



REPUBLICAN COMPILER

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1856.

Dr. McEliggon, of the State Senate, and Messrs. Robinson and Javis, of the House, have our thanks for Legislative favors.

Legislative.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported a bill to increase the pay of jurors and witnesses.

In the House, on Thursday week, Mr. Robinson presented a petition from citizens of Adams county, for the repeal of the restraining liquor law.

Among the many petitions presented praying the repeal of said law, was one ten feet long, by Mr. Getz, of Berks county.

On Monday last, Mr. McClintock presented in the Senate, and Mr. Fulton in the House, each a petition sixty feet long, from citizens of Allegheny county, in favor of the repeal of the restraining liquor law.

Mr. Boyer read in his place in the House, a bill to repeal the 23d section of the act to appoint commissioners to run the boundary line between York, Cumberland and Adams counties.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Speaker and Members of the Senate were introduced, and the two Houses went into convention, for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer for one year from the first Monday in May next.

On the first ballot, Henry S. Magraw, Dem., received 79 votes, and Eli Shifer, Know Nothing, (the present incumbent,) 42.

Messrs. Finney, Killinger and Price, of the Senate, and Messrs. Buchanan, Caldwell, Fausold, Hamilton, Hunkeler, Johnson, Lebo, Winthrope and McAlmont, of the House, not voting.

Mr. Magraw, having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected, and the Convention adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the bill to erect the new county of Monongahela out of parts of Fayette, Westmoreland and Washington counties came up in order, and passed finally—yeas 17, nays 9.

In the House, on the same day, the further supplement to the act incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company, passed final reading, without opposition. It will doubtless also pass the Senate.

The House, on Wednesday, again took up the bill to repeal the restraining liquor law, which after a lengthy debate passed second reading—yeas 70, nays 27.

The License bill read in the Senate by Judge Wilkins proposes that there shall be two classes of taverns—the one class chargeable with a high rate of assessment, and authorized to retail wine, brandy, spirits, malt and brewed liquors—and the other class chargeable with a low rate of assessment, and authorized to retail cider, beer, ale, porter and malt liquors. The prices of licenses are also to be graduated according to the yearly rental and the valuation of the property occupied. The highest price is to be \$1,000, the next \$800, and so on down to the lowest, which is \$25. The bill also proposes to enforce the Sunday law.

Resolutions of thanks to Dr. Kane, the intrepid arctic explorer, have passed both Houses, without opposition.

Important to Postmasters.

Our attention has been called to the fact that some postmasters are in the habit of sending back to the mailing office letters reaching them for delivery, because they were not prepaid by stamps, but by money. This is wrong, and arises from a misapprehension of the law. In no case, indeed, should a letter, after it has reached the office of delivery, be returned for postage, much less should it be returned because the postage was not paid by stamps. It is the general duty of postmasters to see that letters are prepaid by stamps, but when (having been prepaid in cash, either through ignorance of the law, or inadvertence, or want of stamps on the part of the mailing postmaster) they reach their destination, it is the duty of the postmaster to deliver them the same as though prepaid by stamps. It will necessarily happen, in the introduction of the stamp-prepayment system, that supplies of stamps will fail to reach all of the small and remote offices at the proper time, and it would be doing violence to the citizens of those localities to return, and thus delay their correspondence, because of a circumstance so unavoidable. Entertaining this view of the subject, the department has instructed postmasters, not having stamps, to forward letters as heretofore when prepaid by money. If an unpaid letter, from any cause, gets into the mail and reaches its destination, it should be delivered on payment of postage at regular rate.—Union.

Mr. Rowson, the member of Congress from this district, a few days ago, returned on the floor of the House of Representatives, that "if the dearest friend that ever lived made me upon the earth should ask me to vote for a man who is not a member of the American organization, I would set my vote for him." He was very careful not to make any such declaration before his election. A nice system of deception is known to him.

Gov. Bigler, the newly-elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, has consented to remain at the head of the State and Erie Railroad Company, provided the retention of the presidency of the road does not interfere with his public duties.

At Columbia, Penn'a, for a week past, the gamesters and fellows of all kinds have been causing the St. Georges on the ice.

Lord Palmerston is 72 years of age.

A Striking Difference.

The Governor of Pennsylvania is a Know Nothing. Both branches of the Legislature have a majority of Democrats. When the Governor's message was sent to the Legislature, it was respectfully read in both Houses, and such ordered a large number of extra copies to be printed for distribution among the people. This was gentlemanly and courteous.

Now glance at an opposite picture. The President of the United States is a Democrat. The House of Congress has a majority of Know Nothings. When the President, after patiently waiting the organization of the House, for nearly five weeks, sent his message to Congress, under a conviction—in which the people have cordially concurred—that the public interests required its publication, the act was denounced in the House as an "indecent outrage," the reading of the message refused, and it was laid upon the table with every mark of disrespect.

These two incidents, remarks the Reading Gazette, furnish a contrast which will enable the people to judge without difficulty the relative fitness and unfitness of the two parties into which the country is now divided, to wield power with the dignity, manliness, and consideration for the feelings of the minority, which should always distinguish the dominant party in a government like ours.

Fast and Loose.

It will be remembered, says the Carlisle Volunteer, that at the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed changing the compensation of members from the per diem pay of three dollars as it then existed, to \$500 per session. The Legislature adjourned, leaving said bill in the hands of the Governor, who recently returned the same with his objections; although he had previously given his approval to the appropriation bill containing a similar provision. Without expressing any opinion himself, as to the propriety of the measure, we cannot help thinking it an after-thought of Gov. Pollock, vetoing the law itself, when he had sanctioned the measure already, as before intimated, in the appropriation bill of last winter. Wonder if this veto would have made its appearance had the present body been of like complexion with the former one?

The Democratic Legislative caucus which nominated Henry S. Magraw for State Treasurer, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in caucus assembled, do hereby express their unanimous approbation of the course pursued by the Democratic members of the House of our national Congress, for their steady and unyielding support of the national principles of the party, which know "no North, no South, no East, no West," and urge upon them the propriety of still adhering to their nation's honor.

LEXUEL TODD, the Congressman from the York, Cumberland and Perry district, instead of attending to his legitimate business in Washington, was at Hollidaysburg on the 1st inst., where a meeting of the K. N. State Council was to have been held, but adjourned to Altoona. It seems, says the Bloomfield Democrat, that the Council sometime since held in Carlisle, adjourned to meet at Hollidaysburg on the 3d inst., but in order to get ahead of Gov. JOHNSTON, the time was secretly changed to the 1st, and the delegate to the State Convention chosen before the Ex-Governor arrived. The Hollidaysburg Standard, in speaking of this affair, says:

Now, was there ever any more duplicitous agent—any more double-dealing, knavery and treachery, than is practised by these spoils hunters to circumvent each other in the "wild hunt?" We think not. The family split is a nice one as its stands, but how it will end, depends a good deal upon circumstances. The corrupt old demagogues who have made office seeking a trade, will not give it up so—they will fight to the death, and our confident belief is that we will have a Kilkenny cat-fight to chronicle long before the next Presidential election.

KANSAS.—The Free-soil men in Kansas caution their friends in other parts of the country to believe none of the reports from that territory, as the telegraph out there, they allege, is in the hands of the "border ruffians." The "border ruffians" give the same caution in regard to the reports of the Free-soil men. The public will soon begin to take them at their word. There is scarcely an occurrence which happens there which is not most grossly exaggerated, and which has to be corrected by subsequent intelligence.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of Rhode Island met at Providence on Tuesday last.—The State's expenditures for the last six months were nearly \$50,000 more than the receipts. "Sam" is found to be a very hungry and very expensive fellow, wherever he locates himself.

BANK FAILURE.—The Albany Atlas says:—"A slinky" concern known as the Bank of Ohio Savings Institute, located at Tiffin, Ohio, has, after flooding this and other eastern cities with its worthless issues, suddenly closed its doors."

NO PEACHES NEXT SUMMER.—At a meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society, on Saturday week—it was stated by Dr. Hall, others confirming the statement, that on examination of the fruit buds of peach trees in that vicinity, it had been found that the recent severe cold weather has destroyed the promise of a yield of this luscious fruit the coming season.

LIQUOR RIOT.—Great opposition is offered to the new prohibitory liquor law at St. John, N. B. A mob attacked the witnesses in a case arising out of its enforcement, and the trial had to be deferred. The new law went into effect on the 1st inst.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.—The Southside Democrat states that a day or two since a gentleman named S. A. Kewson, of Wilmington, N. C., on a bridal tour to Petersburg, went down to the river to skate, his wife standing on the bank watching him. He broke through, but got out safely; but his wife was so overcome by the accident that she has become a maniac.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18, 1856.

Returning to Washington after an absence of several weeks, I find affairs at the Capitol in much the same condition as when I left. The House is still unorganized, and nobody pretends to say how or when a Speaker will be chosen. Friends of Mr. Banks who were sanguine of the ultimate success of that gentleman some weeks ago, are now despondent and would change their votes if they could see any prospect of electing any other adherent of the Northern Know Nothing organization. But they can see no such prospect, and therefore they will bear yet a while the ills they have, rather than fly to others they know not of.

By far the most interesting feature of yesterday's proceedings was the speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. Mr. Stephens was formerly a Whig, but is now acting with the Democracy. His stature is diminutive—he would hardly weigh a hundred pounds; his voice is small and silvery, and his appearance not only youthful but boyish, although he has been a member of Congress some eight or ten years, if I am not mistaken. But was betide the luckless wight who, judging Mr. Stephens' intellectual calibre by his physical proportions, ventures to grapple him in debate. Mr. Zollcoffer, a file-leader of the "awkward squad," the Southern Know Nothings, made a set at Mr. Stephens yesterday, and got a gentle drubbing that would last a man of moderate desires the remainder of his life. Mr. Zollcoffer endeavored to prove inconsistency upon Mr. Stephens, who supports the Nebraska bill, by reading from an old speech of his in opposition to "squatter sovereignty;" but Mr. S. showed that there was no such thing as "squatter sovereignty," in the Nebraska bill. He gave a lucid explanation of "squatter sovereignty," in the original acceptance of the term, and pointed out the difference between it and the "popular sovereignty" of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Stephens answered all Mr. Zollcoffer's questions, and then proceeded to catechize that gentleman. The scene was rich. Poor "Zolly" got a great deal more than he bargained for. He dodged, but could not escape. The pointed questions, shot at him in a sharp, shrill voice, seemed to hote him through. The galleries laughed; the House laughed; "Zolly" himself tried to laugh, but only succeeded in coaxing a rueful smile to flicker on the wrong side of his mouth.

The Lord knows when you will hear of the election of a Speaker. Prayers for an organization ought to be offered up without delay in all the churches in the country. It ought to be done speedily if at all, because this Congress will soon be past praying for, as things are going now.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22, 1856. Correspondence of the Republican Compiler. Since my last a dozen or so of propositions for organizing the House have been submitted and voted down. I question whether the cutest yankee in all wooden nutmegdom could invent a plan that would meet the approbation of a majority of the members. The most sensible proposition that has yet been submitted, in any judgment, for getting rid of the difficulty in which the House is involved, is that of Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia. Mr. Faulkner submitted a preamble reciting the facts as they exist, accompanied by two resolutions—the first providing that if no Speaker shall be elected before Monday next, each member shall deposit with the Clerk a letter of resignation; the second, that on Monday the House will, with the consent of the Senate, adjourn till the first Monday in May next. These resolutions were laid on the table yesterday. I think they should have been adopted. If the members of this House cannot carry out the wishes of the people—and the people undoubtedly wish them to organize and proceed with the public business—they ought to return the trusts with which they have been clothed, and give the people an opportunity to select other agents. But it was the fear that the people would select other representatives that induced a majority of the House to vote against the resolutions.

The frequency with which propositions for organizing are submitted, shows that members are becoming impatient and uneasy. The necessity of taking a decisive step of some sort is forcing itself upon the House, and as necessity is the mother of invention, it is possible that under its influence some scheme of organization satisfactory to the majority may be devised.

An impression has for some time prevailed among some of the supporters of Mr. Banks—probably not the most knowing of them—that the pecuniary necessities of the National Administration would compel the Democratic members to give way before the close of this month. I think they are deceiving themselves, and for their benefit I will quote the exclamation of a philosophical Ethiopian who failed, after numerous trials, to cure his leg of rheumatism. "Ache away, old fellow," said he, giving his knee a thump with his fist. "I can stand it as long as you can." I have no doubt the Administration can stand it as long as the Members of Congress, one-half of whom would have been completely starved out before now, but for the generosity of Mr. Glossbrenner, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, who has advanced them money from time to time. Starvation! What a game to play in the councils of the nation! And yet that is now the game of at least a portion of the Banks men.

A story started by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the President's health is very bad—that, in fact, the Chief Magistrate "looks like a ghost,"—is going the rounds. The story is incorrect. The President's health is good, and there is nothing at all ghostly in his appearance. He walks with a light, brisk, elastic step, and converses with great animation.

Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, arrived here yesterday.

ADAMS.

HOUSE.—WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Richardson said

he was sincerely desirous that the House should be organized. It had been intimated here and elsewhere that there might be an election should he and the other candidates retire from the contest. The gentlemen with whom he acted would bear testimony that the position he occupied was not of his own seeking, and from which he was anxious to recede. To relieve the House from embarrassment, he would, if possible, retire to-day, but will tomorrow, from the candidates for the Speakership.

Mr. Doydell offered a preamble declaratory of our dependence on, and gratitude to, the Divine Providence, for innumerable blessings; and concluding with a resolution that the daily sessions of the House be opened with prayer, and that the ministers of the city of Washington be requested alternately to perform the solemn duty. The resolution was adopted.

The House then again voted, the ballot resulting as follows:—Banks, 90; Richardson, 65; Fuller, 30; Campbell, of Ohio, 5, and Messrs. Porter, Cobb of Ala., Williams and Pennington, each 1. Necessary to a choice, 98.

Mr. Rusk offered a resolution, expressing as the sense of the House, that if Messrs. Banks, Richardson and Fuller prevent the use of their names after to-day, an insurmountable obstacle to an organization will be removed, and the public interests thereby greatly promoted.

The House refused, by a tie vote, to lay the resolution on the table.

The House refusing to order the question on the resolution, the subject lies over.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Democratic caucus this afternoon, nominated Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, for Speaker, in place of Mr. Richardson, who withdrew his name from the contest. The only resolution adopted by the caucus was the following:

Resolved, That, adhering to the principles announced by the democratic caucus that nominated Mr. Richardson for Speaker, and in view of his withdrawal as a candidate, we hereby nominate for the office of Speaker of the present House of Representatives the Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina.

The Banks Know Nothings also held a caucus, and resolved to adhere to Mr. Banks.

The Fuller K. N's expressed a willingness to drop Mr. F., but determined to insist on an organization on "broad national ground."

HOUSE.—THURSDAY.—Two more ineffectual ballots for Speaker: Banks 95, Orr 68, Fuller 25, Ricard 5, Campbell, of Ohio, 3 votes. Mr. Rusk's resolution was tabled.

Quite a storm was created by the announcement of a message from the President, but it was finally ordered to be read, by yeas 108 to nays 86. The message is in reference to the affairs in Kansas, presenting a history of the case, and asserting the President's determination to maintain the laws, but recommending what appears to be a very judicious measure; that is, that Congress authorize the people of Kansas to call a Convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution in a legal way; but at the same time he desires an appropriation for defraying any expense which may become necessary in executing the laws or maintaining order in the territory.

Our Relations With England.

A despatch from Washington to the Philadelphia American states that the official advisers by the America do not in any way change our friendly relations with England. The President has communicated to the Senate, in executive session, Lord John Russell's letter of January 19, 1853, to Mr. Crampton, which was submitted by the latter to Mr. Everett, at that time Secretary of State. It declares that the British government intends strictly to carry out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and to assume no sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America. The despatch also says:

Mr. Buchanan writes that no real prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question are entertained by the British ministry; and that England is preparing the largest fleet that ever floated for operations against the Russians in the spring. Louis Napoleon, it is understood, is desirous of extricating himself from the embarrassments of the war, as he has secured the prestige which he chiefly desired.

It has been ascertained from an authentic source that the long talked of alliance between Spain and Great Britain and France has been finally consummated. The first binding herself to send into the field from ten to twenty thousand men in the spring, her interests, particularly in Cuba, to be protected by France and England.

The latest news from Europe consists merely of a repetition of the peace rumors brought by the previous steamers. There is but little news from the Crimea. The French blew up one of the Sebastopol docks on the 22d. Breadstuffs have slightly advanced.

FLOUR DECLINING.—A firm in Worcester, we notice, advertise 4,000 bbls. of flour, on consignment, comprising the choicest brands, at from 50 cents to \$1 less than current prices. This looks like a premonitory symptom of a decline in breadstuffs.—Boston Trav.

HOGS AT CINCINNATI.—We learn from the Cincinnati Price Current of the 16th inst. that the number of hogs packed there this season, to date, is 366,873. This is an increase of 40,000 hogs over last season.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—An unfounded rumor obtained circulation in South Carolina last week that this North Carolina Bank had failed. The Wilmington papers say that there is not the least foundation for such a report.

TONGUE FROZEN FAST.—In Cincinnati, on the 10th, one boy induced another to put his tongue against a fluted iron lamp post—the thermometer at the time indicating a temperature far below zero. The tongue stuck fast, and the poor boy suffered great agony. Several passers endeavored to release him, but in vain. Matters were in this situation for over five minutes, when a gentleman named Taylor went into the Telegraph House and brought some hot water and whisky, with which he bathed the tongue of the suffering boy, finally liberating about one half, leaving the other sticking to the post, where it remained for the balance of the day, a warning to youngsters how they recklessly hold cold-iron in freezing weather. The luckless boy was taken to his home in extreme agony.

TOWN & COUNTY.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Adams County Agricultural Society took place in the Court-house on Tuesday last. Dr. J. H. MARDEN, by previous invitation, delivered an address, upon "Agriculture in Adams County," which was listened to with earnest attention by a crowded house.—At its conclusion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be and are hereby tendered to Dr. MARDEN, for his interesting and instructive address, and that the President be directed to request a copy for publication in the papers of the county.

On motion of Peter Diehl, Esq., Dr. MARDEN was invited to again address the Society, at such time during the winter as may suit his convenience.

The following persons were re-elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year: President—Hon. JOHN MCGINLEY.

Vice Presidents—Maxwell Shields, Frederick Diehl, Wm. B. Brandon, Philip Donohue, Wm. B. Wilson, Joseph Fink, Peter Diehl, Joseph Kepner, Jacob Shank, John Lehman, Solomon Powers.

Managers—Thomas A. Marshall, John Gilbert, Abraham Krise, of P. Samuel Durbin, David M. Myers, Joseph Wiernan, James J. Wills.

Recording Secretary—Henry J. Stahlie. Corresponding Secretary—David McConaughy. Treasurer—George Arnold.

Whereupon the Society adjourned, to meet at the call of the Managers.

HENRY J. STAHLIE, Sec'y.

DOINGS OF COURT.—The following cases were disposed of by the Court last week: QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth vs. John Sherry.—Larceny of clothing from George Heiner. Plead guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the county jail, pay a fine of one cent and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Frederick Rupp.—Larceny of a watch from Jacob Y. Bushey. Verdict, not guilty. County to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Wolf.—Assault and battery upon John Albert. Defendant submitted to Court, whereupon he was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. William Heller.—Selling liquor without license. Verdict, guilty. Motion for a new trial.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Y. Bushey.—Assault and false imprisonment, &c. Bill ignored by Grand Jury, and prosecutor, Frederick Rupp, to pay costs of prosecution.

COMMON PLEAS.

The Commonwealth of Pa. for the use of I. E. Pierson and Maria Pierson's Trustee, vs. Samuel S. McNeil.—Summons in debt sur Recognizance in the Orphan's Court. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$97.74 debt, 6 cents damages and 6 cents costs. Motion for a new trial.

Nicholas Smith vs. Executors of Michael Harner, dec'd.—Book account. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$8,30 debt, 6 cents damages and 6 cents costs.

Administrator of Augustine Tawney, dec'd., vs. Frederick Herr.—Suit brought on note given by Benjamin Herr to Augustine Tawney, for \$800, with the names of Benjamin Herr and Frederick Herr attached. Defence denied the genuineness of the signature of Frederick Herr. Verdict for the Defendant.

Elizabeth Trimmer vs. Peter and George Fidler.—Capias in Trespass on the Case for Trover and Conversion of 3000 sheaves of wheat in the straw. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$302.98 damages, and 6 cents costs. Motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment.

Franklin C. Rice vs. Alexander Koser.—Suit concerning wages. On trial as we go to press—Saturday noon.

In the application of Wm. WHITE for a Divorce a vinculo matrimonii, from his wife Eliza, the Court decreed a Divorce as prayed for. The creation of a new Court-house was commended to the attention of the Grand Jury by the Court, upon the petition of a number of citizens of the county, but the necessary grant was refused.

The applications for Bridges across Little Conowago creek, (near Brustown,) and Big Conowago, (at Bair's fording,) were also refused.

Andrew W. Flemming, Jacob Rummel, and John L. Burns, were re-appointed Tip Staves for the ensuing year.

ADMITTED.—On Monday last, on motion of E. B. BUEHLER, Esq., D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., was admitted to the practice of the law. Mr. B. gave a very handsome entertainment on the following evening to a number of gentlemen, including the members of the Bench and Bar, officers of the Court and County, the Press, &c., which was appreciably enjoyed.

SLEIGHING.—The Male High School, under Mr. ACSTIN'S charge, made a sleighing visit to Hanover on Wednesday last; and on Thursday, the young ladies composing Miss WALLACE'S School made a similar excursion, to the same enterprising place. The young folks enjoyed themselves, of course—they always do on such occasions. And then, what sights they did see! There was the Railroad and the "Iron Horse!" and all that. Great wonders, no doubt, to many of them.

Miss McLELLAN'S School visited Emmitsburg on Tuesday, and had—"oh, such lots of fun!" On Wednesday, a large party of ladies and gentlemen, married and single, from that place visited this, and were entertained at the Eagle Hotel. The sleighing is still excellent—never better—and if the money don't run out, the pleasure is likely to be continued for some time. We hear of any number of pleasant parties throughout the county.

Mr. LITTLE'S School, not to be outdone, visited Hanover on Saturday.

In our list of State Senators, last week, Jacob Eyster should have been printed instead of George Eyster.

COLD.—The mercury was down to 6° below zero on Saturday morning.

DWELLING DESTROYED.

We are informed that the dwelling house on the farm formerly the property of JOHN STIMP, deceased, and occupied by ABRAHAM HIRST, in Butler township, was destroyed by fire between 9 and 10 o'clock on Sunday night, the 20th inst. A portion of the furniture on the lower floor was saved, but all else consumed with the building. Indeed, that portion of the family sleeping up-stairs escaped only with their night-clothes, in which condition they were compelled to make their way for half a mile, through the snow and intense cold, to the nearest neighbor's, JEREMIAH DIEHL, Esq. The fire was first discovered breaking through the roof, and was most probably the result of a defective pipe or flue. We believe there was no insurance on the building or furniture.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—NELSON DEVAN, colored, of this place, formerly in the employ of Mr. John L. Tate, met with an accident on the 9th inst. which resulted in his death in the course of eight or nine days. Employed by Mr. Haldeman, at his furnace, near Marietta, in Lancaster county, he was at the time engaged in hauling ore; the horses, taking fright, started to run, and in the effort to arrest them, he was caught between the wheel and a post, and so seriously injured as to cause his death in the time stated. His remains were brought home for interment.

RAILROAD.—The new Board of Railroad Directors organized on Wednesday last. D. WILLS, Esq., was re-elected Secretary, and Col. JNO. H. McLELLAN re-elected Treasurer. The 11th of February was fixed upon as the date for the payment of the first instalment on the stock by subscribers, being one-eighth of each share.

OFFICE.—Messrs. TAYLOR and IRWIN, the contractors for the building of the Railroad, have opened an office opposite the Bank, where maps, profiles, &c., may be seen.

The Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company will be found on our fourth page.

That Dialogue has been received, and will appear as soon as room is allowed us.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Gettysburg Railroad.

It has long been a matter of surprise to us, that the wealthy inhabitants of Adams county, should have remained so great a length of time contented with the primitive order of things, and wagned their valuable products to a distant market, at a great expense, when by a comparatively small outlay of capital they could have obtained the facilities and conveniences, the cheapness, certainty, and rapidity of railway conveyance. When a branch road, connecting with the Northern Central Railway, was constructed to Hanover, and the profitable working of that road put beyond question that the enterprise, simply as a speculation, and apart from the increase in value of the lands within six miles on either side of its line of route, or ten miles of its terminus, would pay a good interest upon the investment, it became a greater cause for wonder, that the spirit which was building up Hanover, and adding to the agricultural wealth of that portion of York county, was not shared by the people of Gettysburg, and the shrewdly farmers by which that substantial and orderly inland town is surrounded. We lay it down as an axiom, that good live as that of Adams county, will always pay, and pay well. They enhance the value of town property, they add largely to the value of landed property, and they pay, besides, a good dividend on their cost of construction. A railway is also immediately beneficial in other respects. It opens up the mineral wealth of the region through which it passes, and places it within reach of the consumer, not only with great ease and certainty, but at a cost far below that which would be incurred by the old mode of transportation. It enables the farmer to select that period of the year for sending his products to a market when the price of those products is at its highest point, and dispenses with the necessity of taking his teams from the field when the labors of the season are most pressing. It gives him a choice of markets, offers him the opportunity of making his sales quickly, and in person, and renders valuable those products of the dairy and the orchard, which are usually sold, under other circumstances, at rates far below what they would bring in a populous city.

A Railway encouraging travel and traffic, brings mind into contact with mind, awakens drowsy neighborhoods from their lethargy, establishes new relations between distant communities, and promotes that intellectual and commercial progression which is the leading characteristic of the age.

It is for these reasons we are gratified to learn that a railway connection has been finally decided on between Gettysburg and Hanover; that the contract for the gradation of the road has already been made, and that its completion may be regarded as certain within eighteen months from this date. The Contractors, Messrs. Irwin and Taylor, are gentlemen who occupy a high rank in their profession, and their acknowledged skill, energy, and perseverance, are well calculated to inspire the stockholders with confidence that the work will not be suffered to languish on their hands. To the gentlemen who have promoted this enterprise, and to whose indefatigable exertions the honor of inaugurating it is due, the people of Gettysburg, and its vicinity, owe a debt of gratitude, which we trust they will not be backward to acknowledge.

The annual report of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, which is now before us, but faintly indicates the difficulties the Directors have so triumphantly overcome; the reconing interests which it was necessary to reconquer, and the many old-fashioned prejudices they had to combat, and subdue, before they could obtain a recognition of the value of a railway, and a subscription to its stock sufficient to admit of its commencement under favorable auspices.

To the merchants of Baltimore this work is also of great importance. It is, in fact, an extension of the Hanover Branch Railroad, and an additional tributary to the Northern Central. Forming its connection with the latter south of York, Baltimore is its nearest, best, and most available market, and as such it becomes us to encourage its completion by a liberal subscription. Every new channel of trade brings with it new customers, opens up a new field to the enterprising, and advances alike the material prosperity of the region from which it springs, and that of the city which becomes the mart of its products.

THE CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA.—From the 1st of May up to the 10th of November, 549,099 persons had the cholera in the Austrian empire, 288,029 recovered, 250,861 died and 20,208 were still under medical treatment.