

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1855.

THE ALPS.—It appears from a communication in another column, that Dr. MORRIS, of Baltimore, has consented to deliver his Alpine Lectures in this place, in a few weeks, the proceeds to be devoted to the enclosing of the Students' ground in the Cemetery. The Lectures are of course highly interesting, as they embody the actual "sight-ings" of the eloquent lecturer, and the object in behalf of which they are to be delivered, affords a double incentive to crowd the house. Let all go!

VALENTINE'S DAY.—The 14th of the present month will be Valentine's day—and many of our lads and lassies will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity of sending little tokens of love "to those whom they love more than life."

There were sold at public sale, in Hanover, on Saturday evening week, 18 shares of Hanover Branch R. R. Stock, at \$11 50 per share.

The Railroad Company have ordered the train from Baltimore to York, on Sundays, to be discontinued.

THE CARROLL COUNTY ROBBERY.—The Frederick Examiner states that Rowe, the accomplice of Parish, Otto and Hape, in the robbery at the dwelling of Peter Otto, on the night of the 17th ult., who turned State's evidence and was recognised in the sum of \$100 to appear and testify, was re-arrested on Friday week, and in default of bail for \$700, was committed to jail. Hape and Otto are in Carroll county jail.

Hon. JOHN SLEDELL, Democrat, has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana, by 28 majority on joint ballot.

THE BOUNTY LAND AND PENSION BILLS.—Judge Sutherland, the president of the late national convention of old soldiers, is still at Washington, and it is stated has written to Philadelphia that the bounty land bill will pass the Senate by a large vote, and he also expresses a confident opinion that it will pass the House of Representatives.

FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.—The National House of Representatives, on Saturday, the 27th ult., passed the French Spoliation bill by a vote of yeas 110, nays 79. It differs somewhat from that heretofore passed by the Senate. The bill, we believe, provides for the appointment of three commissioners to adjust the claims, and of an attorney who shall defend the government against unjust applications for relief. The commissioners are required to sit two years, and five millions is made the limit of the expenditure for the object proposed. Mr. Russell voted for, and Mr. Kurtz against it.

DR. KANE.—In the House, at Washington, on Monday, the Senate resolutions authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send a steamer and tender to the relief or rescue of Dr. Kane, were taken up. Mr. Chandler briefly explained that the men composing the expedition are in danger of starvation, as their provisions will not extend half way through the coming summer, and owing to Smith's Sound not being open they cannot return. The resolution was passed.

A barn near Landisville, in Lancaster county, was struck by lightning on the 21st ult., and was with its contents entirely consumed.

A CONTRADICTION.—The San Antonio Ledger contradicts the statement made by the Texan, that the Know-Nothings carried the late city election.

THIS LAST BLAST.—J. W. ORR, the man who styled the Angel Gabriel, sailed from New York, on Saturday, for Glasgow. He gave the parting salute with his horn from the deck of the steamer, and bade adieu to an unappreciative country.

The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvaniaian says the Democratic members of the Senate have had several caucuses in regard to the Know Nothing question. A series of resolutions have been unanimously adopted. The only question which now arises is as to the expediency or necessity of publishing these resolutions.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Union, writing from Harrisburg under date of the 23d, states that Dr. Jayne, the celebrated patent medicine man of Philadelphia, is on hand at the capital, "pushing his claims to a seat in the United States Senate."

The Legislature of Missouri had another balloting for United States Senator, on Thursday week. Mr. ARCONSON gained on his previous vote, and it was thought he would be re-elected. Success to him.

The Washington Sentinel says it feels justified in stating that Senator DOUGLAS does not desire and would not accept the nomination for the next term of the Presidency.

J. MURRY RUSH, Esq., has been nominated by the Democrats of Philadelphia, for the seat in the Senate made vacant by the death of Hon. Levi Fortrod. An excellent nomination.

The Reverend Mr. Goodwin (K. N.) has been elected to the New York Senate, from the heretofore strong Whig district represented by Gov. Clark. His majority is about 2,500—but in November the Know Nothings had 4,683 majority. A handsome falling off already.

The Senate of Massachusetts has concurred with the House in the election of Wilson as United States Senator, by one majority.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPIST.—A young student of theology in New York has diligently set to work, during the last few weeks, providing comfortable houses for many destitute persons in some of the thriving towns of Pennsylvania, where he belongs. A considerable number have already been sent. This is beginning with charity at the right end.

Legislative. On Saturday, January 27th, in the Senate, Mr. Cresswell presented a petition from citizens of Blair county for a tax on dogs and protection of sheep owners.

Mr. Frick a petition from citizens of Montgomery for the repeal of the 39th section of the Common School Law.

On the same day, in the House, Mr. Chamberlain reported a bill to abolish the northern district of the Supreme Court; also, with negative recommendation, the bill to establish a Court of Conciliation.

Mr. McClean reported a bill to repeal the charter of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company.

Mr. King a bill for a new county out of Luzerne, to be called Lackawanna; also, one for a new county, to be called Redstone; also, one to renew and mark the lines between Somerset and Bedford counties; also, one for a new county, to be called Conemaugh; also, a bill to create a new county, to be called Pine.

Mr. McClean read in place, a supplementary bill for a State Road from Gettysburg to the Buck Tavern. Also an act to authorize Wm. H. Call to sell certain real estate; and one authorizing a foot pedlar to travel in Adams county.

Mr. Smith, (of Allegheny, the man who introduced a bill to allow negroes to vote), read in place a bill to prevent frauds in the naturalization of foreigners.

Mr. Free, one relating to the repeal of certain tavern licenses in York county.

Senate amendments to the House resolution providing for the publication of a daily record were taken up and concurred in.

The bill to repeal the registration act passed the House finally.

The bill to confer on colored citizens the right of citizenship was taken up and indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the bill fixing the pay of members of the Legislature at \$500 for the session, was taken up and passed second reading.

The Adams County Teacher's Association was in session in the Lecture Room of the German Reformed Church, in this place, on Thursday and Friday last. The attendance of teachers and others was remarkably good, and a high degree of interest manifested throughout. Addresses were delivered by Rev. R. Johnston, Prof. Stover, W. L. Campbell, Esq., and Mr. Titus. The discussions were participated in by members of the Association generally, prominent among whom were the President, Messrs. Austin, Little, Thomas, Kittinger, Snyder, Powers, McDermid, and others. Mr. Hill gave some illustrations in English Grammar by diagrams. A number of resolutions were adopted, which, with the proceedings, will no doubt be furnished for publications.

Of the 132 members composing the Legislature, only 35—a fraction more than one-fourth—adhere to the old line "Democracy."—Adams Sentinel.

How many "adhere to old line Whiggery?" Say! Has not "old line Whiggery" in the Legislature been entirely swallowed up by Know Nothingism? Say, again!

Gov. Pollock has appointed C. H. BRENTANA, junior editor of the Star, an Ad-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Heads up!

The Lock Haven Watchman, a Know-Nothing paper, edited by T. Martin, late of this place, has placed at the head of its columns the name of Sam Houston, of Texas, as its choice for President, and that of James Pollock, for Vice President.

Agriculture has been introduced as a subject of study in the public schools of New Hampshire. Books treating of the elements of that science have been ordered to be supplied the pupils. This is a good movement. The practical operations of the agriculturist will be all the more intelligently performed by understanding the scientific principles upon which they are based.

COST OF CIGARS.—It is said to be an indisputable fact that, taking the whole United States together, much more money is expended for the single article of cigars, than for all the common schools in the Union.

ADVERTISING IN ENGLAND.—The price of advertising in the London Illustrated News is three cents per word. The London Times has recently largely increased its rates, which, compared with those of American newspapers, are enormous.

The chair used by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, is the identical chair in which John Hancock presided as President of the Continental Congress.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York, on Tuesday, with 200 passengers from California, and \$640,000 in gold.

Weak doses of wash board are now recommended to ladies who complain of dyspepsia. Young men troubled in the same way may be cured by strong applications of wood saw.

Lieut. Hunter has been again dismissed from the Navy—being the fourth time.

Intelligence from the Sandwich Islands announces the death of King Kamehameha, and that hisson has been declared his successor.

LARGE PIECE OF PORK.—A hog is on exhibition at Buffalo measuring, it is said, 3 feet 10 inches in height, 7 feet 10 inches around, 11 feet in length and weighing 1,469 pounds.

HEARTLESS EXTRAVAGANCE.—A Boston paper says that "a lady in that city has spent, during the year 1854, at a lace and embroidery store, the sum of \$42,000, and that several ladies have each contracted bills at the dry goods stores, varying from \$5000 to \$9000 each."

A few years back, according to the Lynchburg Republican, the Whig party claimed to have all the intelligence of the country. Now they are satisfied to be known.

STRENGTHEN YOUR THIRTY LIVES SCROOPED TO BE LAST.—The Steamer Eliza was sunk at Plum Point bend, below Memphis, last week, and it is feared that thirty lives were lost.

There is already an open rupture among the Know Nothings in New York, and "the signs of the times" promise a widening of the breach. In Massachusetts a similar state of things is developing itself, and the curses which the Know Nothing friends and opponents of Gen. Wilson are hurling at each other, are becoming very loud. So, too, between the Northern and Southern Know Nothings. The slavery question is wedging itself into the new party, and the chance of a national organization is becoming "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." The order in the North acquired strength by secretly representing that Know Nothingism was calculated to strike down slavery—whilst in the South it was preached up as a National party, opposed to Free-soilism! These antagonisms are becoming public, and the consequence will most probably be a "ruction."

THE CONTESTED CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.—Mr. ALLEN, the Democratic candidate for Congress, who has received the certificate of election in the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, in reply to a letter from his opponent, Mr. ARCHER, giving him notice that his seat would be contested, says he can prove that he received forty-one legal votes in Logan county more than were returned for him (ALLEN.) He also offers to show that ARCHER obtained three hundred and seventy illegal votes in various counties.

Snow Storm at the West. CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—We have had another fierce storm of snow and wind. The train on the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, with a large number of passengers and several members of the Legislature, were frozen up on the prairie, in snow some eight feet deep. The passengers burned the cars, and by robbing the cars of a consignment of oysters, preserved themselves from starvation. By last accounts they were still there. Relief, however, had been sent to them on Saturday night.

Serious Obstruction of Railroads by Snow.—Seventeen Locomotives Buried in the Snow. CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The condition of the railroads south and west from this place has become quite desperate by reason of the snow. We have had no communication with St. Louis or Springfield for eleven days. There are seventeen locomotives frozen in or buried up beneath the snow on the Chicago and Mississippi Road.

Serious Accident from Coal Gas at the Moyamensing Prison. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Owing to defects in the furnace for heating the Moyamensing Prison in this city, last night the gas escaped into the air chambers and filled the cells above. This morning some twenty prisoners were found quite overcome by the effects, but so far only one has died—a man named John Hyder, committed a month since for stealing. All the rest, except three, have entirely recovered, and hopes are entertained that they will recover. The prisoners had closed the ventilators, which caused the serious effects suffered by them.

Female Riot at the West. PORTLAND, Jan. 29.—The morning train for this city for Bath and Augusta ran off the track this morning about three miles from Pecosmouth river, in Falmouth. The engine was precipitated down an embankment into a small stream, carrying the engineer, Mr. Small, and the fireman, Mr. Ames, with it. Mr. Small was fastened beneath the engine and was drowned, while Mr. Ames was instantly killed. The passengers escaped uninjured.

Pacific Railroad Expedition. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—An expedition is organizing here by the Government to obtain information relative to the practicability of a railroad to the Pacific. Capt. Pope has 150 troops for the expedition. His object will be to ascertain whether water is obtainable on the hands de Esteredo by means of artesian wells.

Female Riot at the West. CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—At Mount Pleasant, in this county, about fifty women attacked and demolished a large quantity of liquor belonging to a tavern keeper, and dragged the owner through the liquor, which stood six inches deep on the floor.

Warrants were sworn out in the police court for about twenty, but the police returned this afternoon, and reported an inability to make arrests.—They will go out again with reinforcements to-night.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—The London Times, in a leading article, draws a most deplorable picture of the state of the army in the Crimea. At the beginning of January the army could muster only 14,000 bayonets. The artillery and engineers had been reduced in the same proportion, and the cavalry in fact no longer existed. The deaths amounted to 60 per day, and the number disabled by fatigue and sickness amounted to 1,000 per week.

This ratio, the Times thinks, is rapidly on the increase, and it is computed that out of the 14,000 men nominally fit for service, only 2,000 are in good health. The army was an army of invalids at the beginning of the month, and the Crimean winter had not fully set in.

The Times comes to the conclusion that unless some extraordinary stroke of good fortune intervenes, England is about to lose its only army, an agent of so much pride, so much deep affection, so much tender solicitude, and asks if the nation is prepared for this disaster.

Mrs. Sarah Young, who claims to be one of the wives of Brigham Young, the Galphin Ex-Governor of Utah, has published a card in a Chicago paper, announcing her intention to travel through the United States, and visit all the principal cities, for the purpose of lecturing on Mormonism. She gives a hard account of the "Saints" and their practices, and says that "what she don't know about Mormonism is not worth knowing." She says she has in company with her a Miss Eliza Williams, who has likewise left the Mormons. If Miss Bunkley, who made the famous escape from Emmitzburg, could be induced to join this little party of lecturers, the demand for startling disclosures in "all the principal cities" might be supplied.—Spirit.

HENRY C. HICKOK.—The new Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, formerly held an office in Perry county, under Gov. Porter, and afterwards edited the Lewisburg Chronicle. He was never a man of fixed principles, and always ready to accept the crumbs of office from any party, and so Know-Nothingism had not to go far out of its way to find him.

The Senate Committee on Canals and Inland Navigation have recommended the passage of the bill offered by E. K. Price, authorizing the Governor to sell the Main Line of Public Works for Eight Millions of dollars, payable in twenty annual payments with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Should the bill pass, the public interests will be shamefully sacrificed.

Beauty and goodness should always go together. They don't though.

For the Republican Compiler.

Alpine Lectures—"God's Acre." Mr. EDITOR.—The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that arrangements have been made with the Rev. Dr. MORRIS, of Baltimore, to deliver his Alpine Lectures in this place, on the evening of the 21st and 22d of February.

These lectures have been prepared from personal observation of those stupendous works of nature, and will be accompanied with several large and beautiful illustrations, bringing vividly before the eye of the beholder, those majestic piles, with their perpetual snows, arched cliffs of the world, and the theme of orators, poets and historians. The Lectures have been delivered in various cities, and have received universal commendation.

In addition to the attraction which these Lectures will furnish to every admirer of the wonders of the natural world, we trust and believe that the object contemplated in their delivery will increase their attraction. The design is to raise funds to enclose the Students' lots in Evergreen Cemetery with a neat and ornamental iron railing.

Every citizen of Gettysburg should be interested in the improvement and ornamenting of Ever Green Cemetery, and every lot or lots thus improved and ornamented, will enhance the value of the grounds and render the spot still more attractive. The lots already purchased, and which are proposed to be enclosed, are to be "a burial place for strangers." It is an object dear to the heart of the student who leaves his nativity, and, for years, makes this his abiding place, not knowing, but that in the providence of God, he may be here called to his rest, as others have been, and his remains committed to the earth—a stranger in a strange soil. But we are assured that an appeal so moderate, and, at the same time, proposing such a rich entertainment, will be responded to with pleasure.

Opportunities will be presented to the citizens, in a few days, to procure tickets, and as it is necessary to ascertain immediately, the number that can be disposed of, it is hoped that no one will hesitate to provide himself with as many as he may need.

It may be necessary here to state, that Dr. MORRIS has kindly consented to deliver his Lectures gratuitously, from a desire, as he expresses it, "to contribute to the ornamenting of the Students' God's Acre."

ASA H. WATERS, BENJ. C. SESSERUETT, JACOB F. WAMPOLE, HENRY W. KINGS, W. MERRAY WEDDMAN, E. H. M. SELL.

Committee.

For the Republican Compiler.

Agriculture.

Mr. EDITOR.—Permit me to ask the farmers of Adams county, each and all, through your excellent paper: Have you done your duty to yourselves, to your sons, and to your country, in regard to the great measures in which you are most deeply interested? Have you done enough for the promotion of agricultural education? Have you acted as if you felt that your pursuits are the most important and dignified of all that engage the labors of mankind? Have you not been willing, or at least, inactive, spectators of the course of legislation, which has passed by the interests of agriculture unnoticed? Have you stood by and witnessed acts of favor extended to every other pursuit, and your own neglected, as if unworthy of attention? Have you ever, as freemen of this Republic, and having the right to instruct your representatives, urged them to support measures of legislation in favor of agriculture, or rebuked them for their disobedience? Have you done anything for the encouragement of agricultural education? Have you never felt that in your pursuits as a farmer, in your actions as a citizen, in your discipline as a father, that you owe a great moral debt to your fellowmen, to your country and to your children, which cannot be discharged but by engaging heartily and earnestly, with all your ability and energy, in the labors which have been suggested? If you return a negative response to these inquiries, you have failed to sustain the high dignity and character of your position in community—you have met as meets the coward the noble responsibilities imposed on you by your existence in the nineteenth century, in this age of onward and upward march to the highest point of prosperity and improvement in all that relates to the happiness and well-being of your fellows. In short, you have sunk below the standard which the age has excited for the measure of your standing in community. But notwithstanding this dark picture, there is a day of brightness dawning, which light will press onward to prosperity and honor. We cannot longer remain in the rear. Your post is in advance, and you must occupy it. The age expects you to hand to your sons such an amount of useful practical knowledge, as will testify that you appreciate the value of one to the success of the other, and such as will make your sons honorable and useful members of community. In short, you are to demonstrate by every means, and in every action, that your character and pursuits are the most exalted and dignified, and that your know and appreciate your position rightly.

With these remarks, I leave you for the present, to the responsibility you owe yourselves, your children and your country.

THE FARMER.

FIRE.—At one o'clock on Friday morning the Cabinet maker's shop of Mr. George J. Doll, in rear of his Furniture Warehouse, together with his tools and some unfinished work, and the tools belonging to his workmen, was destroyed by fire. The fire probably originated from accident, although the premises were inspected, as usual, after stopping work. Mr. Doll's loss was about \$100; of which \$100 is covered by a policy in the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company. The loss of the workmen, which was estimated at \$200, has been partly repaired by the voluntary subscriptions of our citizens. Mr. Doll's loss is a heavy one; but being an industrious and worthy young man, he may rely upon the material sympathy of the public, for encouragement in resuming his business.—Frederick Examiner.

SINGULAR DEATHS OF TWO CLERGYMEN.—It is stated that the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, D. D., of Charlotte, N. C., died suddenly of apoplexy, on the 25th instant, in an omnibus whilst going to the Railroad depot. He was on his way to Fort Mills for the purpose of marrying a gentleman and lady. He was the second clergyman who had been engaged to perform the ceremony. The Rev. A. S. Watts, who had been engaged for the same purpose, died a few days previous.

"WORLD'S SHAVE COLORED FOLKS."—Frederick Douglass delivered one of his lectures last week, in Buford, Me., and the morning afterwards stepped into the barber's shop of a Mr. Bunker, an Ethiopian with a slight European alloy in his blood, who absolutely refused to shave him, as it was against the rules of the establishment to shave colored gentlemen. Fred left in a very wrathful mood.

A LARGE HOG.—Lewis Garrett, of Radnor, slaughtered a hog on the 17th instant, which weighed, when dressed, nine hundred and eleven pounds. The animal was two years old, and was raised by Mr. Garnet.—Harrisburg Republican.

For the Republican Compiler.

Abolishing the Canal Board. Mr. D. R. SMITH, a Know-Nothing Whig member of the House of Representatives, from Philadelphia, who is no doubt the mouth-piece of the present Executive of the State, has read a bill in place to abolish the Board of Canal Commissioners, take the power of election from the people, and vest the appointment of a General Superintendent in the Governor. The first and second sections of the bill read as follows:

"That on or before the first Monday in March next, or every three years thereafter, the Governor shall appoint one person to serve as Superintendent of Public Works for the term of three years, who shall have the same qualifications as are required by the Constitution for Governor of the Commonwealth; the said Superintendent shall perform all the duties now enjoined by law upon the Commissioners, and such other duties as may hereafter be prescribed by law." &c.

"That, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, the said Superintendent shall be sworn or affirmed to discharge faithfully and impartially all duties enjoined upon him by law, and he shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars as compensation for his services."

Sections 6 and 7, provide for the appointment of a Principal Clerk and a Revenue Clerk, at a salary each of fifteen hundred dollars, and a Chief Engineer at \$2,500.

Section 17, provides for the abolishment of the present Canal Board, as soon as the Superintendent is duly qualified.

Here, then, it is proposed by a Know-Nothing legislature to take away from the people the right to elect the agents to manage the public improvements, and place them (with all the immense power and patronage attached thereto) under the control of a creature of the Executive. It is this reform to which the good citizens of Pennsylvania contributed by their elevation of James Pollock to the gubernatorial chair, we think they will have got decidedly more than they bargained for. On the score of honesty and integrity, it is at all likely that one man (and he independent of the people) will be more trust-worthy than three who hold their positions immediately from the people, and are responsible to the voters of the Commonwealth for their conduct? Is it not more probably that such a change in the management of the public improvements, would bring about a system of extravagance and corruption scarcely equalled by the "reform" administration of Joseph Ritner, when millions upon millions were squandered upon favorites and in various other ways for the purpose of perpetuating the "Buckshot and Ball" dynasty of 1838.

Nor would the mere office expenses of the Public Improvement Department be reduced, by having one man instead of three to manage the works. The Canal Commissioners each receive \$4 per day for their services, and their Clerk, we believe, 1,200 per annum—amounting in all to about \$5,500. Under the new arrangement the salary of the Superintendent, Chief Engineer, and two Clerks, would be \$8,500. This may be said to be a small matter, (only \$3,000 of a difference,) but it shows that the change is sought to be made from some other motive than economy.

But we have not space or time to pursue the subject any farther at present. We have merely glanced at some of the prominent features of the bill, so that the attention of the people may be directed to the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, and thus prevent the consummation of a project which is only intended to benefit a few hungry and unscrupulous knaves at the expense of the great body of the taxpayers of the Commonwealth.—Lanc. Intelligencer.

How the Physic Works.

The Legislature of Massachusetts is in all its branches overwhelmingly know-nothing and abolition. Already the fruits of the coalition have been manifest in the recklessness with which everybody outside of the organization has been assailed. But it seems that the warfare is about to commence among the reformers themselves. The Dispatch, a know-nothing organ, says that Charles W. Slack, Esq., has dissolved his connection with the k. n. organization.

We learn from the same source that this new party, which it has been affirmed, was formed in consequence of the corruptions of the old parties, transcend all that has been heard of before in political wickedness. About the legislative caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator, the Dispatch speaks thus:—

"Mr. Ely merited, by all that was good, just and true, the senatorial nomination; and we have no hesitation in asserting, before and to the people, that his defeat was procured by the grossest and most scandalous intrigue, calumny and fraud—acts which stand out in hideousness beyond anything in the annals of politics in our state.

Such malicious fabrications—such crushing out of opinion—such shutting down free speech—such audacious and unjust bolting of mouths and tying of tongues can only recoil upon those who have perpetrated it. It cannot permanently injure Mr. Ely—it cannot do damage to perdition its actors."

"INTRIGUE, CALUMNY, FRAUD, hideous beyond anything in the annals of the state." Well for an immaculate party at the outset, to fall so low in two weeks is astonishing.—Ball, Argus.

NEW DOME FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.—The Sentinel learns that the architect of the Capitol, Thomas U. Walter, has completed the design of a magnificent new dome for the centre building of the Capitol, which is said by those who have seen the drawings to be the most splendid conception of American genius, in that line, ever witnessed. It is intended to take the place of the present uncouth and clumsy affair which disfigures the structure, and is necessary to perfect the symmetry and architectural beauty of the entire building, when complete. It will be constructed entirely of cast-iron on the foundations of the old dome, and if Mr. Walter shall be permitted to complete it, according to his own design, and without interference from men of inferior taste, experience and ability, it will be a magnificent monument of his skill and genius, and contribute as much to perpetuate his fame and reputation, as an architect, as did the dome of St. Peter's that of Michael Angelo.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger attributes the immense amount of distress existing in New York to the great increase of banks and paper money. He says:—

"Within the last four years the number of banks in the city of New York has doubled. They now have fifty-six! It is surprising in view of such a state of things that there should be the most extravagant luxury prevailing among the few and the greatest distress among the many? This increase of paper money has furnished the favored class with the means of riches—living, and has so raised the prices of the necessities of life that the misery of the working classes is extreme.

"In Philadelphia the banking capital is less than it was eighteen years ago, and yet Philadelphia is twice as large as it then was, and is indefinitely more wealthy. The distresses of the poor here are great, no doubt, but they are not to be compared with what the New York poor are suffering. Here we have had no meetings of the kind, and no threatening to plunder the rich if it is not given to them. Such things have occurred lately in our bank-ridden sister city."

For the Republican Compiler.

Speaker Strong and the People. The correspondent of the "Pittsburg Daily Union," speaking of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, makes use of the following language:—

Mr. Speaker Strong is enforcing the 43d rule, excluding all outsiders from the lobbies and floor of the chamber. The fact is, although a man of general intelligence, and remarkably well-acquainted with the statistics of the coal and iron trade of Pennsylvania, and her trade and commerce generally, he has, so far given little evidence of his capability for the position he holds. He is slow in his movements, confused in his actions, and fails to command the attention and respect of the House. The other day, when the committee to which I have referred above, was being drawn, he was guilty of an outrage upon the rights and privileges of citizens, which has lost him the respect of many who have heretofore been his friends. Without the shadow of reason, without law, without the sanction of any rule of the House, or any precedent in legislation, in mere wanton exercise of arbitrary power, he closed the outer door, leading from the rotunda to the galleries, which have always, on all former occasions been open to the public, and the officers of the House refused admittance to all but members and officers of the body, over which he presided. His present attempt to enforce the 43d rule is less exceptional, but about as clear as that he is determined to exercise all the authority with which he is clothed.

Mr. Strong will have his hands full, before the close of the session: His whole course has been that of a tyrant, disposed to rule or ruin, and since he has been clothed with a little brief authority, and elevated to the chair he now occupies, is under the impression that he is Czar of Russia.

Attempted Bribery.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of this State, supplementary to the act of 1847, to define and punish the offence of bribery. When under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Price, according to the correspondent of the Ledger, stated:—

"That after the passage of the Consolidation bill through the Senate, and while it was yet pending before the House, he was directly approached by a member of the House, asking compensation for the support of the bill, and its safe conduct through that body. He promptly refused to be engaged in such a transaction, and remonstrated with the member upon the impropriety of his course, representing the justice of the Consolidation bill, and the unanimous sentiment of the people of Philadelphia in its favor. The reply was, that he was aware of that fact; but he thought there was 'something in it,' and that he might as well make a little, and that he knew fifteen others who were ready to aid in its passage for a reasonable compensation. Thoroughly disgusted at the man's venality, he arose in order that he might depart, when the miserable creature turned, and as a last appeal exclaimed, 'Can't you give us five dollars a-piece?'"

If this be a true statement of the remarks of Mr. Price, we call upon that gentleman to give the name of the member to whom he alluded. The public will be satisfied with nothing less. Will Mr. Price name the man?—Argus.

MORE NEW COUNTERFEITS.—We extract from Beckwith's Reporter, the following list of new counterfeiters:

Farmers' Bank, Orwell, Vt. 5's, letter A. Vignette, reaper reclining. On right end a female and on left medallion. (Orwell spelled with one "L.") Engraving coarse.

Bank of Commerce, New London, Ct. 6's, Vignette, female and shield—over the latter the words Agriculture and Commerce. Female on right and sailor on left end. Has a very dirty black appearance.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, 5's spurious. Vignette, Pennsylvania Coat of Arms, which is wholly unlike the genuine.

Buckingham Bank, Portsmouth, N. H. 20's altered from 1's. Vignette, State Capitol.

Mechanics' Bank, Williamsburg, N. Y. 5's and 10's altered from 1's. Vignette, sailor steering a vessel.

Bank of Bath, Bath, N. Y. 5's, 20's and 20's altered from 1's. Vignette, interior of a blacksmithshop.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, 10's spurious. Vignette, female figure, one arm resting on a sheaf of wheat—female figure on each end, not countersigned by Register. Weston, Hanson & Co.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Easton, 5's spurious. Vignette, Arms of the State of Pennsylvania. On left end medallion; on right end, female figure.

Mechanics' Bank, Burlington, Vt. 5's spurious. Vignette, two females. Miserably executed.

DEATH ON THE BRIDAL DAY.—The Baltimore Sun of the 22d contains the following:—Dr. Cunningham, coroner, was, on Saturday morning, called to hold an inquest on the body of a gentleman who died under very peculiar circumstances. Mr. David Thomas (aged about 60), who resided at No. 248 Ann street, was married on Friday night, and retired to rest with his bride. In about an hour afterward, she heard him breathing in a singular and unusual manner, inducing her to think something was wrong. She arose to see what was the matter, inasmuch as he replied to no question, and found him breathing his last. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from organic disease of the heart."

DISGUSTED ALCOHOL.—The temperance papers are calling the public attention to the fact that the candy or gum drops sold in the confectionery stores are filled with brandy, and that they are very much used by women and children, who in this disguised form first acquire a taste for alcoholic stimulants. Some of these drops are said to contain about a thimbleful of brandy. The atrocity of selling such poison to children is too manifest to dwell upon. The mischief will, no doubt, be in a great degree cured by calling attention to the fact, and the question arises whether this illegal mode of selling rum is