will be theatres of party strife. The Courts should be jealous of interfering with such a matter. No legislative act has ever been declared invalid upon a motion for an injunction. It should be argued, stripped of certain charges contained in the bill in relation to the application of certain moneys. A decent respect to this tribunal should require them to make good such charges. These charges have been denied on oath The counsel for complainants wisely abandoned them in his opening argument, and now this Act of Assembly stands free from the charge of corruption. It is an honest exercise of legislative duty. It is alleged that the Governor wishes to sell the property for less than its value. The terms of payment and adequacy of price are strictly of a Legislative character, and not to be controlled by arbitrary discretion of this Court,

Mr Stanton went on to speak of the expediency of the sale, when he was interrupted by Judge Lowrie, who said that the Court did not wish to hear any argument on the point of expediency.

Mr. Stanton then said that is alleged by the other side that the State taxes and tonnage will be released. That was not ground for the Canal Board to complain or interfere.—Having no interest in these taxes they had nothing to gain or lose. That the release of taxes is valid in law according to adjudicated cases. There was no reason for the interposition of this Court. The Canal Commissioners having failed to show any interest vested in these taxes, nor their new allies, the Commissioners of Allegheny county. Mr. Stanton then proceeded to take up each bill respectively. As to the bill filed by the Canal Commissioners no injury had been shown or suggested by the counsel, unless it be in the argument to the effect that the Canal Board was a department of the government of the State. Such a claim of prerogative cannot be defended here or elsewhere. There are three departments of government required by the Constitution—executive, legislative and judicial. The complainants are mere creatures of the legislative authority The sale of the public works disposes of their office and they become no more than private citizens. H. S. Mott swears that the Board would be divested of their offices in consequence of the sale. Mr. Mott goes to Market street and buys three shares of stock, becomes a stockholder holding the one hundreth and eighty-third thousandth part of the stock; dissents to the company because a party to the sale, on the ground the unanimous consent of the stockholders had not been obtained and that the value of his stock would depreciate. In one bill he says that this measure is for the exclusive advantage of the company and in the oath to the other bill that the company will suffer.

Mr. Stanton then referred to the petition presented this morning by the Commissioners of Allegheny county, stating that they were naked trustees and came into Court with every dollar of the Allegheny stock pledged to the bond holders; that these Commissioners stood in direct opposition to the interests of their representatives, and, therefore, have no standing in a Court of Equity.

Mr. S. then considered the following propositions urged by the other side: 1st, That the act of Assembly authorizing the sale, impairs the obligations of the contract; 2d, That by this act property is appropriated without compensation to the owner. Mr. S. said that no contract was impaired, because the State had the right to name any purchaser and the terms of the purchase. No new power had been granted. The State, in order to secure competition, has authorized any body, corporations or individuals, to purchase, and offer to give the purchasers corporate powers. Individuals could not become purchasers on account of the amount demanded. The purchaser must necessarily be a corporation, and no reason had been shown why the Pennsylvania Railroad being a corporation, should not become the purchaser. The incorporation of such a company would subserve a double purpose—public good and private interest.

In regard to the second point he said, that the act provides that any stockholder dissenting shall have his stock sold at sale per market value. This is the position of Mr. Mott. He is not without remedy. If not provided with compensation by the voluntary act of the Company, he has his remedy at law, where the rule of damages is the market value of the stock. An injustice would be done to the Company by granting an injunction, but no such injury would be sustained by Mr. Mott, for he has his remedy at law.

Mr. Meredith arose and said he had listened with great interest and attention to the arguments of the learned counsel on the other side, with a hope to hear an exposition which their ability had led him to anticipate. The whole stress and burden of their argument is an attack upon Mr. Mott in his official and private capacity. This was, to a certain extent, gratifying, because, according to the rule of the rhetoricians, where a party fails in argument, he must throw an odium upon his antagonist.

Mr. Meredith then referred to the charges and allegations in the original Bill upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the employment of borers to govern the members of the Legislature in exercise of their duties as legislators. The other side had not assumed to deny the Jurisdiction in Equity to the end to which the Bill is pointed. No stockholder shall have his funds diverted from their original intent. They must show that the change was not such an alteration as would defeat the rights of a stockholder; that there is some clause in the Act by which competition will stand in lieu of the invention of Equity; and that the plaintiff Mott is not such a stockholder as to be entitled to the protection of a Court of Equity.

The position assumed by the complainant was supported by the decision in the Evansburg Turnpike case; and also in the case of the Monongahela Navigation Company.

Mr. Meredith contended that no Court would interfere in the case of our incorporation, where the consent of all the stockholders is required. But they would do so where there was a fundamental and material deviation from the origiual. He construed the clause of the act in regard to the sale of the stock of a dissenting stockholder not to be a compulsory compensation; but put in the light of enabling the Company to buy the stock where all parties are agreed, which otherwise would be a violation of their charter. The Legislature meant a purchase with the consent of the stockholder, and not the exercise of a tyrannical power. The Legislature have no power to give away a part of the eminent domain to a great *quasi* corporation.

Mr. Meredith denied the existence of such a theory as a quasi corporation He then discussed the two different kinds of corporations, public and private, and showed that under the definition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with these powers, was neither a public or private corporation.

He had no greater interest in the issue of the application than their Honors; that every citizen was equally interested in the result.—Whatever may be the decision of their Honors it will be final, for there can be no resort, after their adjudication in this matter, and their decisions will be still more important as a precedent, for if they, the State, may in this case give away or dispose of properties in which her citizens are interested, there will be no end to such encroachments upon other individual or corporate rights. He conjured them for the sake of public quiet and the general welfare, not to give assent to such a disposition of public property.

The case of the loanholders against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al., will be argued to-day.


# Democrat and Sentinel.

H. C. DEVINE Editor and Proprietor.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JUNE 24.


## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

**WILLIAM F. PACKER,**

LYCOMING COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

**WILLIAM STRONG,**

OF BERKS COUNTY.

**JAMES THOMPSON,**

OF ERIE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

**NIMROD STRICKLAND,**

CHESTER COUNTY.

### Delegate Elections.

The democratic voters of the several election districts in the county of Cambria, are requested to meet on Saturday, the 27th day of June, inst., at the places designated by law for holding the general elections, and then and there elect two persons to represent them in County Convention.

The delegates will meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 30th of June, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to place in nomination candidates for several officers to be filled at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as the usages and interests of the party require.

The election for delegates are to be opened at 2 o'clock, P. M, and kept open till 6 P. M.

M. HASSON,
Chairman.

June 10, 1857.

# GOOD NEWS.

Just as we are going to press, we have received a Telegraphic dispatch, that the Supreme Court yesterday granted an injunction, to restrain the sale of the Main Line, which was to take place to-morrow.

### Delegate Elections.

We hope our Democratic friends will bear in mind the election for delegates in the several election districts of the county on Saturday next, so that every district may be duly represented in the County Convention which will assemble in this place on the following Tuesday, and its voice be heard in the formation of the ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election. It is only by a full attendance at the primary elections, and a free and full discussion on the part of the people, that they can make their wishes known and have them carried out. Let this be done, and prudent and discreet delegates be selected with a desire to carry out the wishes of the party in their respective localities, and at the same time promote the union and harmony of the whole party in the county, and we feel assured such a ticket will be formed as cannot fail to receive the support of every democrat in the county at the election in October next.

There are a number of worthy persons in every quarter of the county, fully competent to discharge the duties of the several offices to be filled, and we only hope that the Convention in the discharge of its high duties, will look to the future welfare of the party, and be guided in its deliberations by a spirit of conciliation, concession and compromise, caring nothing for men, and they will receive the thanks of their constituents. Let the only inquiry be—"is he honest, is he capable"—and our word for it, if this Jeffersonian maxim is adhered to, all will be well.

☞ In our next paper we will publish the speech of Gov. Walker, of Kansas, delivered at Topeka, in that Territory, a few days since. It is an able document and fully defines his own position, as well as the policy of the administration, in reference to Kansas, and her troubles. If, after what he says in his speech, the free state men in that Territory refused to vote on the 9th inst., for delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution, and in consequence of such refusal, a pro slavery constitution should be adopted, the blame will rest with the free State men themselves.

### The Death of Dr. A. Rodrigue.

It becomes our painful and melancholy duty, to announce to our readers, the death of Dr. RODRIGUE. He died at *Lecompton, Kansas Territory*, on the 11th inst, of inflamation of the stomach.

For a number of years, Dr. R. resided in in this place and was well and favorably known to the citizens of our county. He removed from Ebensburg to Hollidaysburg, and during his residence there, as well as here, he acquired the unbounded confidence of the community, as a scientific and successful practitioner. In 1855, he turned his face Westward, and located himself permanently in Lecompton. We have no doubt, that in Kansas, he stood in the very front rank of his profession. His numerous friends and old acquaintances in Ebensburg, as well as his nearest relations who are residents of our town, watched his career in the far west, with much interest and solicitude. They little expected that just at the time, the beautiful Territory, of which he was one of the most useful, energetic and prominent citizens, was about to be restored to peace and harmony, the sad and unexpected news of his untimely death, would cast a deep and solemn sadness around their domestic hearths. It is quite unnecessary for us to enlarge upon Dr. Rodrigue's merits as a Physician, as well as his high moral character. To the first, his brethren of the profession will bear their unqualified approbation. The citizens of Cambria county, who enjoyed his personal acquaintance, will bear willing testimony to his kindness of heart as a husband, to his excellent moral character and to his gentlemanly deportment to every member of the community. When we have said this much, we are sure our remarks will meet with a heartfelt response from our citizens; and what more appropriate and befitting eulogy can be pronounced upon the dead, than the respect and confidence entertained for them by those who knew them best.

Since writing the above we have received the Lecompton Union, dated June 12th, from which we copy the following notice:—

"Dr. Rodrigue whose death we are pained to announce, was the first settler of his place, and his loss to our city is irreparable—to his esteemed and afflicted family, beyond comprehension.

To a marked amiability of character, he added the highest order of scientific acquirement in his profession. Such a man he was, that for his loss a bereived family may indeed weep, a large circle of friends be afflicted, and the whole country mourn.

His disease was gastritis. Tranquil in the integrity of a good conscience, and the hopes of Christianity he died as only the noble and good may die.

A more extended notice will be given hereafter."

### The Crops.

A few weeks ago, it was generally believed that the crops of all kinds for 1857, would fall very far short of those of 1856. The backwardness of the Spring, was calculated to encourage this belief. We gather, however, from our exchanges, that not only in this State, but in nearly every State of the Union, there will be an abundant harvest. In nearly all the Western and South Western States, the prospects are quite as good as they were last year; in some they are much better. We regard it then as very certain, that in view of the prospect of an abundant harvest in Europe, as well as the flattering prospects in our own country, there need be no fear of a famine.

In our own county, every kind of grain looks well, except the corn; we have had too much rain, and too many cold winds, for the rapid growth of this necessary and important agricultural product. During this month, corn requires hot suns and moderate showers—we still hope for the best—the crop is not yet beyond recovery, and with a few days of warm, dry weather, will present a fine and vigorous appearance. The potatoes, grass and fruit, never promised a more abundant yield in this county, than they do at this time.

### Conservative Democracy.

We find cheering evidences in all our exchanges of the progress of right principles and the crushing out of the antagonism to the spirit of nationality. The Providence *Post* says: "throughout the whole country the conservative element seems to be uniting on the Democratic party. We are growing in strength every day—East and West—thousands are rushing into the ranks, and if a general election could take place to-morrow, a woful falling off among the Black Republicans would be observed. In Massachusetts there is a general feeling with the old line Whigs, in favor of uniting with the only anti-abolition, anti-disunion party in the field. The influence of such men as Choate and Everett is having good effect. The manly course taken by the present executive of that State will tend to re-animate the conservatives of Massachusetts. And we may as well remark that the fanatical howl set up by the Black Republicans over the late vetoes of Governor Gardner, will only serve to strengthen the respect and confidence of the people in that gentleman. The star of Black Republicanism is set."

### All Hail, Minnesota.

The latest dates from Minnesota inform us that 35 Democrats and 11 Republicans are elected to the Constitutional Convention.

### Wilmot as a Judge.

The *National Defender*, a Fillmore paper published at Norristown, Pa., informs its readers of a certain matter connected with the judicial career of David Wilmot which had hitherto, escaped our notice, but which should certainly be made known to every voter in the State of Pennsylvania. before he goes to the election of next October. The circumstances says the *Defender*, are briefly these;—"In a case of arbitration in Susquehanna county, Judge Wilmot sitting as Examiner, Nahum Newton, Esq., a practising lawyer of that county, was subpœnæd as a witness. He obeyed the call, but alleges that he was misinformed as to place and again received notice to be present at a future day. Before the time specified he was called to an adjoining county on urgent professional business, and he informed Judge Wilmot of the fact by note—On his reture an attachment was served upon him for *contempt of Court*; he was arrested, his deposition taken, and at the April term of Court thereafter, Mr. Newton was stripped of his professional character by the following remarkable order: "*The Court order that Nahum Newton be suspended from practising as an Attorney in this Court until such time as reinstated by a revocation of this order!*" Mr. Newton at once appealed to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal immediately reversed Wilmot's decision, and restored the injured man to the rights of which this modern Jeffries had deprivid him. In speaking of Wilmot's proceeding in this matter, the Supreme Court held the following language: "*A record so full of mistakes cannot be sustained in this Court*"—a rebuke that we venture to say, no other Common Pleas Judge at present on the Bench in Pennsylvania has ever received.

DESCRIPTION OF A "PLUG UGLY"—The New York corrispondent of the Boston Courier writes as follows:—Have you ever seen a 'Plug Ugly?' He is of Baltimore origin, and of the species 'Killer known in Philadelphia, and 'Short Boy' of New York. You have nothing in your city which at all resembles the Plug, the Killer, or the Short Boy. The 'Plug' or 'Pug' as he is sometimes called. derives his name not from anything expressed in his own physiognomy, but from the effects which he produces upon the countenance of an adversary. Every time he strikes he 'plugs ugly,' and as a consequence an 'ugly plug' follows. He is of limited stature, has a compressed face, closely cropped hair and is generally firm built. Alone he is a coward; but, like all bullies, is brave when there is a crowd at his back, He likes to talk vulgar when decent people are within hearing, and always has a ruffianly epithet at his tongue's end. He can be enlisted in any cause for money, which he prizes only as a means of gratifying the most brutish appetites. He is usually to be found in the neighbourhood of an engine or porter house, and understands the merest wink."

### The Storming of Chapultepec.

We understand that this celebrated castle, not the one in Mexico, which was so gallantly taken by General Scott and his army, but one bearing the same name, and located in the *quiet* and *secluded* village of Jefferson, in this county, was successfully assaulted on last Thursday-night, by a "*forlorn hope*," of the citizens of that place. We have not learned the name of the Commander-in-Chief, nor the number of gallant spirits under his command. We understand, however, that the attack was as vigorous as it was successful, and that the defenders of the fortress, after a few fires, unconditionally surrendered and yielded up their arms. On the following day, the prisoners were permitted to take passage on the Railroad cars, on their *parole* of honor.

☞ Joseph Clark, Esq., of Armstrong county, and James Johnston, Jr., of Indiana county, are the lowest bidders for transporting the U. S. Mail from some point on the Mississippi river to San Francisco. We believe it is discretionary with the Post Master General, whether the mail shall be carried monthly, weekly or semi-weekly. The contract is a very heavy one, but from our knowledge of Joe Clark's energy, we predict, that he will comply with his bond.

C. D. M'CLEES.—The advertisement of this gentleman doing business in P. Ford's Boot, Shoe and Rubber Warehouse, in Philadelphia, will be found in to-day's paper.—All in want of articles in his line would do well on visiting the city to give this establishment a call. Mr. M'Clees is now in town, and will remain a few days, so that those who desire to provide for the *understanding* had better see him

THE INJUNCTION.—The Judges of the Supreme Court delivered their opinion yesterday at Philadelphia, on the question of the right of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to purchase the Main Line. If we learn the result before going to press, we will inform our readers.

☞ John Brookbank, of this place, a few days since, caught one hundred and ninety trout in one day, in one of the branches of Blacklick, about six miles north west of town. They averaged from six to nine inches.—Can the editors of the Hollidaysburg *Standard* beat this?

☞ The erection of the large brick public School House, on High street, is rapidly progressing under the management and direction of the contractor, Mr. James Meyers.

☞ The mother of Queen Victoria is 71 years of age.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

☞ We have received the following communication, from Tommy Jones, (Jackson,) recently returned from a brief visit to Wales.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just returned from a visit to Wales, the land of my nativity, I venture to hope, that a brief account of what I saw and what befel me there, will not prove entirely uninteresting to yourself and Readers. It was with no ordinary feelings of joy, that I found myself about the 1st of last December, fully armed and equipped for a Journey which promised to terminate in the consumation of the fondly cherished wish of years of toil amid the forests of the Alleghenies.—Stowing away in my trunk everything I deemed necessary for my convenience and comfort, during the Journey, including the fife I purchased at the Fremont & Dayton Convention at Pittsburg last fall, and which you, Mr. Editor, have heard discourse eloquent music on more than one occasion, I bade Adieu to my family and friends, and took up the line of march towards the land of my fathers. Immediately after arriving at Philadelphia, I secured a passage to Liverpool on the City of Manchester, an old English Steam packet which had done her majesty "some service" in the Crimean War.

I went on board, about "half seas over," on the evening of the 17th of December. The next morning, at about 7 o'clock, we weighed anchor, and in a short time the shores of the Land of "Equal Rights," disappeared from our gaze. As this was not my first voyage, I did not suffer the slightest inconvenience from Sea sickness. As far as eating was concerned I fared sumptuously, but received nothing in the way of *spiritual consolation*, during the voyage, save an occasional word from three Ministers of the Gospel, who were passengers, I found my fellow passengers generally good sociable fellows, and before we were out four days, I was universally acknowledged by all on board, including the Captain and the aforesaid Clergymen, to be a man "mighty in the Scriptures."

On the evening of New Year's day, we arrived in the harbor of Liverpool, weighed anchor and in a few moments, my feet pressed once more the soil of "Merrie England." Having secured lodgings for the time I intended remaining in Liverpool, and disposed of sundry pints of "Brown Stout," I finally turned in for the night. The next day, I employed in seeing what was to be seen in and about the city.

Liverpool is built at the mouth of the river Mersey, and is the most important commercial city in the United Kingdom It enjoys a vast trade with the United States, and other countries. and is the point from which emigrants from Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales, take shipping for America. It contains many splendid buildings, which I have not time at present to discribe.

Having satisfied my curiosity in Liverpool, on the morning of the 3rd of January, I departed for the land of Cheese and Leeks. With the assistance of Steam boats, Railroad cars and Coaches, I arrived at about 10 o'clock at night, at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales, where I was born, and where I passed the happy years of Childhood and Youth. Newtown is a large manufacturing town, on the river Severn, the largest river of which the Island of Great Britain can boast, and is one of the most flourishing and pleasant places in Wales. The next morning I announced to the landlord of the hotel at which I stopped, who I was and from whence I came. Immediately the news spread abroad that Tommy Jones was in town, and in a short time I found myself surrounded by a crowd of kind hearted North Britons, who had known me in the days of yore. After spending several pleasant hours with my old friends, I walked out to view the town. I immediately directed my steps towards the place where stood the house in which I was born, and which sheltered me during the happiest years of my life I was agreeably disappointed in finding the house and the scenery around it almost the same as when last I beheld them, and no literary enthusaist to the banks of the Avon, ever gazed on the Home and Tomb of Shakspeare, with deeper emotions, than did I on the lowly cot on the banks of the Severn, beneath whose roof the eyes of "Tommy Jones" first opened to behold the light of day. Like the wedding guest in the "Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner," I turned away from the contemplation of the scene, "a wiser and better man," for a "few days" at least. Having "wandered through the village," and taken a short stroll into the country with a few old friends, I returned to my lodgings, and soon finding myself surrounded by a crowd of curious and anxious listeners, I discoursed to them long and eloquently concerning the greatness, happiness and prosperity of the American Republic, and wound up by favoring them with "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," the "Star Spangled Banner," and sundry other of our national airs on the fife, in my very best style.

The general aspect of the country in Wales is wild, romantic and mountainous. The soil is naturally rugged and unproductive, and a scanty harvest is generally, the reward of the labors of the husbandman. But the rural portion of the Welsh people, although poor, are generally industrious, temperate, honest and contented, and it is astonishing with what tenacity they cling to their native mountains. The hardy Welshman scorns to shrink from the privations, to which the disadvantages of soil and climate, constantly expose him, and clings to his native mountain with a devoted affection, because it is his home.

"And as a babe, when scaring sound molest,
Clings close and closer to its mother's breast,
So the loud torrent, and the whirlwind roar,
But bind him to his native mountain's more."

Here for the present I must pause. In a few weeks, I will give you the balance of my experience, including an account of my meeting with my kindred, and sundry other incidents worthy of note. By the way, Mr. Editor, although I voted against Buchanan last fall, I am disposed to give his administration a fair trial, and I may also state, that I am *not* a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic County Convention.

Ever yours, &c.

*For the Democrat & Sentinel.*

MR. EDITOR:—It has been the uniform practice in all other counties of the State, for candidates for office, to announce their names in the democratic papers of the county, a few weeks prior to the meeting of the county Convention. This practice has never been followed in this county. It most certainly ought to be, for it is the only way, by which the Electors of the different election districts, can fairly and intelligently express their preference. If any office is worth seeking for, the aspirant ought at least to inform the people of his being a candidate. I do not intend these remarks, to apply to any one of the candidates, whose name may be brought before the approaching county Convention. My object is to direct the attention of the Convention to the matter, and to suggest to it, the propriety of passing a resolution, requiring *in future*, all candidates to publish their notices in the democratic papers of the county, for a specified time (to be fixed by the Convention,) before the meeting of the next, and subsequent county Convention, or in default thereof, that they shall not be regarded as candidates.

CAMBRIA.

### Reflecting Public Opinion.

The resolutions unanimously passed by the Democratic State Convention in opposition to the increase of Banks. and the bill for the sale of the Main Line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by the last Legislature, will meet with a hearty response from a vast majority of the people, of all parties, in this section of the Commonwealth. The action of the Convention in this matter was but the reflex of public opinion. The last Legislature (we mean a majority of those composing it) was, beyond all question or doubt, the most reckless and corrupt body of men who were ever sent to Harrisburg to enact laws. They went there, not to benefit their constituents, or subserve the interests of the State, but to enrich themselves by bribery and corruption, and fill their pockets with their ill-gotten gain at the expense of the honest and industrious tax-payers of Pennsylvania.

We are aware that these are hard sayings, and we make them more in sorrow than in anger. It is no pleasant task thus to speak of the representatives of the people; but when corruption and rascality stalk forth in broad daylight in the high places of the Commonwealth—when the people are thus wantonly and wickedly outraged and cheated—the hitherto fair escutcheon of our good old State besmeared and soiled, and her character tarnished—it is time for the press to speak out in plain and pointed terms. There she'd be no mincing of matters with scoundrelism, whether it developes itself among bank robbers, gamblers, or legislative robbers Neither are a whit better than highwaymen—indeed, if there be any difference, the latter class is the more respectable of the four enumerated.

We are therefore rejoiced that the State Convention took the decided stand it did on the subject That body has truly spoken the sentiments of the people, and the position will be triumphantly sustained by the popular voice speaking through the ballot-boxes on the second Tuesday of October. Had the Convention failed in discharging their duty in this particular, they would have been recreant to the high trust confided to them by the people of Pennsylvania.—*Lancaster. Intel.*

A WATER-SPOUT.—Reports of remarkable atmospherical phenomena come from different portions of the country. In addition to the whirlwinds, hailstorms, &c., already noticed as having occurred in New York State and Connecticut, we have accounts of a water spout in Massachusetts, and tremendous storms at the South. The former is thus described:—

It formed a column of one to three feet in height, and filled the air to the height of ten or fifteen feet with large drops and spray, the whole lighted up with the most brilliant rainbows. There was a noise like the rushing of a mighty torrent; there was also continual sound, like that when red hot iron is passed into water. The water spout had the usual whirling, and at the same time a progressive motion, and was about twenty or thirty seconds in passing 100 yards, when it encountered a roilroad bridge, which broke it up, so that it passed away without doing damage.

COL. RICHARDSON.—The Quincy *Herald* states that Col. Richardson of Illinois, will not accept the position of Governor of Nebraska Territory.