



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

RICHARD WHITE, HENRY C. DEVINE, WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 6.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia...

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM BIGLER

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY S. MOTT.

COUNTY TICKET

ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM A. SMITH,

PROTHONOTARY.

GEORGE C. K. ZAHM,

REGISTER & RECORDER.

JAMES J. WILL,

COMMISSIONER.

NICHOLAS NAGLE,

AUDITOR.

MICHAEL D. WAGONER,

POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ORR,

MICHAEL MCGUIRE,

ANTHONY LAMBAUGH.

CELEBRATIONS.

From the appearance of things among us, and from the exchanges we have received detailing the doings on the Fourth of July in other places, we believe that the day has not for many years been celebrated so generally and with so much public spirit as it was on this seventy eighth anniversary.

No stronger proofs can be elicited of the attachment of the whole people to our institutions, to the Union and of the veneration for the times and actions of the past and mighty deed, than the feelings exhibited and the interest taken on the recurrence of this day of days in our Republic.

O thus be it ever where Freedom shall stand Between their loved home and the war's desolation! Blessed with victory and peace may the heaven rescued land Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.

Early in the day, the busy stir of adults and children, together with the arrival of many persons from the country, gave token that a demonstration would break forth soon, in some quarter. In this we were not disappointed, for at about ten o'clock our borough was enlivened with one of the most interesting and impressive juvenile scenes we have ever witnessed here.

It had been previously concerted, that a Sunday school union of the Protestant denominations of the town, would repair to a neighboring wood, familiarly known as Lloyd's woods, to commemorate the day in an appropriate manner. Accordingly, about 10 o'clock, A. M. a procession was formed, composed principally of the clergymen, the teachers and the pupils of the different Sunday schools of the town, which besides being in some places three and four abreast, stretched out almost the half length of the town.

Every thing progressed to the end, with that harmony and joyous gaiety coupled with decent reverence and respect, which are the crowning commendation of all occasions of the kind.

We like to see this concert of action among one people, worshipping one God, desiring and striving to gain one Heaven and shunning and escaping from one Hell. Indeed, in all that pertains to the universal good, whether it be the Christian religion or what is next in importance to the American people, whether native or naturalized, the common public schools, we could never look upon divisions with feelings devoid of pain and deprecation of bad results, but let the world wag, we are only an individual.

In town, the American Flag streamed gracefully and peacefully from suspensions, across the streets, in front of Mrs. Litzinger's Hotel, and from the roof of the patriot and soldier Mr. Andrew Lewis, who we are told keeps his own flag and certain we are, it was earliest in catching the gleam of the morning's first beam.

The town band made music—the company of Capt. R. McDermitt paraded in a manner that told how well they have been disciplined, and the day passed with but little or no accident, excepting the explosion of a small Mexican field piece, (which was one of the trophies brought home by the citizen soldiers of this place,) and the burning of the fingers of some of the dauntless boys, engaged in the fun of exploding fire crackers and powder.

At night a respectable little exhibition of fireworks, north of the town, gave pleasure and entertainment to many spectators, until a late hour when repose again settled upon the scene.

NO SALE!

The proposition to sell the Main Line, which excited so much discussion in and out of the Legislature, has winter, and which at last was turned into a law, has failed for want of bidders.

Up till the 3rd inst. at 12 o'clock the Governor was in readiness to receive proposals, but none being offered, the books were closed.

Thus again have Democratic men and measures been sustained by the facts of the case developed as had been predicted long before, by the Executive and other distinguished Democrats.

Nothing can now be done until further legislation is had on the subject, and in all probability the result will be the adoption of Governor Bigler's original plan of remodeling the mode of management heretofore in use for the public works and retaining them for the benefit of the state.

At all events the position of the Governor is wise, consistent and just what the friends of his administration and of this Commonwealth desire it to be. Unwilling to contravene the manifest intent of the legislature, and what appeared to be the more popular sentiment, he signed the bill for the sale of the main line, although in effect, he might as well have followed his own views and vetoed it.

Governor Bigler's administration is essentially distinguished for moderation, prudence and wisdom, having for his pole star the people's wishes and best interests, and it is in vain that our political enemies attempt to raise a quarrel between him and his majority in the state. They rely on schismatic causes to work out the election of Pollock. But where, let us ask, is the schism that is ready to attack an officer whose best recommendation is the tests to which he has been submitted and by which he has been proved among the most discreet of all our Governors? Will temperance men oppose him? He is a better temperance man than Pollock, a practically temperance man, and as much in favor of a just and wise prohibition of intoxicating liquors as he. Will that mysterious sect, called Know Nothings oppose him? As Democrats and Americans they dare not, for they can find nothing whereof to accuse him. And as for that crazy, disunion, higher law mobocracy known as abolitionists, they are little to be dreaded, being too frantic for action, too discordant for effect. As soon, need we fear the opposition of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lucy Stone and company, if hostile to us, as these scarecrow factions, which on the day of election will have vanished like a host of ephemeral flies.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the July number of Graham. It is as usual filled with the choicest reading matter. The engravings and fashion-plates excel any of its former numbers. We shall take pleasure in receiving subscriptions for this valuable work. Published by Geo. R. Graham, Philadelphia, at \$3 per annum.

Messrs. John D. Hoover, and Matthias Harr, will please accept our thanks for valuable presents.

JERSEY SHORE NEWS LETTER.—This is the title of a new paper started at Jersey Shore, Pa., by S. S. SHELLEY & J. F. MCGUIRE. The News Letter presents a very neat appearance, and certainly vies with any of our exchanges in typographical execution. The editorials are well written, and the selections are made with care. We hope the democracy of old Lycoming may come up in solid column and subscribe for the News Letter, as its editors are deserving of a liberal support.

GOVERNOR BIGLER.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania never had a candidate who was more deserving of their energetic and enthusiastic support than the gentleman who is now their standard bearer in the coming contest. Personally there is no man in the Commonwealth who presents a stronger claim for popular suffrage than William Bigler. The same moral rectitude—the same republican principles that characterized the poor young man—the "widow's son"—struggling against the current of the world, unaided save by his own indomitable will—now fills the gubernatorial chair of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Governor has not lost one of the sterling qualities that were possessed by the humble and adventurous youth—public life has only strengthened him in his virtues and given those virtues the advantage of experience. The elevation of such a man to posts of honor, are beautiful tributes to the working of our republican system, which recognizes no station so elevated that it cannot be reached by the humblest individual, who need only possess intellectual and moral qualifications. Such a man as Bigler should not be sacrificed in the fever of a contest—should not be bargained off by a union of discordant interests that seek power at every sacrifice. He should not be tried by other men's failings or short comings, but on his own merits as a man and a public officer. To establish any other issue would be unjust, and also unworthy of the honest and fair dealing people of Pennsylvania.

The young men of Pennsylvania—the sons of the hardy citizens who have justly been termed the "bone and sinew" of the Commonwealth—should constitute themselves the guardians of the fame of the "Raftsmen of Clearfield," and should labor for his election with all the energy that determined

and vigorous youth can command. We are aware that designing politicians encouraged by the representatives of secret organizations are publicly and secretly plotting for his defeat, but we have too much confidence in the mass of the people to fear their machinations. There can be no reason given why a Democrat should not support Governor Bigler, this year, with the same zeal and earnestness that he did three years since.

As a Governor he has shown himself to be an able and impartial officer, and as a Democrat he has carried out the professions of his party, in all acts of his administration, during his term of office. We can understand why a Whig politician would seek his defeat, and why that Whig politician would attempt to array against him religious and sectional prejudices—his motives are easily divined—he desires his place to be filled by a member of his own party! But that a single Democrat should desert Bigler seems to us incomprehensible—such a course would give too much power to cunning on the one side, and exhibit too much weakness on the other.

Democrats are not disposed to pursue a course without some show of reason for it, and we are, therefore, unwilling to believe any statement that he will not receive the united support of the entire Democratic party of the Commonwealth. We ask that Gov. Bigler and Mr. Pollock be tried before the people on their own merits, and in that event we need not say that we abide the result with the utmost confidence. The verdict in favor of Bigler and Democracy would be thousands—aye, tens of thousands!

[Correspondence of the Democrat & Sentinel.]

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE.

June 12, 1854.

Editors of the Democrat & Sentinel—GENT'S:—Here we are in the Old Classic Halls, where many of our most distinguished statesmen received their early education.

This institution, especially the Law Department, cannot vie any other on earth. The rules and regulations are of such a character, that unless a man be naturally a booby, he can of fall in two years from becoming at least a good country lawyer. Their rules and regulations are of such character as to insure this. In the Law Department, there are at least two hundred students, who represent all the States of the Union, California not excepted. This has a tendency to create a feeling amongst the students of friendship and amity, which they bear home with them to their native States, and when they are called upon to administer the affairs of Government, (be it in even a subordinate capacity,) they reflect the influences which were brought to bear upon them in this institution, which are undoubtedly the means of bringing about a benign influence and causes them to "know no North, no South, no East and no West."

Boston is a beautiful city, but to give you a description of it would take up too much space.

We visited Lowell, where "the lord of the Loom and Spinning Jenny," reign paramount—also Lynn, where the cowbirds for the silver-man are manufactured. We were somewhat surprised at not discovering any large manufacturing establishment there. The whole town is a set of Shoemaker's Shops, variation. They have several places where the main cutting is done, and from whence the different Coopers' obtain their work, take it home to their shops, and then finished return to the cutting establishments.

New Haven, is in our opinion, the most beautiful city in the Union. The streets are beautiful laid out and their buildings will vie with any in the Union. They have several public squares which are the most beautiful we ever beheld; every street in the city has a line of beautiful trees on each side, which not only adds to the beauty of the place, but has also a tendency to banish disease.

Hartford, also, in Connecticut, is a beautiful city; but we will say little of it inasmuch as we looked at it as a place where treason was once hatched against the American Union.

Appropos to this excitement in Boston in relation to the reelection of Davis, has not at all subsided, it only sleepeth, and I trust in God, that there will be no scenes of a kindred character again enacted, for if such is the case there is reason to believe that the cursed Abolitionism may come out in their might and resist the United States authorities, and that too successfully.

The passage of the Nebraska bill has inflamed the mind of nearly all New England.

It is needless to tell them that the introduction of Slavery there is impracticable. This is no argument with them; they contend for a principle which we (although Southern in our predilections) are sorry ever was again agitated.

Nevertheless we do contend that inasmuch as the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, its repeal was within the power of the Government.

The Missouri Compromise never should have been passed, as it created a "black line" through our Union, and had a great tendency in producing an ill feeling between the North and the South. This, however, in our opinion will not do away with that asperity heretofore created by the passage of a detesting bill at this late date. The Missouri Compromise was a nullity; there was no necessity for its repeal; that repeal has thrown the vexed question of slavery once more before the people, and it will require the patriots of the land to arouse and declare to the fanatics of the North, as well as the Hotspurs of the South, "so far shalt thou go and no farther."

BOLIVAR.

The Gubernatorial Canvass.

On glancing on our country exchanges throughout this State, we are much gratified to notice the animated and zealous spirit which characterizes their support to the State ticket. The same spirit is abroad which has on many occasions heretofore marshalled overwhelming majorities into our ranks and is not unsafe to predict that it will do so now confident and elated as the friends of Mr. Pollock may appear to be, by the success of the opposition ticket at the recent election in this city, they must remember that "one swallow does not make a summer," that an anti-Democratic victory in Philadelphia has on dozens of occasions heretofore been achieved without being accompanied or followed by a Democratic defeat in Pennsylvania, and that it is a much easier task for them to retain possession of their old Whig stronghold than to wrest the political power of the State from those who have long and in the main wisely and beneficially wielded it.

Against Gov. Bigler's administration no just and well grounded cause of complaint has

or can be made. He may not have pleased every body with his appointments; but to have done so was impossible and beyond the power of any man. And who that turns over the record of his official acts can deny that he has evinced throughout a devotion to the interests of the State and a degree of wisdom, integrity, and of warm regard for the true welfare of the Commonwealth in the highest degree commendable?

Aside from the general tenor of his administration there are certain distinctive features in it that in themselves deserve the highest degree of praise, and which entitle him to the public gratitude. We allude to his rigid application of the Individual Liability principle to all corporations, and his complete destruction of the omnibus system of Legislation.

In regard to the individual liability principle the justice of its application to all banking institutions is now generally recognized, and the same reasons which render it a wise, just, and necessary feature of their charters, apply with equal force to manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or other companies. In all cases where it was omitted in acts of incorporation for business purposes, Governor Bigler has interposed his veto, and has thus entirely destroyed that system by which in former times speculators have engaged in pursuits by which, if successful, they profited, and the losses, of which, if unsuccessful, were unjustly thrown upon those in their employment, or with whom they had made contracts. By the operation of the individual liability principle they are made to share the losses as well as the profits of their adventures, and it is just to prove that a hundred men combined should do this, as that one man should be compelled to do it, when conducting business upon his own account.

The destruction of the omnibus system of legislation was effected during the last session of the legislature by the determined manner in which Gov. Bigler took ground against it in his last annual message, and the people will find, when the pamphlet laws are published, that they will contain the noble and meritorious feature of each act embracing a distinct subject clearly set forth in its title. The omnibus system has been the great cause of our legislation, under cover of which the most outrageous frauds have been perpetrated, and odious schemes of wrong and villainy sanctioned. The most unjust provisions have repeatedly been insidiously inserted in bills whose general tenor was unobjectionable, and it is thus that the legislative snakes which have often proved so troublesome have been warmed into life. Members have frequently been compelled to sanction provisions they knew to be unjust, because they were attached to bills they were deeply interested in, the passage of which they feared to imperil. No reform was more imperatively demanded than the destruction of this iniquitous system, and boldly and successfully has our present Chief Magistrate effected it. In doing so we are aware that he may have incurred the ire of those who hoped to profit by such opportunities of perpetrating legislative frauds, but the great body of the very best men in the Whig ranks have declared to be for effecting this one reform he richly deserved the compliment of a re-election.

No man can long take an active part in public life without making some enemies, but the honest masses are always disposed to rally round and sustain those who honestly, faithfully, and efficiently discharge their official duties. That Governor Bigler has done so, the history of his administration abundantly proves. The true interests of the State have ever found in him a zealous and efficient friend. By a long and honorable public career, he has become thoroughly acquainted with her legislative wants, her true policy, and intimately understanding the nature and character of her resources, he knows what measures are best calculated to develop them. He has long and thoroughly studied every measure affecting the welfare of our Commonwealth, and has given innumerable instances of his capacity and disposition to advance her interests. The people of all parties will ponder long before to one thus versed in the whole system of our State Policy, to one whose conduct in many instances met the unanimous approval of the public, to one who has been the active friend and champion of some of the best and wisest measures ever adopted for the benefit of our state, to one who has been tried and found eminently faithful and efficient, they will pause before preferring to such a man who has never even been a member of our State Legislature, who has never opportunities of gaining a complete insight into the works of our State Government, and who is almost as much of a "Know-Nothing" in regard to the duties of the Executive of this Commonwealth as rumor says he is politically.

With such candidates as Gov. BIGLER and his associates, we feel that we can enter into this campaign with entire confidence as to its results. We are aware of the combinations which wily tacticians are endeavoring to form against us, and it is part of their game to strike terror into our hearts at the very outset of the contest. But, to use a homely though expressive phrase, let them remember the lesson which dear bought experience has taught them on many occasions heretofore, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania were not born in the woods to be scared by an owl. As to Gov. BIGLER's course in this campaign much conjecture has already been hazarded, but his friends and foes may be sure of this, that he will be found wherever duty calls him. If his friends desire to meet him face to face, he will be ready to respond to their call. The phantasies which our foes are seeking to conjure up to "fright the owl from its propriety," will fade away like mists beneath the summer's sun, before the light of reason and the power of truth. The prejudices they are seeking to invoke, they will find are two-edged swords which cut both ways, and which if not very carefully handled, may inflict more wounds upon those who wield them, than those whom they attack. If ever the Democratic party of this State were firmly encased in the armor of justice, right and reason, they are so now. If ever their cause and candidates deserved the public approbation, they do so now. And as "time, which makes all things even," rolls on, and show how thoroughly, how truly, and how completely we possess the advantage ground on every point which should challenge the investigation of a free and intelligent people, we feel sure that the tide of public feeling will be overwhelmingly in our favor. To the idle boasts of our adversaries we boldly fling back defiance. Proud of our nominees, conscious of their rectitude and of the fact that right and truth are on our side, knowing too that "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," we feel that the people of Pennsylvania are too fully aware of the importance of secur-

ing to themselves a wise and beneficent administration conducted by those familiar with their wants and interests to trust their destinies to inexperienced and untried hands—that they place too correct estimate upon the services Gov. Bigler has rendered and the reforms he has effected to re-pay them with ingratitude, and that their hearts still burn with too warm a glow of love for the great principles of civil and religious liberty, inculcated by their patriotic ancestors, to strike a deadly blow at their National and State Constitutions, and to contribute to the triumph of sworn foes of some of their wisest provisions.

Up the Susquehanna

SUNBURY AND ERIE ROAD. This road is going on rapidly, and is now nearly completed from Sunbury to Williamsport. From this place there is a railroad partly completed, on a large portion of which cars are now running, to intersect the New York and Erie railroad at Corning. The Susquehanna railroad, from Harrisburg to Sunbury, will certainly be completed at no very distant day, completing a chain of railroad between Baltimore and Central New York. Nothing can exceed the appearance of activity now displayed on the Susquehanna and its Western Branch. The Canal is doing a prosperous business. Boats are passing as rapidly as they can be sent through the locks, freighted with coal and lumber in immense quantities. To give an idea of the coal trade now springing up in this direction, hitherto mostly confined to the East of the river, it is stated that the Treverton Coal Company are erecting works for the delivery of coal at the canal, on the West Branch of the river, at an expense of about half a million of dollars. Among these may be noticed, more particularly, the bridge across the Susquehanna, of which the piers only are completed, fourteen in number. Considering that its cost will be equal to that of nearly all the bridges at Pittsburgh, and that it is expected to be a profitable investment, merely for the business of a single coal company, we may form some estimate of the magnitude of the trade of this region of country.

From the London Times, June 24, 1854.

Terrible Tragedy in England.

ESHER, Sunday night. An occurrence of an awful character took place in a cottage at West-end, about a mile from this place, yesterday morning. A woman, about sixty years of age, cut the throats of six of her children, and then attempted to kill herself. The discovery was made by some workmen who were passing the cottage at an early hour in the morning, and seeing a pillow stained with blood outside one of the windows, knocked at the door. No answer being given, they got into the cottage by the window, when they found the woman with her throat cut, but not dead. Two dead children, with wounds in their throats, were lying not far from her.

In the other bedrooms they found four more children, who had been murdered. Their throats had been severed with a razor, which was lying near. Mr. Izod, a surgeon, of Esher, was sent for, who dressed the woman's wounds, and she soon recovered sufficiently to be able to speak.

The name of the miserable woman is Mary Ann Brough. It appears that she is the wife of George Brough, a man somewhat older than herself, and that some weeks previous to November, 1841, she was engaged as wet nurse to the Prince of Wales, which duty she entered upon at Buckingham Palace on the recommendation of Her Majesty.

She continued in the capacity of wet nurse until one of the medical attendants found that she had acted contrary to his instructions, and was not in a proper state to afford sufficient nurture to his Royal Highness, which led to her dismissal from the palace.

From the time she left the palace she had resided in a small house situate in a village called West Esher, about three miles from the Esher Railway Station, near Claremont. Her husband had, up to a few days of the present calamity, resided with her and their children, Georgianna, between eleven and twelve years of age; Carry, aged eight; William, between seven and eight; Harriett and Henry (twins), between three and four, and an infant aged one year and nine months.

For some time past her husband had labored under an impression that his wife was in the habit of coming to town for an immoral purpose with another man. He consequently applied to an active officer of the detective police connected with the Southwestern Railway, requesting him to watch proceedings of his wife when she came to London.

On her arrival in town, she entered a public house, and after being there a minute or two, she left, and proceeded to another tavern, where she met and was accompanied by a man, and they both entered a questionable house, where they remained together for some time.

After she left, information was given to the husband, and he, in consequence, upbraided her on account of her infidelity, and refused to live any longer with her. He left the house about Tuesday last in a very low and dejected state, the woman continuing to keep possession of the house with the six poor children.

There was a good deal of blood in the rooms where the children were found; in fact, a more appalling sight can scarcely be conceived.

When the wound in a woman's throat was dressed she said that she was sorry she had not done it more effectually.

Although the husband is described as being a hard-working and honest man, having been for many years employed in the Royal Palace of Claremont. His father was likewise employed in the same place, and was head coachman to the King of the Belgians, when Prince Leopold.

The wretched woman stated that she had more difficulty in cutting the throat of the infant than she had in killing the other five. The former, she said, was awake, but the others being fast asleep, she killed them easily.

The husband, at the time the tragedy was committed, was not in the village, and upon hearing the shocking news was completely paralyzed.

The police have been placed in charge of the murderess, to see that she does not make any further attempt to destroy her life by tearing open the wound.

Mr. Jno. M. Crossland, a self-taught mechanic, at Pottsville, Pa., has written a five-act tragedy, which is to be performed in that borough.

Newspapers remailed are chargeable with additional postage.

Altoona.

We enjoyed the pleasure of a few hours stay in this thriving Railroad town, the other day, and came away perfectly amazed at the extent of the several shops, the amount of work turned out, and the admirable system under which the whole is conducted. No Company, perhaps in the Union have a more complete equipment or under the same superior management. Not a little of the credit is due to the able superintendent, Mr. H. J. Lombart, who resides in Altoona. To the uninitiated the work he performs is almost incredible, yet he moves to it with an ease, belonging only to superior minds.

The company own about twenty acres, now entirely covered with workshops residences for the workmen of neat and peculiar style, independent of the splendid Hotel erected by the Company, estimated when finished to cost \$100,000. There are upwards of two hundred rooms in this spacious building, which will soon be furnished by the enterprising Messrs. Thompson and Campbell, and judging from the specimens shown us in one suite of rooms, they will be equal to any in the country in point of cost and finish. The furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., are of the very finest that could be procured in the eastern cities. Workmen are still busily engaged upon the eastern wing and verandas. The grounds around the building will soon be laid off and planted with shrubbery, and adorned by a beautiful fountain.

The general foreman of the workshops, Mr. W. R. Nicholas, is a superior mechanic and has earned the commendation of the Company, he kindly accompanied us through the several shops, explaining the novel and noticeable features of the establishment.

The wood or car shop under the charge of Mr. John Piper, contains many new and ingenious labor saving machines in the way of sawing, mortising, boring and planing. Several new passenger cars of most exquisite finish have been turned out of this shop recently, they are intended for the lightning train to be put in operation on the 6th of July. After a short time it is the intention to place a couple of cars, which were opened for our inspection which will take down everything in shape of cars for beauty, cost and comfort in the United States. The ladies in those cars occupy about one-fourth the entire length and is furnished with marble top centre tables, sofas, and rocking chairs; the panels of the door are inlaid with imitation pearl. This beautiful arrangement was designed by Mr. Lombart. Passing from thence, you enter the Foundry where car wheels and the infinite variety of castings required in connection with a railroad are made. This department is under the charge of Mr. Charles McCrea. The boiler and bridge work is superintended by Alexander Smith. The strongest and most durable Railroad short bridges, are made of heavy boiler iron, bound together with huge rivets. The brass foundry under charge of Mr. A. Maxwell, is also a noticeable feature; about a ton per month of this material is used. Tons of Lake Superior copper in ingots may be seen here.

The painting establishment is under the management of Ralph Greenwood, an expert in his line.

The tin shop where the lamps, buckets, and a variety of articles in this line are manufactured is superintended by G. W. Sparks.

The machine smith shops is under Mr. Geo. Hawksworth, and smith shop under J. Zinek. These two shops would of themselves occupy columns to describe. The chief store keeper, is J. J. Frazier. This building is detached from the rest and contains a vast amount of stores for the road. There are several other gentlemen filling important posts whose names we do not recollect.

The main building for housing locomotives is not yet completed, but is a splendid affair. When we consider that the site of this town, four years ago was a quagmire, surrounded with dense forests of hemlock, one of the most uninviting locations in the vicinity of the Allegheny mountains, we have some right to be astonished when we view this stirring spot with its three thousand inhabitants. Corner lots selling for fifteen hundred dollars which a short time ago the owner would have gladly sold at the rate of ten dollars an acre.

The Railroad Company have donated five hundred towards purchasing books and establishing a reading room for the men, and we understand it is the intention to build a large Hall for their use.

The scenery approaching Altoona from the West, belongs to the Niagara order Grand, particularly from the neighborhood of Kittanning Point. However travelled may be the passenger, he is forced to express astonishment as he leaps over chasms and bounds along the mountain side or flies through its centre in total darkness, in a tunnel three quarters of a mile in length, and holds his breath as he hangs over an abyss, which makes even the stoutest giddy to look into. Nowhere, we think, in this country, is to be found the same variety or grander scenery, than along the Pennsylvania Road. The double track is being laid rapidly West of the mountains, a portion of it with seventy-four pound rail.—The road it is calculated will cost sixty thousand dollars per mile with the double track.

[Evening Chronicle.]

INDIANA.—The recent State Convention of Indiana adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Indiana, still adhering to the constitution of the confederacy, openly and avowedly condemn any organization, secret or otherwise, that would aim to disrobe any citizen, native or adopted, of his political, civil or religious liberty.

A census just taken gives the population of Dubuque at 6,715 souls.

Everybody complains of bad memory, but nobody of bad judgment.

Ex-Governor Shannon, of Ohio, declines being a candidate for congress.

Beef Cattle further declined 75 cts. per hundred in New York, on Monday.

Miss Davenport has returned to Boston from her Southern and Western tour.

The New Orleans "Picayune" says that business in that city is gradually decreasing.

Brandies have undergone another advance in France of 21, selling at 197 f., and even 198f.

Piracy is rife in the Mediterranean, the Greek Archipelago is swarming with piratical vessels.

Francis E. Pratt, the first officer of the brig Augusta, was drowned at Savannah, on the 24th inst.