

The Republican Compiler.

By HENRY J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, The Markets, Local and General Intelligence, Politics, Advertising, &c.

38TH YEAR.

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Choice Poetry.

The Twilight Voices.

In the twilight faint and dreary,
Sat an old man, sad and weary,
Of his household folk, he only,
Jingled here, a pilgrim lonely,
Some were over the sea away,
Some within the churchyard lay,
Righted the wind—a harper grey!
Far away!

Rising, like a dusty column,
Stood the old clock, tall and solemn,
To his thoughts still making answer,
Like a holy necromancer;
Where were hopes of fancy born?
Where were faces bright as morn?
And the grim old clock ticked on,
"Lost and gone!"

Sinking in his quiet slumber,
Which no earthly care might number,
And his inner care unfeeling,
Came a gush of music stealing
Through the twilight shadows grey,
As if loved ones far away
Murmured in that silver lay:
"Come away!"

Morning came, serenely shining;
In a dreamless rest reclining,
Strangers found the old man sleeping,
Never more earth's vigils keeping;
Loved ones from that starry dome,
Where the spirit finds its home,
Made him never more to roam,
Welcome home!

Select Miscellany.

The Fireside.

The fireside is a seminary of infinite importance. It is important because it is universal, and because the education it bestows, being woven with the wool of childhood, gives form and color to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are graduates of the earth. The learning of the university may fade from the recollection, its classic lore may moulder in the halls of the memory, but the simple lessons of home, enameled upon the heart in childhood, defy the rust of years, and outlive the maturer but less vivid pictures of after days.

So deep, so lasting, indeed, are the impressions of early life, that you often see a man in the imbecility of age holding fresh in his recollection the events of his childhood, while all the wide space between that and the present hour is a blasted and forgotten waste. You have, perhaps, seen an old half obliterated portrait, and in the attempt to have it cleaned and restored you have seen it fade away, while a brighter and still more perfect picture, painted beneath, is revealed to view. This portrait, first drawn upon the canvass, is an apt illustration of youth, and though it may be concealed by some after design, still the original traits will shine through the outward picture, giving it tone while fresh, and surviving it in decay. Such is the fireside—the great institution furnished for our education.

The following beautiful inscription is engraved on the tombstone of the wife of General Jackson, erected over her grave in Tennessee. It was written by the brave old General himself, and the brevity of expression has seldom been exceeded by any similar monumental record.

Here lies the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson wife of President Jackson who died on the 22d of December, aged sixty one years. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable, and her heart kind. She delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow-creatures, and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods. To the poor she was a benefactress; to the rich she was an example; to the wretched a comforter; to the prosperous an ornament. Her pity went hand in hand with her benevolence; and she thanked her Creator for being virtuous to do good. A being so gentle, yet so virtuous, slander might wound but could not dishonor. Even Death when he tore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the arms of God.

Human Brotherhood.—The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that we need aid, have a right to ask is from their fellow-mortals; no one who holds the power of granting, can refuse it without guilt.—*Sir W. Scott.*

A bright and beautiful bird is Hope—it will come to us 'mid the darkness, and sing the sweetest song when our spirits are saddest; and when the lone bird is weary, and longs to pass away, it warbles its sunniest notes, and tightens again the slender fibres of our hearts that grief has been tearing away.

A great Buffalo hunt is to take place in the north-west this summer. The party will, it is said, consist of about one hundred and fifty persons, mostly western men. They are to start from rendezvous at St. Cloud, Minnesota, on the 20th day of June, and a month is to be devoted to the sport.

An editor out west thus logically discourses—"If we have offended any man in the brief but brilliant course of our career, let him send us a new hat, and say nothing more about it."

In Paris, ladies wear daggers at their girdles. In America they wear them in their eyes.

A Mesmerizer Nonplussed.

During the early part of last week an itinerant professor of psychology visited our town, but failed to draw any considerable number of people to the hall. In the hope, probably, of inducing a larger turn out, he concluded, one day, to give specimens of his skill to the borders of the Exchange hotel, and to this end he called up a little darkey as a subject. After various passes and manipulations over young Gumbo, his eyes dilated and his muscles became rigid.

"Now," said the professor, "your arm is paralyzed."

And so it really was, for several persons tried in vain to bend it.

"Wonderful!" said the boarders. The professor then laid a three cent piece on Gumbo's hand, and said:

"Now, sir, you cannot close your hand. If you can, you may keep the money."

The darkey seemed to make an effort, but the hand remained open.

The professor next placed a quarter of a dollar upon the palm of the darkey's hand, and invited him to close it, and keep both.

The crowd was mystified.

The professor, in a glow of enthusiasm at the triumph of his science, fumbled about, and scared up a half dime, which he added to the pile, still inviting the darkey to close.

Young Gumbo, concluding that the professor's small change was about exhausted, on the last invitation to close, deliberately shot his hand, thrust it into his pantaloons pocket, and with a "ki-yi-ki!" such as only a young nigger can give, disappeared through the side door.

The professor acknowledged himself to have been slightly taken in and done for.

"I know a great overgrown, first-rate man in this place, writes a correspondent, engaged in the mercantile business, who is much troubled to recollect names, and who, one morning, with pencil in hand, and quill behind his ear, called out to his partner:

"Billy, what is John Supplebean's first name?"

And he never discovered his mistake till he began to write it, when he forgot the last name; and with the same unconsciousness, sang out:

"Excuse me, Billy, but I have forgot John Supplebean's last name now!"

The roar of laughter which ensued, restored his memory.

Has the Thing Lit.—A gawky backwoods boy, was once at a depot on one of the Georgia Rail Roads, and was of course deeply interested in gazing for the first time—at the "mighty fixins." Finally he got inside of a car, and while indulging his unbounded curiosity, the whistle screamed, the bell rang, and the steam horse began to surge at the rate of "two-for-ty."

"Oh lordy," shouted the boy, "stop it, stop it, I ain't agwine!" and bursting forward he opened the door and jumped out on the platform. Just then the train was crossing a deep, cavernous looking gorge on trustle-work, and seeing the earth and tree tops beneath him, he fainted and fell. Directly he came to, and looking up at the conductor who stood by him, he exclaimed with a deep sigh, "Oh lordy, stranger, has the thing lit?"

A Spirit Rapper Rapped.—A noted spirit rapper in one of the northern convalescents, at a recent sitting of the faithful, remarked that he had just received intelligence of the death of a dear, devoted and estimable friend in California, and expressed a desire at once to enter into communication with his spirit. After the usual preparatory rappings and rappings, the spirit of the departed manifested its willingness to commence a chat whereupon the entertainment opened and closed with the following short dialogue:

"How long have you been dead?"

"Ten weeks next Thursday."

"And the cause of your death?"

"I was hung for stealing a yoke of steers and altering the brand."

No more questions were sent under that table; complete silence reigned.

Two Urchins Sighting a Profession.—"Joe, when you grow up do you mean to be a lawyer or keep a confectionery store?"

"I haven't made up my mind, Tom, but ma wants me to be a minister."

"Oh, don't be a minister, Joe, for you can't go to circuses then?"

"I know that, Tom, but a minister, ma says, is the best profession. You know Mrs. Lovegrew adores Mr. Prettyface, and wouldn't you like to be adored, Tom?"

"Perhaps I should; but then you can't drive fast horses."

"Oh, yes you can; ministers drive fast horses now-a-days; and besides that, Tom, when they have a bilious attack, the worshippers send them on a foreign tour; then he gets remembered in wills, and often has nice presents; and ma says it won't be long before every minister has a country seat, and a collegian to write his sermons. Won't that be high?"

Tom acquiesced, and the juveniles indulged in another game of marbles.

Hawatha among the Shoemakers.—A sign over a shoemaker's door, not ten miles from Boston, bears the following inscription:

"Hates and shoes repaired, also ingee rubber soles put on old bates and shoes, plantin and hoing dun by the subscriber by the day layin stun wal ditto."

A Monstrous Liberty.—Flunky—"Hallo, William, what's the matter?"

Groom—"Matter? Why, I should like to know what next? Here's master, without saying nothin to me, 'as bin and lent my 'oes to a friend—and I'm done out of my afternoon's ride!"

A queer looking customer inserted his head into an auction store, and gravely inquired,

"Can I bid sir?"

"Certainly," replied the auctioneer.

"Well, then," said the wag, walking off, "I bid you good night."

Texas is said to have increased in population during the last ten years, at the rate of about four hundred per cent., a thing unprecedented at the South.

The Wild Woman.

We heard considerable talk, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, about a wild woman brought up by the steamer Hickman, from the Arkansas country. On looking at our pocket almanac, and finding that it was not the 1st of April, we sauntered down to the boat, and, sure enough, we found a wild female in charge of a Mr. Northcott, who, the clerk informed us, discovered her one year since, at which time he could not capture her. She made her escape, and he had to abandon the pursuit at that time.—He, however, visited the same place this last March and discovered her place of concealment, and, by hanging in ambush, he succeeded in capturing her. She was taken in the Witchatah Mountains, Indian Territory. She was caught by a dog, and then secured by cords and ropes. She utters no words, has a howl or scream when she requires anything or when slightly hurt by combing her hair. Mr. Northcott says she has not the slightest idea of uttering a word. When taken she had on the skin of some wild animal, the seams were sewed up by the same material. She is a good sized person, a handsome form if well dressed; has a wild look, and appears frightened when looked at. She is, judging from her appearance, about twenty-five years of age.

Steam Power Eclipsed.—The London Morning Chronicle announces an important discovery. It is stated that a great experiment was recently tried at Vincennes, in presence of Gen. Lahtite and the officers of the fort. The secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and that power may therefore now be considered as the sole motive, henceforward to be used. A small mortar was fired by the inventor at the rate of a hundred shots a minute—without flashing, smoke or noise. The same power can, it seems, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and is destined to supersede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustion. A vessel propelled by this power is said to skim the water like a bird and to fear neither storm nor hurricane. The inventor had already petitioned for a line of steamers from L'Orient to Norfolk, in the United States, which passage he promises to accomplish in eight and forty hours!"

The United States Arming England.—It is a curious fact that American mechanics excel all others in the manufacture of fire-arms, and are at the present time filling large contracts for parties in England; reorganizing the English government. Sharpe's arms, particularly, are in high favor, both the carbine and rifle being in large demand. They are claimed to combine simplicity of construction, rapidity of firing and extraordinary range, with perfect accuracy and unequalled safety. An order for 25,000 American rifles, with the Minie sight and knob for the "lock bayonet," is in course of execution at the extensive works at Windsor, Vt., and is now probably half completed. Another order for 10,000 Sharpe's rifle, also an account of parties in England, is in course of fulfillment at Colt's factory in Hartford.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Walking upon Railroad Tracks.—A person who walks upon a Railroad track but slightly apprehends the danger of his position. He imagines that he can step out of the way upon the approach of the train, but there are now, unfortunately, too many instances upon record of the fallacy of the supposition. A strong instance of this kind lately occurred at Boston. The engineer of a train running at the ordinary speed, discovered ahead a woman upon the track, with a child in her arms. The alarm whistle was blown, but she did not move from her position, and then the brakes were so effectually applied that the train was brought to a stand-still at about ten feet from her. When she was reached, she was crouching down with her child clasped in her arms, and appeared to be incapable of any effort for her own safety as if struck suddenly with paralysis.

The Butter Tree.—On the banks of the Niger, in Africa, they have a tree called the Shea, from which excellent butter is obtained. The tree is like our oak, and the fruit somewhat resembles the Spanish olive. The kernel of the fruit is dried in the sun and then boiled, and the butter thus obtained is whiter, firmer, and of a richer flavor than that obtained from the cow, he-lives keeping sweet a year without salt. The growth and preparation of this article is one of African industry and constitutes the main article of their inland commerce. If the present article continue, we recommend our dealers to import a supply of the vegetable butter from Africa; or may be the tree can be acclimated, and every man have a butter tree in his yard. What will then become of the cows?

A Fatal Revolver.—On Monday morning some work passed at Tacony, N. J., between Patrick McCormick and a woman named Margaret Burns, when the latter drew a double barreled pistol from her pocket and fired at the head of the former. The shaking of her hand, in consequence of the excitement, no doubt saved McCormick's life, as the three slugs with which the barrel she fired was loaded passed through the rim of his straw hat, one of which was very near his head, and then glanced down without touching his person. She was subsequently arrested and held to answer. She alleges that McCormick committed violence upon her some time ago.

Operations at the United States Mint.—During the past month of May the sum of \$1,437,087 was coined at the Philadelphia mint, including \$809,569 in gold, and \$575,000 in silver, and \$1,518 in copper. Of the silver \$233,000 was in half, and \$134,000 in quarter dollars, \$87,000 in dimes, \$12,000 in half dimes, and \$9,000 in three cent pieces.

A Pleasant Variety.—A stage coach recently arrived in Sacramento, Cal., with a load of Californians, which may be taken as a sample of the travelling population. In it there were two convicts on their way to the State Prison, a counterfeiter, a horse thief, a deputy Sheriff, a slippery, crafty, and prominent politician, two county officers, an expressman, a collector of foreign miners' tax, two negroes and four Chinamen.

A cemetery is proposed "to be devoted exclusively" to the posthumous interests of sporting and fancy men.—Motto over the entrance—"We're the boys that make no noise."

Democratic National Platform,

ADOPTED BY THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, Therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declaration of principles avowed by them on former occasions, in general Convention, they have presented their candidates for popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the money of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibility as sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied in Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

And WHEREAS, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and present example in free government built upon entire freedom in matters of religious observance, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-places. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign-born, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.—

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges

of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, established by the Congress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included, which act being to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in national conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories; and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, Finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, (and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land,) a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic questions whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States, most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding

an interest the people of the United States can not but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Inter-oceanic Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort will be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys, and of the Union at large.

Important Decision.—A circular has just been issued by the General Land Office stating that by the act of March 22, 1852, land warrants and locations, not pre-emptive, are assignable; but it is the decision of the Department that where locations are made by pre-emptors of their rights under the act of September 4, 1841, such pre-emption locations are not assignable, for the reason that there is an express inhibition in the said act of 1841 against the transfer of pre-emptions.

Scarcity of Flour in Vera Cruz.—The Progress says that the scarcity of flour is such that unless the Government promptly comes to the relief of the Vera Cruzans, great destitution will ensue. It recommends a large importation of the article from abroad.

Ice Manufactory.—At the Cuyahoga locomotive works, Cleveland, Ohio, there is an ice manufactory, where this article, it is said, is produced in merchantable quantities by purely artificial means. By means of a steam engine and steady condensers ether is driven from a retort containing about three hundred and fifty pounds between a double range of iron plates, through which the water is pumped, and by the ether is converted into ice. The arrangement is not yet completed, but even now ice can be manufactured with the thermometer at 60, at a cost of not more than half a cent per pound.

Every few days (says the Journal of Commerce) companies of Mormons, varying from two to seven hundred persons, are noticed as landing at some of the Atlantic ports, and proceeding westward. It seems that Iowa city has been selected by the leaders of the church as the place of rendezvous for some 5,000 of their adherents, previous to their finally starting for Utah, in July or August. They are principally recruited from England and Scotland. The company which arrived in New York some months ago are temporarily lodged in the railroad building in Iowa city, and an encampment of tents has been formed about two miles from the town.

A Canadian Merchant, at Hamilton, has recovered damages to the amount of \$3,000, from the Montreal Telegraph line. His case was brought on the ground of failure on part of the Company to deliver, within a reasonable time, a dispatch sent by him to a New York house, where, by he sustained, as alleged, a loss of the above amount, by a decline in the price of flour.

The new License Law will yield a very large Revenue to the Commonwealth.

In some counties the amount will be nearly double the amount under the old License Law. In Montgomery county there have been 103 Licenses granted, the total amount of the license is \$2,525

Dauphin county, total amount, 3,998

Lancaster, " " 7,000

In the latter county the amount is double that received under the old law.

There is found growing wild in that most wonderful of all lands, California, a kind of mustard that is said to be superior to any other variety. One man has cultivated a field of forty acres, and last year he ground up a thousand bushels for market. It is said that it can be sent to New York and sold for a profit at a less price than the current rate in that market.

Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson, in his Baltimore speech, said that the Democratic party "left him." To which a correspondent of the Raleigh Standard suggests "that the Major told the truth—the Democratic party indeed 'left him'—without an office! That was cruel; but the Major is likely to remain thus 'left.'"

Queen Victoria's eldest daughter—aged fourteen—is soon to be married to a prince of Prussia—her to the throne, aged twenty-five. The British parliament are about to bestow on the young prince a life dowry, of no less than £300,000 sterling per annum; which, if she lives to the age of fifty, will amount to the small sum of only fifty millions of dollars, almost as much as it takes to support the government of the United States, with our twenty-five millions of people for a year.

Corn Speculators.—The conclusion of peace has reduced the prices of breadstuffs so materially as to cause heavy losses to some of the speculators who had been accumulating stores in expectation of good rates. On the Wabash river, where they had been giving forty to fifty cents per bushel for corn, it is now down to twenty-five cents, with an immense stock on hand, and almost a moral certainty that it must go lower.