

SENATE. Wednesday, Jan. 18. The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Some little unimportant business was disposed of.



Wednesday Morning, Jan. 25, 1854. S. L. GLASGOW, Editor. CIRCULATION 1000.

Hon. John McCulloch has our thanks for a copy of the report of the "Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah," by Howard Stansbury, of the U. States Army—also for the Map connected with the report. They are truly interesting documents.

During the past week we have done a heavy business in Job Work, and are willing to do still more. Send us your Bills and we will do them up in an unsurpassed style, and as cheap, and on an short notice, as they can be done in the interior of the State.

We are heartily thankful to those of our subscribers who were so kind as to call during Court and fork over some of the "ready John," and also for the large number of new subscribers we received. The cry is, "still they come."

We understand our Lutheran friends have purchased a lot of ground from Daniel Africa, Esq., on which they propose, forthwith, to erect a house of worship. This denunciation has no church here, and we wish success may attend this enterprise. Notice to Contractors can be seen in our advertising columns.

We stated last week that Col. Davis, member of Pierce's Cabinet, had been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Mississippi Legislature. Such is not the case. Ex-Gov. A. G. Brown has been elected for the term of six years from the 4th of March last.

Gen. Win. H. Irwin, of Millin county, in a letter contained in the last *Lewisville Gazette*, declines being considered a candidate for Governor. The Gen. is a whole-souled Whig—there are few better in the State.

We notice that James Maguire has presented a Bill in the House, to incorporate the Huntingdon Deposit Bank. An institution of this kind is very much needed in this county. It will afford great facilities to the business classes of the community.

REPOSITORY AND WHOLE.—This ally conducted and valuable Whig Journal, published at Chambersburg, by the indomitable M. C. T. has recently been enlarged and materially improved. It is now published in quarto form, and contains eight pages. We wish the enterprising editor abundance of success.

We notice that James Maguire is on the Committee of Local Appropriations; and James L. Gwin on those of Vice and Immorality, and Roads and Bridges.

Broadtop Coal and Railroad Company. We publish on our first page the first annual report of this Company. It is a very interesting document, giving a clear and satisfactory statement of the present condition of the improvement. The Board of Directors met in Philadelphia last week, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to secure a further stock subscription of about one hundred thousand dollars, which amount, in addition to what is already subscribed, will complete the entire grading and masonry of the road. We have not yet learned the result of their meeting, nor the success attending their efforts to secure additional stock. The Company owns several thousand acres of good coal land on the Broad Top mountains, part of which, we learn, they propose selling with a view to raise the means required to equip the railway. There cannot be a doubt now that the road, and the circumstances connected with the project are such, in situation and nature, as to fully warrant the Company in issuing bonds for the iron necessary for the track. It is said that a responsible Car manufacturing Company have offered to furnish the corporation with thirty thousand dollars worth of cars, and take their stock for the whole amount. It should be, indeed, not a little gratifying to our citizens and the friends of the project generally, to know that the enterprise has acquired such a substantial and reliable character abroad. Lewis T. Watson, of Lewistown, President of the Company, is said to possess great business qualifications, and is well fitted for the position he occupies. And it is also stated, that a better selection for Directors could not well have been made. All things considered, we feel satisfied the road is in a very encouraging condition.

Locofoco Opposition to Banks. The idea of endeavoring to make the people believe that the so-called Democracy of our day is opposed to Banks, when we see so many of its professed adherents attached to these institutions, is indeed ludicrous in the extreme.—The Hon. Cave Johnson, a distinguished and professedly consistent democrat too, and Post Master General in the Cabinet of the late James K. Polk, has been elected President of the Bank of Tennessee. But there are hundreds of such instances in our own State—in whatever direction we cast our eyes we see cases of the kind. Now, if opposition to Banks is a Democratic principle, we can only say there are thousands of the members of that party who manifest their allegiance in a singular way.

THE NORTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—Governor Stevens, in a letter dated Olympia, December 5th, states as the result of his exploration, that the success of the party in finding a good route, was less than he had anticipated, the country throughout being well wooded and watered, admirably adapted to settlement and cultivation, furnishing inexhaustible supplies of wood and stone, for building materials, and the rivers and streams being such as to be easily bridged. His party discovered in each of the mountain ranges two passes, presenting no serious obstructions, and through which a railroad may easily be constructed. He adds that the amount of tunnelling would be small, not probably exceeding two miles in the whole route.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph and Journal strongly recommends Col. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county, as a candidate for Governor.

We see that the proceedings of the meeting which was held during Court, have been published in the *Standing Stone Banner*. We presume the reason of this was, they were not prepared in time to appear in our last issue. It is, however, a matter of little concern to us where they appeared, and we shall give them entire this week, except those which refer to the disposal of our establishment.

In regard to this, we have to say to Whigs, that our position is such at this time as to render it inconvenient for us to dispose of the *Journal* without sacrifice on our part. And we feel confident, on sober second thought, they will not ask us to make any sacrifice; and especially so, when we confess the considerations which arose on account of a want of experience in conducting a public journal. When we say to the Whigs of Huntingdon county, that our domestic and private obligations rendered it necessary for us to be absent from home the greater portion of the late campaign, and that the confidence we had reposed in one to whom we had partially committed the charge of the *Journal* during that time, was betrayed, by which the party, as well as individuals, suffered, we cannot but think policy, if nothing else, will dictate a change of opinion on their part.—That such was the course of the *Journal* to a degree during the late campaign we confess, and as it is not only manly and honorable, when indiscretions occur, to make acknowledgments, we intend that no portion of the party hereafter shall have occasion to urge similar complaints. If time and circumstances are placed at our disposal, we will not only satisfy the Whigs of our own immediate neighborhood, but of the county, that we are honest, and desire to do that which is right, both to the party and to individuals.

We feel satisfied now the party committed an indiscretion, by infringing on its usages, in withholding from Col. Wharton the re-nomination to the Legislature. Had this been given him, we are confident, as all candid men must admit, no cause of complaint would at this time exist. But in what we here say, we do not wish it understood by any of our readers, that we have espoused the cause of Col. Wharton, or any other man, because we have not, nor do we intend to do so. The case is a plain one, and requires no argument at our hands. Probably, as we think it must be conceded, after a careful and impartial examination of his legislative course last winter, no man, who occupied a similar position, has been so unfairly dealt with as Col. Wharton, even from the time he first went to Harrisburg as a Member. If we take the trouble to acquaint ourselves with the matter, we will discover that he did more legislation for the county than had been done during the five years previous. To show this we might only refer our readers to the following: The passage of a Supplement to the Act incorporating the Broadtop Railroad and Coal Company, which gave vitality to the charter—his services rendered in securing a charter for a Company to construct a Railroad from Spruce Creek through the northern portion of the county—one to authorize the building of a Railroad from Chambersburg west through the southern portion of the county—an Act for the construction of a Bridge at Huntingdon—besides other legislation which we here have not room to notice. He was one of the few members who voted against the repeal of the Gauge Law—the repeal of which has, and is now going through the people of Erie so much trouble. The Col. is liberal in his views of public policy, but he would not agree to sacrifice the interests of Pennsylvania to those of New York, as many of the members did. He occupied positions on several of the most important Committees in the House, and was also active in endeavoring to secure the passage of a Prohibitory Law, submitting it to a vote of the people. But while we are willing to render justice, and nothing more than justice, to Col. Wharton as a public man, we are not unwilling to give others their due also, as private individuals.—Among those whose characters were unjustly assailed through the columns of the *Journal*, during the late campaign, by volunteer and unauthorized contributors on the part of the person to whom we had granted the privilege of writing for our paper, in our absence, were David McMurtrie, Thomas Fisher, A. W. Benedict, and others.

Allow us to say in conclusion, that in the future, if we continue as editors, neither pretended friends nor foes shall have the use of the columns of the *Journal* for selfish purposes either against the party or any portion of its members; nor shall we yield to the influence of any faction or clique whatever.

Soldier's Convention. The Convention of the veterans of 1812, met in Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., agreeably to previous notice. Delegates were present from nearly every State in the Union—the number in attendance being much larger than was anticipated. The Convention was organized in Independence Hall, Judge Sutherland presiding. A series of resolutions were submitted among others, calling on Congress to extend the benefits of the same pension system to the soldiers and widows of the War of 1812, as to those of the War of the Revolution—recommending the soldiers of the War of 1812 to form a society in each State, and that the 8th of January be set apart as the day for an annual meeting. The resolutions also return thanks to the various public men and State Legislatures who have advocated their cause, and copies of them were ordered to be sent to the President and both Houses of Congress, and to the Governors of the several States, with the request that they may submit the same to their respective Legislatures.

The Convention then adjourned to the Children's Saloon, where speeches were delivered by Judge Sutherland and Col. Haight of New York. After re-assembling, the Baltimore defenders and the Veterans of New York marched into the Hall and were received with great cheering. The latter, under command of Col. Raymond, numbered 60 men.

The resolutions were adopted and the Convention adjourned to 6 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled at 6 o'clock, and several excellent speeches were delivered by Gen. Ranney, of Mo., Gen. McCalla of Ky., Rev. Dr. Van Pelt of New York, &c. A resolution was adopted, recommending the soldiers to meet in each Congressional District, and petition their immediate representative in Congress to urge their claims.

Another resolution, urging the Legislatures of the thirteen original States to take action upon the proposed erection of a monument in Independence Square, to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was adopted.

The present session of Congress, after all, is destined to be one of no little importance.—The following prominent measures have already been presented for consideration:— 1st. Our Central American relations, the debate on which, may last the Senate some three or four weeks.

2d. Our Mexican relations, including the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

3d. The fisheries and reciprocity with Canada, which require an act of Congress.

4th. A revision of the Tariff.

5th. A revision of the Patent laws of the U. States.

6th. The settlement of the question whether the privilege of levying a tonnage duty shall be granted to the several States, in lieu of direct appropriations for rivers and harbors.

7th. The French spoliation.

8th. The Texas debt bill.

9th. The Pacific Railroad bills, (for there will be at least two or three, perhaps six or seven of the kind).

10th. The Homestead bills.

11th. The various bills, (now already amounting to 107,) for granting alternate sections of public lands in aid of railroads.

12th. The Nebraska Territorial bill, with all its important collateral issues.

13th. The bills for increasing the material and personnel of the Navy.

14th. The bill for increasing a retired list in the army.

And last, though not least, the Resolution which the House has reported, providing for the appointment of a Committee of nine members to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to whom shall be referred the resolution proposed by Mr. Ewing, for the amendment of the Constitution, as to the mode of electing a President and Vice President—abolishing the intervention of electors and destroying the general ticket system, by dividing the States into the same number of districts as each State has Senators and Representatives. This is an important measure, and should demand the candid consideration of the people's representatives. We are not prepared just now to give the features of the resolution in *extenso*, but shall do so as soon as we can lay our hands on it.

Nebraska Territory. It seems the Compromise Measures of 1850, are to supersede the Missouri Compromise of 1820. The following is a copy of the last section of the bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska, reported to the Senate by Mr. DOUGLASS, on the 4th inst., from the Committee on Territory, as a substitute for the one originally introduced by Mr. DOUGLASS, of Iowa:

"Sec. 21. 'And be it further enacted, That, in order to avoid all misconception, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles, established by the Compromise measures of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to wit: 'First, That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

"Second, That 'all cases involving title to slaves' and 'questions of personal freedom, are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Third, That the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the 'organized Territories' the same as in the States."

Slave Trade in Cuba. By the documents issued by the Cuban Government, in relation to the emancipated negroes, or negroes taken there by British men-of-war they are free only nominally. In the meantime, plenty of negroes are coming from the coast. A correspondent of the *Tribune* has heard of seven cargoes. The British do not seem now to be on the lookout, and the officers of that Government appear to be quite satisfied with what they have done. There is none of that anxiety which was manifested some months since to get information about landings. Something is going on behind the scenes, or there would not be this luke-warmness on the part of British.

The Captain General, on the 1st issued a proclamation, containing 19 articles, of which we quote: Article 1. The negroes known by the name of Emancipados are all free. Those who have been in the power of the government five years, and are sixteen years of age, will obtain their free papers, and those who remain in the Island will dispose of their wages to which they have a right, with the discount only of a part, which shall never exceed the fourth part.

Article 2. Those who have not served five years will be only different from the others, inasmuch as they will not dispose of the proceeds of their labor, which will be in trust during their apprenticeship.

Gov. Foote's Message. The annual message of Gov. Foote, to the Mississippi Legislature, resembles more a stamp speech than an executive message. It fills a pamphlet of twenty-one pages, of which two pages, says the *New Orleans Picayune*, are devoted to what he would have urged upon the legislature if he had been re-elected, but which, he says, it is none of his business to trouble himself about now that he is going to California to reside. One page reports his official action in carrying the swamp land acts into effect. The remainder, nearly seven eighths of the whole, is devoted to a review of his political campaign in Mississippi, including some very caustic commentaries upon the course of his chief opponents, particularly of Jefferson Davis, the present Secretary of War. Of Gen. Quitman, Foote speaks in the warmest language of panegyric. He concludes, with a pardonable degree of self-complacency, that although defeated by them in the late election, the compromise has triumphed and secession is dead in that State. He also gives a pretty clear endorsement of the New York Brands have claimed on behalf of Dickinson, Bronson and O'Connor, and by indirect censure Secretarys Marcy and Guthrie, in company with Jefferson Davis.

President Pierce has issued his proclamation against the expeditions now being fitted out in California, and elsewhere in the United States, with a view to the invasion of Mexico, and calls upon all good citizens to discountenance, and by all lawful means to prevent, such unlawful and criminal enterprises.

Increasing—our subscription list. In Demand—over-coats and the Journal. We publish this week on the first page an interesting account of the fate of the San Francisco.

Hon. James Cooper has been elected President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

Love is an idea—beef a reality. The idea you can get along without; the beef you must have.

J. Robinson, Esq., has succeeded Mr. Frick in the *Montian*, and has clothed it in a beautiful new suit.

Gubernatorial—the *Junata Sentinel*, in an able editorial, urges the nomination of Hon. JAMES POLLOCK for Governor.

Robert A. McMurtrie, Esq., has been appointed Revenue Commissioner in the Blair Judicial District.

The third number of the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL published in New York is on our table—it contains 61 cuts and engravings.

Gen. W. H. Keim, of Berks County, has been recommended by a Correspondent of the *Lebanon Courier*, as a Candidate for Governor.

The sale of the Bedford Springs to Messrs. Cameron, Geary & Co., has "fizzled"—it is no go. The "Inquirer" says they hadn't the funds.

Gov. Bigler has visited President Pierce in relation to the Erie difficulties. It appears the Federal government will not interfere.

Our table is Godey and Graham for the month of February, containing as usual a large quantity of interesting and valuable matter.

John H. Ewing, Esq., is strongly recommended by a correspondent of the *Washington Reporter* as the next Whig candidate for Governor.

The New York Crystal Palace Exhibition is to be permanently devoted to the exhibition of industrial and artistic productions of all nations.

Immense icebergs have been fallen in with in the Atlantic, lat. 44.25 N., 48.30 W.—One of them towered above the water full one hundred feet.

The Governor of Louisiana, in his message to the Legislature a few days since, expressed himself strongly in favor of the annexation of Cuba.

The steamship *Cambria* arrived at New York on the 23d inst., from England, but brought no further news in reference to the eastern difficulties.

An Empire Ruined by War—the public debt of Austria is stated at over \$500,000,000 at the present time—and the average annual deficit in its income at \$30,000,000.

The special election to fill the Congressional vacancy, occasioned by the death of Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, in Berks County, takes place on the 4th February next.

Punch says that Adam had one great advantage over all other married couples—an advantage which has been lost to us with Paradise—the had no Mother-in-law.

We have received the School Journal for the present month. This is a publication which should be found in the hands of every teacher or instructor of youth in the County.

Rumor from beyond the Atlantic sea states that Soule, the Minister at the Court of Spain, has been killed in a duel. If this be true, we say peace to the ashes of another filibuster!

Somebody says, "A baby laughing in its dreams, is conversing with the angels."—Perhaps so—and we have seen them crying in their waking hours, as though they were having a spat with the devil.

The friends of a Prohibitory Law in Blair County held a meeting at Hollidaysburg on the 13th inst., and appointed a large number of delegates to the State Temperance Convention to be held in Harrisburg on to-morrow and the day following.

Edgar Cowan, Esq., of Westmoreland, is proposed by a Correspondent of the *Somerset Whig* as the Whig candidate for Governor. Mr. C. is an able and eloquent champion of Whig principles, and would do honor to any station.

Agreeable to a call of the Whig County Committee, a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Huntingdon County, met in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, January 10th, 1854. The meeting was called to order by appointing the following officers:— President—HON. JOHN WILLIAMSON, Vice Presidents—Hon. J. W. McWILLIAMS, ALEXANDER STEEL, JESSE STEWART, G. W. WHITTAKER, Esq., HON. BRUCE BLAIR, ISRAEL GRAFFIUS, Esq., AMOS CLARK, SAM'L WIGTON, Esq.

Secretaries—John C. Watson, And. J. A. Frick, John W. Matters, Michael L. Riz.

On motion it was agreed that a Committee of twenty-eight be appointed to report Preamble and Resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting, whereupon the chair appointed the following named gentlemen, to compose the said committee, viz:—

David Swartz, Esq., John Garner, A. W. Benedict, Esq., J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., Jacob Crosswell, John N. Prowell, Esq., Theodore H. Cressler, Esq., Moses Greenland, Andrew G. Neff, Hugh L. Cook, John N. Swooper, R. B. Wigton, Richard Ashman, Maj. Chas. Miskley, Abraham Cress, Isaac M. Moore, Dr. McMurtrie, David Miller, John Dean, Jas. McDonald, John Rudy, Samuel Coon, S. S. Wharton, Esq., Jacob Snyder, J. H. Stonebraker, Col. C. T. Cromwell, John S. Miller, Nathaniel Lytle, Esq.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was entertained with an able speech from the Hon. John Williamson. The committee then reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which upon motion, were adopted by the meeting:—

WHEREAS, Defeat alone does not bring dishonor; and each returning political campaign makes no abiding political faith; and the purity of the purposes of our organization; and the never-fading fidelity, with which as Whigs, we follow in the strife against Unholy rule, stand by the right in every disaster, makes more determined the energy of every good Whig, and assures us that the spirit of free and pure American Republicanism, as held by our party, must ultimately triumph, securing finally the largest good, as well as the largest liberty to the many.

The feeble and nerveless organization of our National Administration has called down upon it, the bold and freely expressed aversion of Statesmen of all parties, and the indignant outpour of public opinion, which shall rid us of this reign of blindness and folly, and invite integrity and ability to unite and rescue us from the wrongs practiced in the name of Democracy.

Resolved, That Whigs should stand by their arms, and never abandon their proud warfare in defence of American honor against the pauper labor of Europe.

Resolved, That they should be unflinching in their defence of law and order, against the pestering manumbers who desire alike to plunder the property of the people, and the domain of the powerless.

Resolved, That the National Administration, its head, its heart, all its members speak its weakness and utter inability to command respect, either abroad or at home, and justify the people in their just and manly indignation, while they stand by their arms, and "smashers" have been of almost daily occurrence. The people quietly submitted to this state of things until the company took up their track, and then the Road Commissioners forbade them to re-try it. The company refused to heed the order, but was met by the Road Commissioners, who took it up. The company re-try it a third and fourth time, and again the Road Commissioners took it up. The last time, the railroad company appeared upon the ground armed with revolvers. Now, what says the Supreme Court in relation to the rights of corporations to construct their roads so as to be public nuisances? In the case of the Franklin Canal Company vs. the City of Erie, Judge Bland emphatically says—"If a railroad be laid down under circumstances which make it a nuisance, every citizen has a right to resist it, and to use such force as may be necessary to prevent it, and to the right. It covers the ground of the controversy at Erie and Harbor Creek entirely, and shows that while the citizens of Erie County have been abused as rioters, cut-throats and mobocrats, such changes should and ought to rest upon the shoulders of the assaultants."

Resolved, That the Hon. John Williamson be appointed a delegate to represent this county in the State Convention to nominate a governor, to meet in Harrisburg next March.

Resolved, That John N. Prowell, Dr. H. K. Neff and John C. Watson, be appointed conferees, to meet with similar conferees of Blair and Cambria, to appoint a Senatorial Representative to represent this Senatorial District in the next State General Convention.

Duty on Salt. The following resolution has been introduced in the House by Mr. McConnell, member from Indiana, which we hope to see pass the Legislature. To remove the present duty on the salt, and to reduce the duty on the manufacture of salt; and as the Western section of Pa. is deeply interested in its manufacture, her voice should be heard through our Representatives in Congress, in preventing any reduction in the present duty.

WHEREAS, An effort will be made at the present session of Congress to take off the duties on salt; and whereas, a great amount of capital is invested, and a great number of men employed in the manufacture of said article in this Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and members of the House of Representatives in Congress, are hereby instructed to vote and otherwise use their influence to prevent any further reduction of the duty on salt.

Sale of the Public Works of Pennsylvania. A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature to provide for the incorporation of a Company to purchase the Public Works of this State. The company is to have a capital stock of \$300,000 of \$50 each, which shall be appropriated to the purchase of the main line of Public Works, extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. The company is to have possession of these works as soon as \$300,000 shall be paid into the State Treasury, and the delivery of bonds, of one million of dollars each, secured by mortgage upon the canals and railroads purchased, as aforesaid, each bearing interest at five per cent payable at yearly intervals.

TUNNEL ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—A letter from Mr. HART, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Road, to a gentleman of Pittsburg, states that the cars were to pass through the Tunnel on the Mountain Section on Wednesday last, and that the passenger cars will commence running through on the first Monday in February. The travelling public will rejoice to learn that they are so soon to get rid of the inclined plains on the Portage Road. On and after the first Monday of next month, passengers will be able to go through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, in from 12 to 14 hours.

CONSOLIDATION.—The bill to consolidate the City of Philadelphia and districts in one municipality, passed the Senate finally on Wednesday morning last, by a unanimous vote. It will no doubt go through the House. This will be an excellent thing for Philadelphia.

BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—We learn from the *Bedford Gazette* that upwards of eighty thousand dollars have been subscribed for the extension of the Broad Top Railroad to Bedford.

STATE LIBRARY.—A bill has passed the Senate to provide for the appointment of a State Librarian, subject to the confirmation of the Governor, for a period of three years.

THE LIBERAL JOURNALS OF ENGLAND say that the once popular, with them, Prince Albert, is making himself rather busy with the affairs of the army, and also complain of his interfering in politics. Some of them attribute Lord Palmerston's resignation to a cause in that quarter.

It is estimated that 1,500,000,000 eggs are consumed annually by the population of Great Britain—about 75 to each person.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Chambers Gazette*, under date of January 14th, writes as follows:—

The discussion in the Senate on the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty has been and is the chief theme of conversation at present in this city.—The sentiment is universal that Mr. Cass is a used up man, and that Mr. Clayton has come out of the fight with flying colors. The speech which he made yesterday in answer to the one by Mr. Cass the day before, was perfectly terrific, and Mr. Cass showed that he was under going the torments. He tried to disguise his pains, but the attempts to hide only made more apparent the fact. He would frequently interrupt the gentleman from Delaware, declaring he said only to set off to give Mr. Clayton an opportunity for laying on an additional stripe.

The Senate adjourned before Mr. Clayton finished, they evidently thought it was cruel to have Gen. Cass suffer any more at that time. It is said that Mr. Clayton has a mass of evidence and an array of facts yet in store which will make even more apparent the discomposure of Mr. Cass in regard to the treaty, and which will cause him to the last hour of his life to regret that he ever touched the question.

When Mr. Clayton finished, the Senators crowded around him and congratulated him on his triumph. Mr. Cass remained alone in his seat with none so poor as to do him reverence. I shall not attempt to give any of the points of the speech. The speech itself will soon be published, and the country will see how much the case, Mr. A. Senator remarked to me last evening that Clayton ought to be indicated for cruelty and that it was "unconstitutional" to indicate punishment so severe.

The Erie Difficulty. The Erie Observer explains some of the causes, which induced the people of that city to their violent outbreak against the Buffalo Line of railroad.

In Erie, the company located their Depot at a point where the two streets leading out of the city south and west, come together like the letter Y. At this point there is a constant stream of people coming and going out correctly, and there is great danger from accidents, both by night and day; thus constituting, in the opinion of every intelligent man, a most grievous and intolerable nuisance. They also constructed bridges over two important streets, in such a way, that under one a covered carriage could not pass, and under the other a load of hay was in the same situation. These two city councils declared a nuisance, and ordered the company to abate them. The company did not do it, consequently the councils did. In Harrisburg, the company took possession of at least eighty rods of the public highway, in a certain neighborhood, built their track upon it, against the protest and remonstrance of the Road Commissioners of that township. This has been a grievous nuisance, and is getting worse daily. Often and often the people along this eighty rods have been called upon in the night to get up and move their property, and "smashers" have been of almost daily occurrence. The people quietly submitted to this state of things until the company took up their track, and then the Road Commissioners forbade them to re-try it. The company refused to heed the order, but was met by the Road Commissioners, who took it up. The company re-try it a third and fourth time, and again the Road Commissioners took it up. The last time, the railroad company appeared upon the ground armed with revolvers. Now, what says the Supreme Court in relation to the rights of corporations to construct their roads so as to be public nuisances? In the case of the Franklin Canal Company vs. the City of Erie, Judge Bland emphatically says—"If a railroad be laid down under circumstances which make it a nuisance, every citizen has a right to resist it, and to use such force as may be necessary to prevent it, and to the right. It covers the ground of the controversy at Erie and Harbor Creek entirely, and shows that while the citizens of Erie County have been abused as rioters, cut-throats and mobocrats, such changes should and ought to rest upon the shoulders of the assaultants."

The Duel of the Soules. A letter from Madrid gives the following account of the duel of the elder Soule:

The principals are M. de Turgot, French ambassador, and Mr. Soule, United States envoy at that Court. The seconds of the former were Lord Howden and General Callier, French commissioner on the boundary question. Mr. Soule was assisted by General Valdes and Senor B. A. de Gamallo. The duel took place this morning, with pistols, at twenty paces, the parties meeting at Chambrin, a league from Madrid, at half-past 11 o'clock.

The first fire took place without effect. On the second fire, M. de Turgot was shot through the leg, near the knee; he was immediately removed home in his carriage, and bore his recovery pretty well; the leg is now a good deal swollen; but as it appears that the knee-cap was not touched, and no principal artery wounded, it is trusted that his state is not one of danger. Mr. Soule was not wounded.

It appears that another duel has previously taken place between the Duke of A. and Mr. Soule, Jr., son of the Minister, arising out of the quarrel to which I alluded some time ago, and which took place at the French Ambassador's hall. It will be remembered the Duke of A. was originally in the same affair, so that the Duke of A. by one joke about an American lady's style of dress, has contrived to get up two duels.

The seconds of the Duke were General J. de la Concha and the Count of Panamostro; and those of Mr. Soule were Mr. de la Concha and Mr. Perry, Secretary to the American Legation. The seconds drew up a minute of the proceedings as having been conducted in a manner satisfactory to the honor and reputation of both parties. It was also agreed I am told, that the letters which have passed between them should be mutually withdrawn.

CONGRESS.—Resolutions have been adopted in Congress to present some suitable testimonial to the officers and crews of the *Three Bells*, *Kilby*, *Antarctic*, and *Lucey Thompson*,—the vessels who so gallantly assisted in the rescue of the soldiers and sailors on board the *San Francisco*. A motion has also been made to give the soldiers four months extra pay. In the Senate, Mr. Cooper has asked for a grant of public land to aid in the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.—Ferdinand E. Vols, the Whig candidate for Mayor, is elected by 1909 majority, being the largest majority ever given to a Whig candidate in this city. The Whigs elect all their Select Councilmen but one, and all the Common Council but six. Adams, Whig, was elected Mayor of Allegheny City.

The liberal journals of England say that the once popular, with them, Prince Albert, is making himself rather busy with the affairs of the army, and also complain of his interfering in politics. Some of them attribute Lord Palmerston's resignation to a cause in that quarter.

It is estimated that 1,500,000,000 eggs are consumed annually by the population of Great Britain—about 75 to each person.

Some little unimportant business was disposed of, and a number of local private bills read in place.

Mr. Roberts submitted a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a Committee of five members, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon any several propositions submitted relative to constitutional reform.

Mr. Bingham submitted a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution relative to omnibus bills, the pardoning power, &c.

The House then adjourned.

Several unimportant local bills were read in place and referred.