



REPUBLICAN COMPILER

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1855.

A Happy New Year to all. The State Legislature will assemble at Harrisburg to-morrow.

The Harrisburg Patriot & Union will be published during the sitting of the Legislature at \$2 semi-weekly for the session, or \$3 semi-weekly during the session and weekly the rest of the year.

The propriety of publishing our general laws in all the several papers of the Commonwealth, at the close of each session, is again urged by the press. The thing is so just and reasonable that we are surprised it should receive opposition from any source.

The York Democratic Press refers in handsome terms to the reception of the new brass gun, "Penelope Ann," by the Democracy of Gettysburg.

Mr. Robinson, the member of Congress from this district, has been voting for Mr. Banks, the Abolition Know Nothing candidate, for Speaker of the House.

Hon. James Buchanan, our Minister at London, lately attended a banquet at the Guildhall, and the English papers say he was loudly cheered by the populace.

Judge Harris, dem., has just been elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, over Bullock, K. N.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The January number of Graham's Magazine is really "a beauty." The portrait of Rosa is not to be surpassed, and the Title and Fashion pages are gotten up in unusually good taste.

Colonel Daniel Jenifer, a well known citizen of Maryland, died at his residence near Port Tobacco, on Tuesday next.

On Monday night week, the house of Nicholas Beaker, near Ebersburg, Pa., was burned down, and Mr. Beaker, his wife and two daughters perished in the flames.

DEATH BY BURNING.—An infant child of Joseph Lebar, residing in Middle street, Lancaster, died on Thursday week from the effects of burns received the day before.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—Mr. S. W. MINNICH, while engaged in cutting wood on the farm of Mr. H. EASTON, near London, on the 19th inst., ruptured a blood vessel, and died before he could be removed.

A body of five hundred men, enlisted for the service of Gen. Walker, in Nicaragua, and destined to sail last Monday on board the steamer Northern Light, for San Juan, were stopped by United States authorities at New York on Monday, the expedition being contrary to the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

WILL AGITATION THEN CEASE?—The whole question of slavery is to be up before the Supreme Court at Washington this winter, in this way: An editor of the name of Booth, in the State of Wisconsin, was brought before a U. S. Commissioner on the charge of rescuing a fugitive slave from the United States Marshal, and discharged on habeas corpus by the State Court. He was afterwards indicted and tried, and convicted in the United States District Court, and then again discharged, on habeas corpus, by the Supreme Court.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT PARIS.—F. P. Schisane, French Vice Consul at Norfolk, gives notice to farmers and others in Virginia, that a "universal conference" will be opened at Paris, from May to June 1856, and during the same period in 1857, when hogs, horses, sheep, cows, poultry, &c., and agricultural produce and implements will be admitted for exhibition.

SOMETHING OF A PRESENT.—The New York Mirror was shown on Monday an Opal breast-pin, set in a circle of diamonds, to be given to a lady as a Christmas present, which cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

DISMEMBERMENT OF A JURY.—The jury at Cincinnati in the case of ARROW, the torpedo murderer, tried a second time, have been discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict.

A SAGACIOUS DIFFERENCE.—The State of Massachusetts is about to build an insane hospital at Northampton, and advertised for proposals. The highest was \$325,000—the lowest \$150,000. Somebody meant to make or lose considerable money, if both are right.

A single manufacturer in New York City, it is said, has sent out over \$300,000 worth of patent articles the past year.

The Presidential Election.

That the Democratic party will elect the next President we believe to be a fixed fact. If there is any "doubting Thomas" in or out of the ranks, we desire to call his attention to the result of the last State elections, and if that does not convince him that we are right, neither would he believe "though one should arise from the dead" and tell him the same story.

In all, twenty-one States, remarks the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, have voted this year, of which the Democrats have carried Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Maine, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Wisconsin, fourteen States, giving, in the aggregate, a majority of 109,000, and casting 144 electoral votes; and the Know Nothings, Republicans and Free-soilers have carried New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky and California, seven States, casting 100 electoral votes. We claim—and we think the claim will be conceded by all the knowing ones—that the Democracy will carry next year, every one of the fourteen States which they carried this year; and, conceding to the Know Nothings, Republicans and Free-soilers the Presidential votes of the seven States which gave them a majority last fall, the Democrats will only fall short of a majority of the electoral colleges five votes, while the opposition will require 49 votes to elect a President. Now, let us see what the chances are for either party obtaining what they want.

The States which did not hold elections this year are, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Delaware, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina, States, casting 52 electoral votes. South Carolina, always Democratic, chooses electors by her legislature, and we may be sure that her eight votes, three more than the Democrats require to elect a President, will not be given to a Know Nothing or Free-soil candidate, tinctured with abolitionism. If, then, South Carolina shall cast, as she undoubtedly will, her electoral vote for the Democratic nominee, his election will be effected, without further assistance from the nine remaining States. But we shall certainly carry Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri and New Hampshire, thirty-one electoral votes, leaving Connecticut (6 votes) to be fought for, and giving Rhode Island and Delaware (7 votes) to the opposition. Thus, without making any preposterous claim, we think we have clearly shown that, whatever combinations may be effected against us, the success of the Democratic nominee for the Presidential chair is as certain as any unaccomplished event can be.

In this calculation, for the reason that we wished to claim no more than, in all fairness, we were entitled to, we have conceded New York and Ohio to the opposition. It makes the case stronger in our favor, and we are satisfied with the calculation as it stands—but we should do injustice to those two noble Democratic States were we to conceal the conviction which we honestly entertain, that each will settle its family quarrels in time, and each wheel into the Democratic line, where they belong, and, with all the enthusiasm of other days, cast their electoral votes once more for a Democratic President.

No Organization in the House. Four weeks have now passed away, and \$100,000 of the people's money expended by the Know Nothings, in fruitless quarrels among themselves for a Speaker, and in laying wires for the next Presidency.

In regard to the course of the Democratic members of the House, who are greatly in the minority, the Louisville Democrat speaks our sentiments in saying that their "position is universally approved by the Democratic press, and the Democratic party. They are acting just as they were expected to act by their constituents who elected them. It is none of their business to compromise or bargain with factions. The opposition have a majority of the House. For the last two years they have been bellowing over the country, making great promises of what they would do. They have, by their howlings and pretences of one sort and another, got a large majority. It is their business to organize the House and conduct that branch of the government. If they can't do it, let them resign and go home. It is not the business of the Democratic party to organize the House. They have a policy to sustain, which the opposition pretended the country had condemned. Let them now organize the House, and change this policy or try to do so, at least. The Democrats are doing exactly right; let them persevere in well doing.

There is not the least danger but the factions will organize the House. The rabid hungering and thirsting after spoils will override all other considerations. The Know Nothings will swallow the Pope and all the Irish while before they will lose their mileage and eight dollars per day. But if the House is not organized at all, well and good. What does the country expect from such a House? The people will be thoroughly ashamed of it when it is organized. If half of them would go home and resign, and give the people a chance to elect Democrats in their places, they would do the country better service than they are ever likely to do in any other way.

Resurrection of "Sam!"

The State Paper understands that a Grand Communication of the leading spirits of the Know Nothing Order, (those moving in the Third Circle,) was held on the confines of Harrisburg, on Thursday evening week. The various questions of the day were discussed—a determination made to breathe new life into Sam, clothe him in systematic attire, curl his hair and black his face, give him the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent," and let him "speak" it in favor of Fillmore, for the next Presidency.

R. G. Watson, a citizen of New Madrid, Mo., and worth \$100,000, was lately murdered by three men.

The reported death of the wife of the late Louis Philippe is contradicted, as she is recovering.

More Whigs Coming Over.

The Know Nothing party having authoritatively declared that it has arisen upon the ruins of the old parties, and the recent elections in all quarters of the Union having shown that it has indeed ruined the Whig party, (although its object was to destroy the Democracy,) many prominent and influential Whigs have felt at liberty to form new political connections for themselves. On looking around many of them have found but one National and conservative party in existence—the Democratic party of the Union—and wisely taking the advice of WEAVER TO CHARGE, they have smothered old partisan animosities, and connected themselves with that great conservative political organization which knows "No North—No South—Nothing but a common Brotherhood." So long as the old Whig party had an existence, they clung to it, because they believed it capable of doing good to the country; but when they found its place usurped by a heterogeneous organization of disappointed office-hunters and their credulous dupes, they felt it to be their duty to join in with the only party which seemed capable of repelling the assaults of the new combination upon the sacred Constitution of the country. They therefore avowed their intention to act with the Democracy.

The whigs who have thus connected themselves with the Democratic party have given mortal offence to the "Know Nothings," who seem to think that they have a sort of divine right to all who fall away from the old parties. They think it an outrageous thing for a Whig to connect himself with the Democratic party, but quite natural and appropriate for him to join their dark lantern cabal; and this in the face of their declaration that their party has "arisen upon the ruins" of the Whig party! Certainly, if they have ruined the Whig party, those who have remained faithful to Whig principles may be excused for declining to go with them. And in truth, as matters now stand, patriotic Whigs will feel more at home in the ranks of the Democracy than anywhere else. The issues of Bank and Tariff that formerly divided the old parties have been adjusted with a reasonable degree of satisfaction to both sides. "Protection" and "Free Trade" are no longer heard as rallying cries. A new banner has been raised: a new organization has come forth to grapple with the Democracy—an organization planned in secret; and they who planned it in their hiding places have the presumption to ask old Whig opponents of secret societies to fall in with it, and the impudence to lecture them sharply for refusing.

Among the distinguished Whigs who have recently declared their intention to act hereafter with the Democratic party is Hon. JOHN KENDRICK, late Member of Congress from North Carolina. This gentleman addressed a meeting at Henderson, in North Carolina, a few weeks ago. His remarks on the occasion are worthy the attention of Pennsylvania Whigs. We copy a brief synopsis of his speech from the Raleigh Register:

He said he found himself in what might be considered strange company; but asked and looked for his whig friends, and found many of them in a dark corner, concealed from the light of day. He asked them what they were doing—the answer was, "I don't know." Where had they been? "I don't know." What had become of Whig principles? "I don't know." He said that as a whig he had met the democracy in the open day, had contended with them openly before the people, and there were no oaths, no concealments, no mysterious grips on either side. Both parties had labored for the good of the country, and the means they employed were honest, above board, and known and read of all men. The man who held that virtue was confined to any particular party or sect, was a bigot and a fool. He had found true men in both parties, and honesty and right intent in the masses of the people generally; and he deeply regretted that so many of his old friends had gone astray into the dark labyrinth of Know Nothingism. For himself, he was still a whig on all the old issues, but those issues had either been settled, or had been abandoned by his former associates, and new ones had been presented. As against the present issues of the Know Nothings, and on the great questions of the Constitution and the Union, he was with the democratic party; he was with that party because he was for his country and for the perpetuation of the Union according to the Constitution; and that party, in his humble judgment, was the only one which at this time could administer the government on national principles, and give reasonable assurance that our institutions would be preserved. He spoke from personal observation and experience while in Congress. He did not pause to ask, in a contest like this, what the true men were called—he looked to acts, not names—to deeds, not professions, and shaped his course accordingly. The K. N.'s could offer no reasonable assurance that the Union would be safe in their hands. They were not national—they were sectional on the great question which so vitally concerns us all, and were, therefore, powerless for good in this respect in the very beginning of their movements. In addition to this, they were intolerant and proscriptive, and as such should and must be overthrown before the progress of enlightened public opinion. He spoke of some length in his commanding eloquence in support of the principles of religious liberty, and in opposition to the narrow and exclusive policy of the K. N.'s in relation to foreign emigration.

FALL OF KARS, IN ASIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The American steamer Pacific arrived here this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst. The news is quite interesting. From Asia intelligence has been received of the fall of Kars, before the Russian arms. No particulars had been received, but the garrison is supposed to have surrendered, in consequence of the famine prevailing. From the Crimea the intelligence is that the Russians had attacked the extremity of the French lines with a force of 3,000 men, and after an hour's fighting withdrew. Both armies were comfortably housed and provisioned. The firing still continues between the north and south sides of Sebastopol. Respecting the prospects of peace there are a mass of extraordinary statements, but if negotiations be on foot they have not progressed a step. It is known that differences exist in the English cabinet. Lords Palmerston and Parnham urge on the war, whilst the rest of the cabinet supports Napoleon's suggestion to embrace the present opportunity to make peace. Breadstuffs are quiet and prices unchanged.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1855. Correspondence of the Republican Compiler. I do not think the House is any nearer an organization than it was on the day of meeting. The hope of the friends of Banks to carry the plurality resolution, and thus elect him, has twice failed, and will not perhaps be tried again. Some of the Republicans are opposed to the adoption of the rule, and sustain their opposition by the argument that if they have no majority to elect a Speaker, they have none for any practical purposes of legislation. They have made their stand on Banks, and are apparently resolved to stick to him to the last gasp, which resolve is by no means comfortable to Campbell of Ohio, and a brace of other gentlemen who had not begun to despair of their own chances for the Speakership.

The Hon. John R. Edie, who congratulates himself on having the especial guardianship and care of the "great iron interests" of Pennsylvania, votes for Campbell instead of Banks, because the latter is not sound on Protection. Col. Edie, I am told, considers this a "smart dodge," and expects by his influence, and, of course, that of the aforesaid "great iron interests," to bring the friends of Banks over to Campbell. They will hardly come. Had the Col. called on me, I could have given him a much better excuse for voting against Banks. He is understood to have had, about the memorable year 1840, a particular aversion to coon skins and hard cider. Opposition to him on that ground would have been fair and legitimate. But the Tariff! Where's "Tariff Andy?" Things are thus at a "dead lock" among the Know Nothing Republicans, and the legislation of the country is postponed by their personal difficulties and differences, which is a rather bad beginning for those who boast to be, par excellence, the "rulers of America."

Know Nothingism in Congress!

The proceedings of Thursday afford but slight hopes of an immediate organization of the House. The last ballot stood: Banks, 103; Richardson, 67; Fuller, 31; scattering, 9. Between the ballotings, quite a breeze sprung up among the Pennsylvania Know Nothings, originated by Mr. Millward. He said he had been approached by one of his colleagues, who had proposed that if he would vote for Mr. Banks, he (Millward) should be made chairman of the engraving and lithographing committee, or printing committee, and have a good time of it. [Laughter, and cries of "name him." "Who is he," &c.] Mr. Millward replied—"Mr. Pearce, of Pennsylvania."

This announcement caused great sensation, nearly all the members rising to their feet, and much interest was manifested in all parts of the hall. Mr. Banks, amid great confusion, denied emphatically that any body had authority to offer such a proposition from him. Mr. Pearce said he had not been authorized by Mr. Banks to make such a pledge to Mr. Millward or anybody else, although a few moments ago he asked that gentleman how he would like to be chairman of the committee on engraving. [Laughter.] Mr. Millward asked Mr. Pearce—Did you not say that if it was not against my conscience to vote for Banks I could make a good thing of it?—[Laughter.] I asked how? You replied that I would be made chairman of the printing, lithographing or engraving committee. I asked, "How do you know I can be made chairman?" when you responded, "I have just had a conversation with Mr. Banks, who said that any promise I should make would be carried out by him."

Mr. Pearce.—I deny what my colleague has said. He has misconstrued my remarks.

Mr. Millward.—I could not misconstrue them. [Great confusion mingled with cries of "order."]

Mr. Pearce.—I alluded to the matter merely in a playful manner to my colleague. [Laughter.]

Mr. Millward.—I don't consider it play, sir.

Mr. Florence.—Such a thing is disgraceful to our State, (Pennsylvania,) and were it in order, I would at once move a committee of investigation.

Mr. Millward to Mr. Pearce: Did you not tell me that Mr. Banks assured you in case I voted for him he would give me what you promised?

Mr. Pearce.—I did not.

Mr. Millward, (emphatically)—I say you did. Had you any conversation at all with Mr. Banks?

Mr. Banks.—No man has any assurance from me with regard to the formation of committees.

Mr. Todd said he trusted his colleague (Mr. Millward) would be more guarded hereafter in attacking the character of gentlemen.

Mr. Millward said he was not to be frightened by being told that he must be more guarded. He had only alluded to one gentleman from Pennsylvania, and that was Mr. Pearce.

Mr. Paine thought the House ought to be obliged to Mr. Millward for his revelation. He (Mr. Paine) heard Mr. Pearce say that he had assurance from Mr. Banks that the latter would so constitute committees as to take care of the interests of Pennsylvania. He could prove the fact.

Mr. English said he thought this was a pretty family fight, and he voted for Mr. Richardson as a man above suspicion.

TOWN & COUNTY.

LOCAL HISTORY.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS OF ADAMS COUNTY. James Duncan, by appointment, from 1800 to 1821. Wm. McClellan—appointed in 1821. George Welsh " 1824. John Pickering " 1832. Thomas Dickey " 1835. Joel B. Danner " 1839. Samuel R. Russell—elected in 1839. D. C. Brinkerhoff " 1842. W. S. Hamilton " 1845. Hugh Denwidie " 1848. Eden Norris " 1851. J. J. Baldwin " 1854.

The term of appointments by the Governor was three years; but as they were at times made immediately before, and at others immediately after, the first of January, some appear to have been for two, and others for four years. They were all for three years, however, except those made in the spring of 1839, in the fall of which year "the county officers" were for the first time elected.

—In our list of PROTHONOTARIES, last week, 1827 was given as the year of George Welsh's appointment to that office—it should have been 1824. He was twice re-appointed.

CORONERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

We are unable to discover the name of the Coroner elected in 1800, although the records have been diligently searched for that purpose. John Arendt was elected in 1803. Henry Hoke " 1806. Thomas Cochran " 1809. Samuel Galloway " 1812. John F. McFarlane " 1815. John Galloway " 1818. James A. Thompson " 1821. David Horner, Jr. " 1824. John Houck " 1827. S. S. Forney " 1830. George L. Kauss " 1833. John Ash " 1836. A. B. Kurtz " 1839. David Horner " 1842. Joseph N. Smith " 1845. Charles Horner " 1848. H. W. Cuffman " 1851. J. W. Hendrix " 1854.

THE FIRST COURT IN THE COUNTY.

The first Court of General Quarter Sessions held in Adams county commenced on the second Monday in June, 1800, "before William Gilliland, John Agnew, and William Scott, Esquires, Associate Judges, &c." Sheriff Gelwick's mandate return of the following panel of Grand Jurors, viz:—Alexander Russell, Walter Smith, John Dickson, James Brice, George Lashells, David Scott, Thomas Abbot, Peter Ickes, Robert Doyle, Jacob Wertz, Alexander Coleman, Henry Kahn, Wm. Bailey, Samuel Russell, Henry Walter, Nicholas Dietrick, Robert Campbell, Jacob Greenanryer, Alexander Irvine, John Lees, and Wm. Miller.

The Constables who made returns at that Court were:—Jacob Noel, Berwick; Joseph Lindsay, Mountpleasant; Sam'l Adair, Mountjoy; Emanuel Ziegler, Cumberland; Jacob Trine, Holdersburg; Henry Ferguson, Hamiltontown; Valentine Hollinger, Reading; Sam'l M. Reed, Straban; Charles Good, Franklin; John Wiernman, Huntington; David Rice, Mellan; Nicholas Wertz, Tyrone; Martin Hoffman, Germany.

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!"

A great and important political contest is approaching—a contest in which the Democratic party, relieved of its dross and strengthened by accessions of patriotic Whigs, will take the field in imposing force against the skulking Know Nothing-ism. This journal has unflinchingly combated the spread of dark lanternism, and it will continue to give it battle as long as the banner of proscription can rally enough followers to show fight. There is no doubt that a large majority of the people of this county are opposed to the proscriptive measures of the Know Nothing party; and to insure a crushing verdict against that party at the next election, it is only necessary to get a full turn out of its opponents. A vigilant and widely-circulated newspaper may affect much by well directed appeals, and the more widely it is circulated the more it may accomplish. We have recently enrolled the names of a goodly number of new subscribers on our books, and would request our friends to make an effort to increase our list in every district. The Know Nothing road will be made a hard one to travel in the next contest.

TO GUARDIANS.

We are requested to publish, and call attention to, the following section of the Act of Assembly of the 29th of March, 1832, in relation to a duty of Guardians which is often neglected:—"Every such guardian shall, within thirty days after any property of his ward shall have come into his hands or possession, or into the hands and possession of any person for him, file in the office of the Clerk of the Court, a just and true inventory and statement, on oath or affirmation, of all such property or estate."

The Directors of the Railroad Company will meet to-morrow, at Mr. Wills's office, to ascertain the amount of stock subscriptions, &c.

An Election for President and Directors will be held at the Court-house on Monday the 14th of January.

ROBERT SMITH and THOMAS C. REED sold, at public sale, on Friday last, the property adjoining Jas. A. Thompson, on Chambersburg street, for \$1425—ROBERT TATE purchaser.

DANIEL PLANK has sold his brick dwelling on Carlisle street to WILLIAM DOUGLAS for \$1400.

Our Carrier will wait upon his friends to-morrow with his annual greeting—something "rich and racy." He hopes to meet with a substantial reception.

Dr. Schmeckel offers several valuable Town properties at private sale. See advertisement at Carlisle base.

LADIES' FAIR.

The Ladies' Fair attracted a very large attendance, for nearly a week, and closed on Thursday evening with an auction. The proceeds were of course large—something like \$300, and yielding a clear profit of about \$450. The Ladies deserve much praise, and it will be fully accorded to them; if not now, at farthest when an excellent shaded walk shall have been made to the Cemetery, for which object the Fair was held.

The following is as complete a list of contributions to the Housekeepers' Department of the Fair as could be secured in the hurry of the occasion. It is believed to be nearly correct:

1 pair fowls, 3 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs, from Joseph Bailey. 2 pair fowls, 2 doz. eggs, apples and celery, from E. W. Stahl. 4 lbs. butter from John Musselman. 1 box honey from Wm. Van Orsdal. 1 pair Shanghai from Alex. Koser. 2 lbs. butter from Hugh A. McLaughly. 1 goose and sausage from John Brinkerhoff. 1 pair towels from G. W. Lott. 2 lbs. butter from Samuel Cobean. 1 box honey from Armstrong Taughinbaugh. 1 pair fowls and apples from John Butt, Jr. 1 pair fowls, 2 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs from Wm. Allison. 1 pair fowls and 4 lbs. butter from Josiah Denner.

1 turkey from Jacob Denner. 1 goose from Abraham Krise, of P. 1 bag apples from Joseph Weible. 1 bushel apples from Robert Skelaky. 1 pair fowls from John McCleary. Cream, apples and sausage from Henry Culp, of P. 2 pair fowls from D. C. Brinkerhoff. Butter and potatoes from Jacob Bucher. 1 pair fowls from George Shryock. 3 lbs. butter, 1 doz. eggs, and apples, from Jacob Plank. 1 pair fowls from David Shriver. 1 pair fowls from Peter Mackley. Apples and potatoes from H. J. Stahl. 2 prints butter, 1 doz. eggs, lard, apples and cabbage, from Capt. John Myers. 1 pair fowls from Rev. Dr. Baugher. 1 bushel apples from George Weaver, Jr. 2 lbs. honey from Jacob Weikert. 1 pair fowls, 2 lbs. butter and 2 doz. eggs from Jno. S. Crawford. 4 doz. eggs from John Gilbert. 1 pair chickens and a ham from Margaret Irvine.

1 bushel apples from Mary Ann Butt. 1 pair fowls from David McMillan. 3 fowls and 1 doz. eggs from Fleming Gilliland. 2 bushels apples, butter, chickens, hickory-nuts and walnuts, from Thomas J. Cooper. Apples, butter, chestnuts and walnuts from J. C. Cover. 1 pair fowls from Samuel Gallagher. 1 pair fowls from Elizabeth J. Walker. 1 pair fowls from Anna M. Maring. Cream from Peter Seively. 1 can peaches and 1 can tomatoes from Dr. Huber. 1 turkey, 5 1/2 lbs. butter and 4 doz. eggs from Christian Benner. 1 can peaches from George Wampler. 1 pair Shanghai from John Weikert. 1 pair fowls from Daniel Benner. 1 fowl and 1 doz. eggs from John Culp. 1 pair fowls from J. Cunningham. 2 lbs. butter from Hannah Beiler. 1 mammoth pumpkin from Samuel Weaver. Lot of very fine sweet potato pumpkins from Jacob Aughinbaugh.

1 pair Shanghai from Solomon Powers. 1 large sweet pumpkin from Henry Hughes. Roast of beef from William Smith. 3 doz. eggs, butter and crock of lard from John Welty. 1 peck Maryland bisquits from John Winebrenner. 1 can peaches and 1 can tomatoes from W. W. Paxton. Christmas was emphatically "a wet day," placing the "veto" on all out-door amusements; but that was not to be regretted whilst cheerfulness and comfort reigned within. Several inches of snow fell here on Saturday last, and this morning our streets are quite "musical" with the merry "tinkle of the bells." Oh, for—but no matter; "blessed are they who expect nothing."

A few cords of good Wood wanted at this office.

The mercury on Thursday morning stood at 8°, being 24° below freezing point.

Answer to Acrostical Enigma published in last week's Compiler.—Mount Pleasant Seminary.

DR. KANE.—We find in the Washington Union a letter from the British minister in Washington, Mr. Crampton, to Dr. Kane, of the U. S. Navy, informing him that the British government had been apprized of his safe return, and desired to congratulate him and his crew and officers on their reaching home, and to express the sincere gratitude of his government, and of the British people, for their generous exertions. Dr. Kane replies in suitable terms of acknowledgment.

PROPERTY OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR PROZIX.—It is stated that 150 canal boats, loaded with flour and grain, consigned to Louis Napoleon, are frozen in between Schenectady and Little Falls, N. Y. The amount of grain cannot be worth less than \$1,000,000, and it to freight cars a day are employed to carry it to the water. They were engaged with difficulty, as the amount of freight business on the Central road is enormous.

HEIRS WANTED FOR A MILLION AND A HALF OF MONEY.—A gentleman of this city this morning received a letter from Portadown, county Armagh, Ireland, making inquiries in relation to the heirs of John White, who emigrated from the county of Armagh, Ireland, somewhere about the year 1814 or '15, and who is believed to have left two sons, Abner and William. There is about a million and a half of money for the lucky Whites who can "prove property," &c.—Hash, Star.

SENTENCE OF A MURDERESS.—The Tribunal of Potsdam, Prussia, lately pronounced sentence of death on the widow of a surgeon named Matyger de Kesin. She was found guilty of complicity in poisoning her husband; of complicity in poisoning the female companion of her lover, the barber Kage; of murdering the son of Kage with a hatchet; of having excited to the murder of the daughter of the said Kage, and also of her own son. Her head is to be cut off by the common executioner.

DEATH FROM A TRIFLING CAUSE.—Mr. Eleazer Brown, aged 82, died at Exbridge, Mass., Saturday week, from mortification. A small blackberry-thorn had stuck in one of his fingers, inflicting, apparently, a very slight wound; mortification, however, set in, and although the finger was amputated, the disease continued to spread, and terminated in his death.

Col. Chas. A. Myt and staff have arrived at Carlisle base.