

# THE COMPILER.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

Monday Morning, July 28, 1856.

## Democratic National Nominations.

For President,  
**JAMES BUCHANAN**, of Pennsylvania.  
Vice President,  
**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE**, of Kentucky.

## Democratic Electoral Ticket.

Electors at Large,  
**Charles R. Bucklew**, of Columbia county,  
**Wilson McCandless**, of Allegheny county.

- Major Electors:
- Geo. W. Nebinger, 13. Abraham Edinger,
  - Peter Butler, 14. Reuben Wilber,
  - Edward Wagoner, 15. Geo. A. Crawford,
  - William H. Witte, 16. James Black,
  - John McNair, 17. Henry J. Stahle,
  - John H. Brinton, 18. John D. Roddy,
  - David Lantry, 19. Jacob Turney,
  - Charles Kessler, 20. J. A. J. Buchanan,
  - Joseph Patterson, 21. William Wilkins,
  - Joseph Sponker, 22. Jas. G. Campbell,
  - Frs. W. Hughes, 23. Thos. Cunningham,
  - Thos. Osterhoff, 24. John Kealy,
  25. Vincent Phelps.

Canal Commissioner,  
**GEORGE SUOTT**, of Columbia county.  
Auditor General,  
**JACOB FRY, Jr.**, of Montgomery co.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county, held on the 26th of July, 1856, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats, the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge, the Union and the Constitution, and the opponents of prohibition on account of birth-place or religion, in Adams county, be requested to meet at their usual places of holding Township and Borough meetings, on Saturday, the 3rd day of August next, and elect two Delegates from each Township and Borough, to meet in County Convention, in Gettysburg, on Monday following, the 11th, for the purpose of nominating a Ticket to be supported at the fall election, appointing Congressional and Senatorial Conferences, and Delegates to the next State Convention.

Resolved, That a request also be, and it is hereby made, that at the Delegate Meetings called in the above resolution, preliminary steps be taken towards the organization of Buchanan and Breckinridge Clubs, in order to secure a more thorough organization in every district of the county.

The Delegate Elections will be held between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., except in the Borough of Gettysburg, where it will be held between 7 and 9, P. M.

H. J. STAHLER, Chairman.  
John Bushey, Sr., Secretary.  
July 28, 1856.

## The Democratic State Convention and Mass Meeting.

The Democratic State Convention is to be held at Chambersburg on the 6th of August, and a Mass Meeting on the day following, at which some of the ablest Speakers in the country will be present. We trust that the Convention will be attended by the Delegates of all parts of the State, and that the Mass Meeting will be a glorious rally of the friends of the Constitution and the Union.

A Democratic Mass Meeting and Barbecue will come off at Frederick, Md., on the 7th of August. The demonstration is expected to be an imposing one.

Adjournment of Congress.—The members of Congress are beginning to think somewhat seriously of a final adjournment in a few weeks, a fact that will, no doubt, be hailed with satisfaction throughout the country.—The House on Tuesday amended and passed the Senate's resolution, for the purpose, fixing upon the 18th of August. Subsequently the Senate concurred with the action of the House, and the adjournment will accordingly take place on that day.

Portrait of Mr. Buchanan.—The National Democratic Association of Cincinnati have engaged Mr. Johnson, an artist of distinction, to visit Wheatland and paint a portrait of the Hon. James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Johnson was engaged by the same association to visit New Hampshire and execute a portrait of Gen. Pierce on his nomination, which was a fine life likeness, and a superior specimen of art. The portrait of Mr. Buchanan is, we learn, nearly finished; when completed it is to occupy a place among the portraits and pictures which adorn the walls of the rooms of the Association.

## Reward Offered.

The Bedford Democratic County Committee offer a reward of \$1000 to any person or persons who will show that James Buchanan ever advocated the reduction of the wages of American laborers to ten cents per day.

Such of the English journals as are most violently opposed to this country, praise the nomination of Fremont. Of course, they see in it the seeds of disunion, a consummation the British government has long been praying for. But the fact should make a deep impression on all Union-loving American citizens, and teach them to keep pure and strong the bond which holds together the most free and prosperous States under heaven. The times point unerringly to the Statesman of Wheatland as the steersman to guide the ark of public safety into a quiet port.

The Buchanan and Breckinridge Club had a spirited meeting on Saturday evening and will hold another on Monday evening next, at Wattle's. A copy of the number of the Compiler is to be distributed to the constituents.

## Another Prominent "Old Line Whig" for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

"The cry is still they come!"—At a meeting of the "Wheatland Club," recently held in the city of Lancaster, over one hundred new members enrolled their names. Many of them have hitherto either taken no part in politics at all, or have openly espoused the cause of the opposition. Among those who, on the above occasion, openly avowed themselves in favor of the election of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, was Mr. CHRISTIAN KIEFFER, for many years a highly prominent and influential citizen of Lancaster. Mr. KIEFFER was elected several years in succession, a member of the State Legislature, on the regular Whig ticket of Lancaster county, and generally ran ahead of his ticket. In the Legislature, he wielded a powerful influence, and was highly esteemed for talent and integrity. Subsequently he was elected for several successive years as the People's candidate, to the Mayoralty of Lancaster City, and always by commanding majorities. No man in the city or county of Lancaster wields a more powerful influence than CHRISTIAN KIEFFER. He is Mr. BUCHANAN'S neighbor, and knows him. Hence his support of one, whom, to know well, is to know favorably, and to love. We learn that hundreds of the "Old Line Whigs" of Lancaster refuse to be marshalled under the black banner of FREMONT and DISUNION. They love the Constitution and the Union too well, to be identified with any such sectional and heretical faction. If SEWARD, GIDDINGS, HALE and Company, would make capital for their Disunion schemes, they must not go to the patriotic regions of Lancaster county.

## Signs of the Campaign.

The Boston Times states that Col. Merriam, Thomas B. Messinger, G. N. Aunoble, Esq., Dr. Wm. O. Johnson, Oliver J. Rand, and A. H. Stevens, all prominent Old Line Whigs in Cambridge, Massachusetts, are out for Buchanan and Breckinridge, and remarks that there are but a few of the active Old Line Whigs in that locality who have not espoused the Democratic cause. It further says:

But it is not to Cambridge alone that these refreshing evidences of a healthful public sentiment are confined; for, among other similar indications in cities adjacent to ours, old patriotic Charleston has spoken with power and effect.

The ball is rolling on beautifully all about us, and it needs but a united effort among all the opponents of Black Republicanism to give the State of Massachusetts to the Democratic nominees. Shall it be done?

Samuel B. McCormick, Esq., a member of the Bar of Cambria county, recently a leading Whig, and once the editor of the Whig paper at Johnstown, made a speech at a recent meeting in Johnstown, and declared himself henceforth an adherent and supporter of the Democratic party. He argued that in the present position of parties the only proper place for the old friends of Clay and Webster was in the Democratic ranks.

The Germans All Right. The Philadelphia Democrat, a German daily paper of large circulation, which supports Buchanan and Breckinridge, denounces the reports of the Black Republican journals, as to a majority of the German population being Abolitionists and in favor of Fremont, as libels, and says:

"The fruitless attempts of the opposition to manufacture public opinion is reacting upon themselves, as the frauds become one by one exposed. The Germans are Democrats, both in education and habits, and will never leave their party to follow some sentimental absurdity, which cannot stand the test of reason."

A new German paper, called the Straight Out, has appeared at Milwaukee, making three German papers in that city which support Buchanan and Breckinridge. Those Germans in Wisconsin who have sympathized with the "Republicans," are fast ranging themselves under the Democratic flag. There are FIFTY-TWO German newspapers in the United States that uphold the genuine Democratic cause, and Buchanan and Breckinridge.

The Know Nothings advertise a call for a County Convention, on Monday next, to hatch out a ticket; and the President and Secretary of the Oxford Republican Association issue another, for a Convention of the friends of the "Rocky Mountain path-finder," on the 25th of August.—It is intimated that the Star clique are advising in both movements, and will succeed in getting all the reins into their own fingers. Time will show the hand of the dark lantern managers yet, sharp as they count themselves to be.

The "editor of the Compiler" has no knowledge of the existence of a "Bigger fund" in 1851, nor at any other time, and cannot, therefore, answer the query of "Janus," in the Star, as to what "became of it." Financial transactions of that character are known only to Know Nothings—or, in other words, persons who swear upon the holy cross that they will lie. The question is "referred back to the committee."

The fight between the Fillmoreites and the Fremonters about the "religion" of the woolly-horned and woolly-headed candidate for the Presidency, still goes on with unabated ardor. The woolies, who had rather the worst of the battle at first, are gaining on their adversaries. As an offset to Fremont's marriage by a Catholic Priest, they have produced a copy of the baptism of his children by an Episcopal Clergyman. "Let the ball roll on!"—Valley Spirit.

The Fillmore men of Philadelphia, in City Convention, on Thursday last, resolved not to amalgamate with any other party in the formation of an Electoral ticket.

The recent terrible accident on the North Pennsylvania Railroad has so far resulted in the death of 62 persons, including 40 males and 22 females.

The coroner's jury blame Hopple, the conductor of the excursion train, for causing the accident and for Vanover's, who claimed to be a student.

## Henry Clay and James Buchanan.

George D. Prentice, the editor of the Louisville Journal, is the principal mover in the recent attempt to fix upon Mr. Buchanan in charge of having treated Mr. Clay unjustly in reference to the charge of bargain in connection with the Presidential election of 1824. A complete answer to his calumnies, however, is furnished by his own record; for in 1831 Prentice wrote a biography of Clay, in which the following extracts appear:

"For some time it seemed as if partisan rancor would soon desert from the pursuit of Mr. Clay, but a distinguished accuser at length appeared against him. It was General Jackson. This gentleman began to assert in private circles, that he himself might probably have been President had he but offered Mr. Clay the Secretaryship."

Not satisfied with private hints and declarations, Mr. Clay's distinguished accuser finally stated in a public letter, that overtures of bargain had been made to him during the pendency of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives, by the friends of Mr. Clay. With his usual promptness of character, he demanded through whom these overtures were made. In reply General Jackson gave the name of James Buchanan, one of his own personal and political friends. Mr. Buchanan, however, was an honorable man, and hesitated not to say publicly, that he had never made to General Jackson the overtures in question, or any other that bore resemblance to them. The principal accuser was now silent; but his partisans stopped their ears and shut their eyes to the proof of Mr. Clay's innocence, and cried—"away with him! away with him!"—Prentice's Biography of Henry Clay, p. p. 277-8.

The Mayville Express says: Here then the editor of the Journal, who was Mr. Clay's biographer, declares Mr. Buchanan to be "an honorable man," and acquits him of the very charge which he now brings up in judgment against him. Now which is to be believed, the author of the biography, or the editor of the Journal? If the author of the biography told the truth in 1831, the editor of the Journal, in 1856, has basely slandered Mr. Buchanan.

## The Old Line Whigs.

The recent Conventions held in Virginia, Maryland, and other States, and called "Old Line Whig Conventions," which have recommended Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, have in reality been composed almost exclusively of Know Nothings, who have attempted to play in those quarters precisely the same trick resorted to by them, in our municipal politics for the last few years, to deceive and mislead those who were sincerely attached to the old Whig party. We see many proofs of the fact to which we have referred in our Southern exchanges, and had we space would furnish our readers with whole columns of extracts sustaining this position. It is impossible to disguise the fact that a large portion of the Old Line Whigs who kept themselves really aloof from the Know Nothing party, in all sections of the Union, are now earnestly sustaining the Democratic nominees.—Pennsylvania.

## Fremont's Political Experience.

In one of our exchange papers we find the following record of Col. Fremont's qualifications for a statesman, as they were viewed by those who ought to know him best; also, a record of his brief political life—consisting of an experience of little over a fortnight:

"Fremont was in the Senate just seventeen working days, when he left for home to work for his re-election. This was in 1851-52, when there were 142 votes in the California Legislature. Of this number, Mr. Fremont got but seven for his re-election. This, we take it, was a tolerably emphatic expression of the Californian sentiment in regard to his services."

From the Chambersburg Valley Spirit.

## The Mass Meeting.

As the time for our Grand Mass Meeting gradually draws near, and one distinguished statesman after another notifies our committee of his intention to be present if possible, our confidence strengthens that the demonstration of the 7th of August will be one of unparalleled magnitude and brilliancy. The man who stays away from our town on that day, will miss the only opportunity he may ever have of seeing and hearing Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, Howell Cobb, of Georgia, James L. Orr, of South Carolina, Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, Samuel Carothers, of Missouri, and John L. Dawson, Charles R. Bucklew, Joseph H. Chandler, John W. Forney, Samuel W. Black, Wm. B. Reed, Josiah Randall, Hendrick B. Wright, James M. Porter, Wm. F. Packer and Daniel Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, most of whom will speak in the course of the afternoon and evening.

The display of Fire Works, which will take place in the evening, will far exceed anything of the kind ever witnessed in this section of the country. These Fire Works will be manufactured in New York, at the most celebrated Pyrotechnic establishment in the United States, and a skillful Pyrotechnist will accompany them to Chambersburg and superintend the display.

The committee are resolved that the arrangements for this great meeting shall be such as will reflect credit upon the Democracy of the native county of James Buchanan. Everything will be done to please the people and promote their comfort while here. Seats will be prepared in the cool and shady grove in which it is proposed to hold the meeting, so that the spectators may listen to the speakers without becoming fatigued. Gay banners will float at the crossings, and tasteful arches span the principal streets, whilst scores of bonfires will be handsomely decorated outside. Music from the best of Bands will enliven the occasion.

Our hotel keepers will make all possible preparation for the entertainment of visitors, and should the public houses overflow, the doors of private dwellings will open to receive strangers. "Come one, come all." Room can be made for twenty thousand. No one shall lack enough to eat or a place to sleep, if he sees fit to remain in town all night.

The Camden Democrat says:—"Niggerism is a bad egg in New Jersey. It can't be crammed down the throats of patriotic Jersey-men.—We predict that Fillmore will beat Fremont in every county in the State; and that old Buck will beat the combined vote of the two."

The Jackson, Mich. Patriot says that the fusion account of great gatherings of Republicans in the peninsular State are gross fabrications. The fabrication in Jackson was a most surprising failure.

## For the Compiler.

Mr. STAHLER.—I am not about to engage in a controversy with the editor of the Star. I have not answered, and do not design answering, any of the attacks made upon me in that paper. A proper regard to my own reputation, and the preservation of that self-respect which every man owes to himself, prevents me from entering upon a controversy with such an opponent.

I would avoid a newspaper fight with that editor upon the same principle that I would a contest with the animal called the Mephitis Americana. If I succeeded in killing the animal, I would only be suffocated by its stench. I am used to these attacks from the Star, and I have for the most part let them pass unheeded. For a quarter of a century I have been reviled in the columns of that paper.—Much of it has been done since the present editor has had charge of it. I suppose it will continue so. But there is a point beyond which endurance may cease to be a virtue.

Neither holding nor seeking office, I have lately been selected out, reviled and abused so far as such an individual as the editor is capable of abuse. The vocabulary of the Star has been exhausted in heaping invectives upon me. The files of the paper have been ransacked for twenty-five years for materials upon which to base his calumnies. Unscrupulous in the assertion of falsehood and unmanly as he is reckless, his malice seems to be insatiable.

Not content with bringing up the stale calumnies uttered against me for twenty-five years of my political life, he ends in dastardly threats of what is to follow.

I defy his malice.—I despise his cowardly threats. Not contented with a perverted review of my own history and character, not satisfied with a thrust at the living, he threatens to ransack the grave, and hyena-like disturb its sacred contents. Cowardly assassin! insatiate monster! beware how you trespass there. Your vile slang against me, doled out from week to week, may pass unheeded by me, but I will defend the cherished memory of the dead while I have an arm to strike a blow.

Mr. Editor, I cannot enter the field of controversy with a man capable of such meanness. I deeply regret that I have been compelled to trespass upon your time and occupy the space in your columns which might more profitably to your readers be filled with other matter. The public now know the true position that I occupy with regard to the editor of the Star. That is the only motive I had in these communications, and unless compelled by a sense of duty (of which I cannot at present conceive,) will not trouble you on this subject again.

M. Me.

## For the Compiler.

Mr. EDITOR.—I have for some time past been endeavoring to explore the present position of our common friend of the Star and Banner, on the "goose question," but to save my life, I cannot arrive at anything like a fixed point of certainty. He for all the world is like the Irishman's flea, in regard to his political whereabouts—"when you think you are putting your finger on him he's not there." However, while some things are quite uncertain in regard to this jewel of consistency, some things again are more certain—and these are three of them:

1st. He is undoubtedly opposed to the conservative and constitutional principles of James Buchanan, and the Democratic party.

2d. He is yet somewhat hostile to the doctrines and actions of the Catholics, ever since the fall of 1854, when both they and we dissolved their allegiance to the Whig party and while they would not obey his fatherly admonitions to stick to Col. Seely, when he was working for W. B. Wilson, Esq., in the dark.

3d. He is still an anti-foreigner in a certain measure; but since the Know Nothings have adopted the "dodge" (not plank)—to disavow the "test questions," in certain localities, to suit the occasion, the "rich Irish brogue," and other little heretofore national objections, are gradually becoming more tolerant and less odious to his sensitive American ears; and it is said he can now even look upon "Roman citizens," with less hatred on that account.

But while he's somewhat decided on these points, he is to be pitied because he cannot determine the more available and popular branch of the dilemma which the two forks of the American question present him, in regard to Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism. He loves them both, but as both cannot succeed, he, like Peleg Ponder, does not know which side to take. In 1854 he became enamored of Know Nothingism, although he was opposed to Whiggery. He eloped with the former, it is said, in the night, and ever since that time Whiggery in good old Adams county is a "grass widow." It would seem now that although he cherished and supported Mrs. Whiggery so long, and in terms of affection so lusty and loud, he still never truly loved her conservative and national character. He sees, it seems, what he is, a decided, innate, local, sectional and sectarian man—ruled and regulated by degrees of latitude, and circumstances of longitude, such as "alter cases," as the lawyers say.

When the time comes when he must strike the blow, dear knows what pretext he can conjure up to support his dernier resort, since he cannot blame either wing with the unparadonable sin that its adherents are governed by "priests mostly of foreign extraction," or that they owe temporal allegiance to a foreign Prince and potentate. He is more to be pitied than laughed at, for, poor fellow, his indecision and perpetual anxiety, must be the source of more pain to himself, than diversion or amusement to anybody else.

## Mr. Madison on Sectional Parties.

The following extract from a letter of Mr. Madison, which has lately been published in the National Intelligencer, shows how dangerous that enlightened statesman considered geographical parties to the stability of the Union:

"Parties," said he, "under some denomination or other, must always be expected in a government as free as ours. When the individuals belonging to them are intermingled in every part of the whole country they strengthen the union of the whole while they divide every part. Should a state of parties arise founded on geographical boundaries and other physical and permanent distinctions which happen to coincide with them, what is to control those great repulsive masses from awful shocks against each other?"

English Indignation.—A meeting to "sympathize" with Senator Sumner has been held at Bridgewater, England. Resolutions were adopted expressing deep indignation to the assault upon the Senator, and sympathy "with all the noble men who are combating against slavery in the United States." Certainly, England has any quantity for such abolitionists as Sumner.

The jury in the case of Herbert, for the killing of Keating, at Washington, brought in a verdict of acquittal on Friday.

A drought prevails in many parts of New England.

Read the article entitled "Mr. Buchanan at Home," on our first page.

## For the Compiler.

I was brought up in the Whig school, and voted the Whig ticket as long as that party presented candidates. When it ceased to lead, I came to a halt, and since that period, (some two years ago,) have been looking quietly on, for the purpose of paying undivided attention to the course of events, determined to take up my political bed in the future with that party which should seem most likely to preserve the equal rights of citizens and of States. I have been paid for my trouble. I now see daylight clearly, and can have no hesitation in expressing my determination to vote for our own distinguished and well-deserving Statesman, Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN. He is a man the country may well be proud of, and it is proud of him.—Why then should not his own State be proud of him too, and attest the feeling at the polls in November?

Some may ask how I have arrived at this conclusion. I will explain. I have for years been taught to look upon Mr. Buchanan, although opposed to me in politics, as one of the eminent men of the country, as ranking with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and others of the great. Before his nomination high qualities were accorded him by all the presses, and none doubted his statesmanship or patriotism. All this directed my mind to him as the man for the times; but when I found, after his nomination, many abuse who previously praised him, it was made up in his favor.—And the article which appeared in the last Star, entitled "Buchanan's Omissions and Commissions," has had no little influence in making my decision the stronger. Low as that journal has been in the habit of going, I was not prepared to witness so deep a degree of degradation in public journalism. Let me ask the publication of a single extract. The article winds up as follows:

"Thus in diplomacy he has never been successful—having done nothing but blunder constantly. In statesmanship he has no record, for he never originated anything. In private honor, he is sadly deficient, as his history shows more mean behavior than any other man of the same prominence in the country. All he has succeeded in doing, has been following his party through all its devious ways, changing his principles as often as necessary, and jumping Jim Crow to all its fillings. He is an irresolute, time-serving, pliable, radical Locofoco—an office-seeker upon any terms, and not at all the man to place in the position of President of the Republic."

There is a cold-blooded malignity—a reckless untruthfulness—about this, to be seen only in the most wanton sheets of the country. I never in my life felt so decidedly like standing by an abused man as I did after the perusal of that article. For the sake of the character of the press of the country, I hope never to see such an other outrage; but as for Mr. Buchanan, it cannot injure, but may rather indirectly benefit him.

I may as well advert to another matter. Until quite recently the Star was merciless upon what the editor styled the "insolent foreigners and Catholics," but now I notice something of a change. This is for policy's sake, I suppose. Probably somebody, or a dozen of somebody, have office in view, and hence the check which is exercised over the Star. This may by the age of humbug—but we cannot swallow that.

## Great Gathering of the Democracy.

The 17th of July, 1856, says the Indianapolis Daily Sentinel, will long be remembered by the Democracy of Indiana as a day which plainly marked the determination of the real people to sustain Democratic principles, the Constitution of the country and the Union of the States. The people turned out from all quarters in great multitudes, after the fashion of the days of Gen. Jackson. The counties of Morgan, Johnson, Hendricks, Hamilton, Shelby, Decatur, Wayne, Henry, Hancock, and Marion, sent large delegations, as did the towns on the whole line of the Lawrenceburg Railroad. On the Central Railroad large trains came filled with National Democrats, as was also the case with the Western, Lafayette and Peru lines. The delegations were all much larger than those of the Abolitionists, who assembled in that place a day or two previous to the great Democratic meeting.

The Sentinel states that the immense mass of people crowded around the Speakers' stands by acres. The procession was then formed, and although not comprising more than one-half of those who were present, was so much larger than had been anticipated, that the number of Marshals which had been appointed was found wholly inadequate to the performance of the duties assigned them.

The speakers presented the leading interests of the country, and the duties of the people in a bold and striking light. The preservation of the Union, the necessity of obedience to the law, the peace and harmony of the various States, the security and value of life and property, and a united and zealous support of the Constitution of our common country, were the themes upon which the speakers dwelt with great power and effect. The deafening cheers with which these patriotic sentiments were received, showed that the great heart of the American people beats time with the music of the Union. The Sentinel says:

It was a great uprising of an intelligent and honest people—a glorious day for the cause of Buchanan and Breckinridge, and the ratification of the nominees of the great National Democratic party. The working men, the bone and sinew of the State, are with the Democracy, and this day has furnished an unmistakable evidence of the fact. The Democracy are more than satisfied with the demonstration of the day, and feel but little care how much their opponents attempt to lessen its effect, by disputing about comparative or positive numbers.

We hesitate not at all in saying that this meeting was the largest political gathering which ever convened in Indiana, at any time or on any occasion.

## As Sound as a Roach.

The great patriot, Henry Clay, in 1850, thus expressed the same idea that Jefferson expressed when he characterized slavery agitation as a political body:

"Of all the bitterest enemies of the unfortunate negro, there are none to compare with the abolitionists, their pretended friends, who, like the centaur of old, mount not the back of the horse, but the back of the negro, to ride themselves into power."

Sixteen Guns.—The sectionalists, yesterday morning at sunrise, fired sixteen rounds, in honor of one half the states of the Republic. Where was the mutilated flag?—Easton Argus, July 6th.

Minister to Mexico.—On Friday week the President sent to the Senate the nomination of John Forsythe as Minister, and Walker Fearn as Secretary of Legation to Mexico, in the place of Messrs. Galsden and Cripps, resigned. Both the appointees are Alabamians.

A New Theory.—A Dr. Kinahan, who has recently returned from Paris, attempts to prove that guano is produced from bird excreta, which die on the islands, and not from the droppings of birds.

## Local Matters.

BARN BURNT.—We learn that the Barn of J. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, in Butler township, this county, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening last, about 8 o'clock, with all its contents, consisting of grain and hay, the latter belonging to JACOB WAGNER, the tenant. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Wagner were in or near the barn with a lighted candle, getting a lot of marketing ready to bring to town on Saturday, and by some accident fire was communicated to the hay, which caused the destruction of the building. It was not insured.

COURT.—The causes in Common Pleas, for trial at the August term, have been postponed by consent of parties, in consequence of the large amount of Quarter Sessions business and the uncertainty of reaching the cases in Common Pleas. An adjourned Court, to dispose of the cases thus postponed, will probably be held the last week in September.

A. B.—The annual commencement of Franklin and Marshall College, located at Lancaster, took place last week. Among the graduates, upon whom the degree of A. B. was conferred, we notice the names of CALVIN MARSH DENSON, of Cashtown, and WALTER EMANUEL KEES, of Winchester, Va., formerly of this place.

A BIG CALF.—We should suppose a calf weighing eighty-two pounds a few hours after its birth, to be considerably ahead of ordinary. Such a one can be seen at Solomon Powers's, in this place. The mother is of the Devon stock. Her last three calves averaged eighty-two pounds each.

DISTRESSING.—A distressing accident occurred at the pond bank, about 4 miles from Caledonia Furnace, on Wednesday last.—Three men lost their lives by means of the foul air in the shaft, and a fourth (James Dougherty) made a narrow escape. One of them suffocated in going down. The second, on nearing the bottom, called to the windlass men to draw him up. When near the top he fell out of the bucket. Dougherty and another then went down to rescue their comrades. Dougherty picked up one of the bodies, got in the bucket, and was drawn up, but almost exhausted when he reached the top. The other man who went down with him endeavored to ascend by climbing the timbers, and had got about twenty feet from the top, when he fell to the bottom. We have not learned the names of the dead.—Star.

THE WEATHER is exceedingly warm and dry. The early-planted corn is suffering considerably from the want of rain.

## Illinois Central Railroad Lands.

The lands offered for sale by the Illinois Central Railroad Company were granted by the United States to the State of Illinois by the Act of 20th September, 1850. All the conditions stipulated in that act have been fulfilled, and the title to these lands can no longer be affected by legislation.

By the Act of 10th February, 1851, the State of Illinois incorporated this Company, and directed the Governor to convey to said Company, by a Deed in fee simple, all of said lands, &c., which was done.

The said Act further required said Company to execute a Deed of Trust of all of said lands, &c., to certain persons named therein by the State, to secure the performance of the conditions and stipulations required thereby. The Bonds issued under this trust are being paid as fast as the money is received from the sale of the lands set apart for that purpose. All Bonds received for lands, or purchased with the proceeds of such lands, are officially cancelled by the Trustees.

Where payment is made in full, the purchaser at once obtains his title from the Trustees appointed by the State. If the sale is on credit, however, the title is not given till final payment is made, but the purchaser receives a Contract, stipulating that such title will be given on full payment, and compliance with the conditions specified therein. Each payment for lands sold on credit, can be made in Construction Bonds, or cash; and if in the latter, it is applied to the purchase of such Bonds; and the particular tract is at once exempted from liability, and a perfect title given by the Trustees—being, in fact, the first conveyance under the authority of the General Government.

The sales are made under the direction of the Trustees, and are authorized by an Act of the State Legislature. The lands thus sold are exempted from taxation by said law of the State till finally paid for.

The Trustees execute Deeds for all lands sold; and the conveyance by said Trustees, in the terms of the law, is "an absolute title in fee simple," and operates "as a release, an acquittance of the particular tract or tracts, sold from all liability or incumbrance, except said Deed of Trust, and the issue of said Bonds—so as to vest in the purchasers a complete and indefeasible title."

Thus it is seen, that the Act of Congress making the grant, secures the title in purchasers, whatever may be the action of the State; and the law of the State incorporating this Company, while amply securing the Bondholders, is alike careful to protect purchasers of the lands, and to secure to them perfect and complete titles in any and every contingency.

Man and Team Attacked by Bees.—Mr. S. Hooper, residing near McKissock's Grove, Iowa, while driving his team recently, was attacked by bees. They made the attack apparently in three distinct strings about the size of a man's arm, first attacking the horses. One horse, in endeavoring to extricate himself, broke a blood-vessel, and died shortly after; the other is severely injured. They next attacked Mr. Hooper and those who came to his assistance. Everything was done that could be to extricate the unfortunate man, but not until Mr. Hooper and Mr. Slusher were so severely injured that little hope of their recovery is entertained. The symptoms and sufferings of the unfortunate men resemble those of hydrophobia.

A Week of Horrors.—Wook before last was emphatically full of accumulated horrors, and fire was the most active agent in each case of destruction. The village of Corning, N. Y., almost destroyed by a conflagration. The town of Newark, N. J., severely visited in the same manner. A steamboat on Lake Erie burned to the water's edge, and a propper on Lake Ontario, with a serious loss of life in each case, while the railroad accident near Philadelphia caps the climax of this budget of calamities.