of the monument to Gov. Slunk, late Governor of this Commonwealth, has been commenced at the marble yard of Thos Hargrave, in Spring Garden. The monument is to be 24 feet high, and is to be inscribed and when finished will present a handsome appearance. The base is 5 feet 6 inches square, and the shaft is 3 feet 3 inches square and capped. This is about two feet will be carved on the front a likeness of the late Governor, on the right side the Coat of Arms of the United States; on the left side the Coat of arms of Pennsylvania and on the rear the private seal of Governor Slunk. On this part of the monument will rest the obelisk, 12 feet 3 inches high and the whole will be surmounted by an eagle, 2 feet 4 inches across the wings are 2 feet 6 inches long. It is to be Italian marble and completed by the first of July. On the fourth of the same month it will be placed where the committee intend putting it. The monument when completed, will cost about \$1600.

The dates from Oregon are to the 22d of February. The news does not possess an importance. The Legislature had adjourned having established the seat of Government at Salem. The Governor, however, refused to sign the act.

Monument to Gov. Slunk. The monument to be erected in Trap, Montgomery county to Francis H. Slunk, late Governor of this Commonwealth, has been commenced at the marble yard of Thos Hargrave, in Spring Garden. The monument is to be 24 feet high, and is to be inscribed and when finished will present a handsome appearance. The base is 5 feet 6 inches square, and the shaft is 3 feet 3 inches square and capped. This is about two feet will be carved on the front a likeness of the late Governor, on the right side the Coat of Arms of the United States; on the left side the Coat of arms of Pennsylvania and on the rear the private seal of Governor Slunk. On this part of the monument will rest the obelisk, 12 feet 3 inches high and the whole will be surmounted by an eagle, 2 feet 4 inches across the wings are 2 feet 6 inches long. It is to be Italian marble and completed by the first of July. On the fourth of the same month it will be placed where the committee intend putting it. The monument when completed, will cost about \$1600.

The new coin. The die for the three cent piece ordered to be coined by the last Congress has been finished and the change would be completed with our Mint but that there is no general order for procuring the silver and copper to commence with. In consequence, the coinage will be delayed until the proper steps are taken by the authorities at Washington to remedy the deficiency. The new coin is decidedly neat and tasty, and will be a measure a convenient substitute for copper. It is one fourth of an inch thick, three fourths of an inch in diameter, and affects the color but slightly. Its size is between the gold dollar and the five cent piece but it is so much thinner than either that a child may easily distinguish them apart by the touch. The face of the coin has a capital C, with 3 in numbers, indicating the value of the coin engraved within it. Around the edge are the thirteen stars for the original States. On the reverse is a star having in its centre an American shield and around the edge, "United States of America, 1851".

Suicide by Drowning.—We learn by a letter from Mr. James Cannon, of Lenoir township, that Mr. George Caldwell, 24 of Clinton, put an end to his existence by drowning himself in the Tunkhannock creek, on the night of Monday, 24th ult, while laboring under the effects of that terrible disease, the delirium tremens. This is the act of leaving his home, on the evening above mentioned, he was asked by his wife where he was going. He only replied that he knew where he was going. As he thought that he proceeded immediately to the creek and committed himself to his watery grave. After a vigil and anxious search of three days by his relatives and friends, his body was found on life evening of the 27th lodged against a tree on a short distance below where he was drowned. The deceased left a wife and three small children, the youngest of which is only about three or four weeks old. — W. Dem.

To London!—Mr. Whitney departing of Congress over-making his fallow to the Pacific, goes out in the steamer by invitation for a route through Upper Canada and through the lands of the Hudson Bay Company—above the U. S. boundary. — N. Y. Express.

Eugen Sue is to be married. He has fallen a victim to the attractions of a widow, or to the 100,000 levies of rental which she possesses. Mr. Sue is a celebrated novelist, and also a member of Assembly.

The Albany papers are publishing a call for a meeting at Oneonta on the 22d of April, for the purpose of organizing a Company to be called the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, the object of which is to build a Road from Albany to some point on the New York and Erie Railroad near Binghamton.

At West Chester, Pa., on the morning of the 10th ult., about 10 o'clock, the sun was observed in the heavens, accompanied by a perfect image of himself on either side—the three sun and the two perillous being a straight line parallel to the horizon, the order of the colors being as usual in such haloes, inverted. The phenomenon continued nearly an hour.

A suit for damages was tried in Newtown, last week brought by Abraham Gohman against Charles Schwartz, for seducing his daughter. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Monks of the city of the Great Salt Lake in the Utah territory, have now a regular weekly journal. It contains about eight or ten inches each and is conducted with considerable ability.