



THE COMPILER.

LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

GETTYSBURG, PENN.: Monday Morning, Dec. 22, 1856.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will assemble at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 6th day of January next. On the following Tuesday, both Houses will assemble in Joint Convention to elect a United States Senator...

Counterfeits on the Bank of Harrisburg, the Columbia Bank and the Girard Bank have made their appearance. Those on the Harrisburg Bank are 10's, and are executed with sufficient skill to deceive persons who are not familiar with the genuine notes.

Lancaster Bank.—At a meeting of the stockholders held recently the chairman of a committee of investigation stated that the books show a circulation of 30,000 more than were ever printed for the bank by the engravers. He considered the institution very nearly insolvent, as no account appeared to have been kept of notes destroyed. Efforts are making to resuscitate the bank by subscriptions to new stock, and many assets before considered doubtful, are now likely to be collected.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union will be issued twice a week during the ensuing session of the Legislature, and will contain full and accurate reports of proceedings. The price for the session alone will be Two Dollars; for the whole year, semi-weekly during the session, THREE DOLLARS; for the whole year, once a week during the session, Two DOLLARS. Those who wish to be well informed of the doings of the Legislature, had better forward their names at once, and commence with the opening of the session.

Gov. Bigler made an able argument in the Senate on Monday week, in reply to the Abolitionists, Wade, of Ohio, and Fessenden, of Maine. He gave a brief history of the October and November contests in Pennsylvania, which was listened to with much attention by a full Senate and crowded galleries. Gov. B. occupies a prominent position in the Senate, and will soon take rank with its ablest members.

Bleeding Kansas.—The St. Louis Democrat publishes a letter dated Lawrence, the 23rd ult., signed by Col. J. A. Harvey and ninety free State settlers, denouncing the Kansas Aid Society as a speculating concern, originating in Massachusetts, and warning all honest donors to be duped no longer for "Bleeding Kansas."

The Richmond Enquirer says, "The South never embraced Mr. Buchanan as the instrument of slavery propandism; they did not support him with any idea that he was to be the exclusive champion of Southern interests. They supported him upon the principles of the Cincinnati platform and the pledges of his public life. They took him up as the man with whom to beat the invasion of the Black Republicans; and they confided in him because of his known moderation of temper and his fidelity to the compact of the Constitution. They expect of him a wise and impartial administration of the government, and that is the sum total of their demands."

A correspondent (says the New York Journal of Commerce) at Stamford, Connecticut, sends us an account of a poor mechanic who recently broke his leg while attempting to raise a Fremont flag in that town, and who remains at the "Union House," dependent on the charity of the landlord, and liable to be sent to the poor-house, although about \$400 have been raised in the same place for "bleeding Kansas."

Fletcher Webster said recently in a speech in Boston:—"There are but two ideas in the Republican party, the broken head of Charles Sumner, and bleeding Kansas. With regard to the damaged gentleman, I will not justify the assault, but if I had made that speech I should have taken care to put an iron rod on my head."

The Western Territories.—There are now on for settlement the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, Nebraska, Washington, New Mexico, Utah and Kansas. These Territories contain, according to a compendium of the census of 1850, an area of 1,400,924 square miles. The whole area of the States and Territories belonging to the Union being 2,974,169 square miles, the Territories, if well seen, comprise nearly one half of the whole.

Rash Frazer, Esq., of Lancaster, we regret to learn, owing to illness produced by over excitement in financial and political affairs, has become deranged, so that he is now an inmate of the Asylum in Harrisburg.

One Thousand Persons Killed by a Stroke of Lightning.—Accounts from Illinois state that the lightning struck the immense store of gunpowder which was placed in the cañals belonging to the Ancient Egyptians, destroying the whole Turkish quarter so completely that only three children were saved. One thousand persons are said to have perished.

Congress is still hammering away at the slavery question, and is not likely to get going business until after the holidays.

It is said that the celebrated Dr. Parry, of England, is dead.

Fremont at Home!

The glorious Golden State, California—which Fremont claims as his own—has given Mr. Buchanan not only a plurality over Fremont of over 30,000 votes, but has likewise enrolled herself alongside of Pennsylvania and Indiana, and given him it as heleyed a majority over Fremont and Fillmore united!

The Legislature just elected (Senate and House) stands 80 Democrats to 23 Know Nothings and Black Republicans. Oh, Sam!

Popular Vote for President. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has a table which contains, in effect, the whole vote of the United States for President, except a few counties, townships, plantations, &c., which were excluded on account of informality, or were returned too late to be counted, or not returned at all. Omitting these, the total vote

For Buchanan, is 1,859,769 For Fremont, 1,336,811

Buchanan over Fremont, 522,958 Buchanan & Fillmore over Fremont, 1,333,097 Fremont & Fillmore over Buchanan, 347,195 Fillmore's vote is 870,140 Total number of votes returned in season to be counted, 4,066,727 Exclusive of a few hundred votes for Gerrit Smith.

Buchanan's vote is larger by a quarter of a million than was ever before given for a Presidential candidate.

Mr. Buchanan will have about one hundred thousand more votes in the aggregate, in the North, than Mr. Pierce received, while Fremont will be in a minority on the popular vote in the North of about two hundred and fifty thousand votes. It would thus seem that the Democratic party, considering the desertion from its ranks, has received extraordinary accessions during the past four years.

Democratic Clergymen.—There are in this State, (says the New Hampshire Patriot,) many clergymen who are, and always have been Democrats; and we can say of them as the Providence Post says of similar men in Rhode Island, that "we have yet to learn that one of these men preached a political sermon or made a political speech during the Presidential campaign. They were not invited to do so, for Democrats do not believe in carrying politics into the church, or in carrying their ministers into political strife. How much influence these clergymen, in view of their sacred office and their relation to their churches, might have exerted for the Democratic cause, we do not know, and do not care to know. It is pleasant for us, and for them, undoubtedly, to know that their robes are unsullied, and that they have passed through the fiery ordeal unscathed. Believing that a man may vote for Mr. Buchanan, or Mr. Fillmore, or Mr. Fremont, and yet be a good Christian, we are glad nothing has been done by these pastors to cool the religious ardor or wound the feelings of the conscientious supporters of either of these men; and can most sincerely and earnestly say, so let it be forever."

Good for Nebraska.—An election for members of the Territorial Legislature has just been held in Nebraska, and we learn from the Wyoming Telescope, that though party lines were not drawn, the members chosen, as heard from, are nearly all strong Free State men. The editor of the Nebraska City News, a pro-slavery paper, was defeated.—Palladium.

What a lucky thing for Nebraska it is that the Massachusetts Aid Societies overlooked that Territory, when they undertook to force public opinion in Kansas! Without any effort—with scarcely any notice from the rest of the world—Nebraska is rapidly filling up—"party lines are not drawn"—and yet the Territorial Legislature is composed of "nearly all Free State men!" We repeat, "good for Nebraska!" and we could have said as much for Kansas, if New England Abolitionists had not attempted to control the matter.

Chief Justice of Kansas.—Mr. Harrison, who has been offered the chief judgeship of Kansas, was one of the Executors of the will of the Hon. Henry Clay, and formerly the law partner of Mr. Breckinridge, the Vice President elect.

Encouraging.—We feel much encouraged at the promptness of many of our subscribers, who during the past week have come up to the "Captain's office" and performed a little not which always gladdens the printer's heart.—Bucks County Intelligencer.

We can't say as much for some of our subscribers. The few who have answered our call are true friends in need; but what shall we say of those who manifest the most perfect indifference about the payment of the little bills they owe us?

Fugitive Slaves in Canada.—We see it stated in the Canada papers that a movement is on foot in Canada to secure the passage of an act of Parliament by which fugitive slaves may be sent back to the United States.

We learn from an exchange that the citizens of Charleston, S. C., are about to purchase a splendid carriage and present it to Mr. Buchanan, the President elect.

There are no less than thirty-nine candidates for U. S. Senator in Michigan, in place of General Cass.

The Oldest Inhabitant.—Peter Nassau, a colored man, now a resident of Woodstock, Va., has, it is stated, reached the extraordinary age of 123 years! and is doubtless the oldest man living in this country. His history has been traced out by N. Haskell. Esq., town clerk of Woodstock, and it appears he was born two years before Washington, was 45 years old at the date of the Declaration of Independence, and long before the second war with Great Britain broke out he had passed the scriptural limit of life—three score years and ten!

The Newburyport Herald says: "Three quarters of all the mechanics in America are working themselves to death for the filices of fashion for themselves and their families!" That's a fact and a shame, too.

The Buchanan Gibraltar.

NOTE IN THE FIVE POINTS, NEW YORK. Buchanan 579—Fillmore 17—Fremont 13. Whichever "Ruffianism" runs highest Buchanan's vote is strongest. "Like clings to like."

How was it in Baltimore and New Orleans where Fillmore received heavy majorities?—Why, the Five Points is an orderly place on election day compared with either of the Know Nothing cities we have named. In Baltimore, above one hundred and seventeen persons were killed and wounded in riots raised by the "ruffian" friends of Mr. Fillmore, while in New Orleans Democrats were driven from the polls by the same class of "ruffians," and afterwards knocked down and beaten with slung-shots and brass knuckles. It is only since the advent of Americanism that such scenes of "ruffianism" have occurred—and yet the men who resort to such bloody means to carry elections, have the unblushing effrontery to charge "ruffianism" upon peaceable opponents, and almost split their throats in bawling out, "Americans must rule America!" God save the people from the "ruff" of such miscreants as fill the ranks of "Plug Ugly" and "Kip-Rap" Americanism!—says the Harrisburg Union.

Awful Prediction. The Skowhegan Clarion, a latter Fremont paper published "away down in Maine," utters the following startling prediction:—"Before the close of the next session of Congress, we predict that there will be an open breach of hostilities between the two portions of the Union, and before the close of another year this land will be DELUGED IN BLOOD!"

These Black Republicans are perfect vampires—they have a thirst for blood that seems to "grow with what it feeds on," which nothing can assuage or satisfy. This fellow of the Clarion only utters the sentiments of Wilson, Banks, Beecher, Sumner, Seward, and so on, who, as the Boston Post remarks, "feel as bad as the Skowhegan Clarion, if they don't blow quite so loud."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1856. Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, quite unexpectedly to the House, offered a resolution declaring that the removal of the African slave trade would be shocking to humanity and disgraceful to the United States. The motion produced no little agitation, as it was calculated to embarrass some of the southern members, who, however much they might be opposed to the policy of removing that traffic, did not wish to vote for a resolution couched in such opprobrious terms. The resolution was adopted—yeas 152, nays 57.

Subsequently, Col. Orr, of S. C., offered a resolution, which condemned the revival of the trade as unwise and inexpedient and contrary to the settled policy of the government. This resolution was adopted, 156 to 8, being supported by those who had voted against the preceding resolution. No advantage can be taken by any party of this procedure; though, without the second resolution, the acts of some members might have been exposed to misrepresentation or misapprehension. There can be no doubt, at home or abroad, of the opinion of Congress on this subject, even if there could have been heretofore.

Removal of Judge Lecompte and Marshall from Kansas.—Their Successors Appointed. The truth of the matter of the removal of Judge Lecompte is now confirmed by the nomination by the President to the Senate of James O. Harrison, of Kentucky, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas. This removal was contemplated at least forty days ago, and of which, it is said, Judge Lecompte was aware, but up to this time nothing has been heard from him in defence of his official conduct. The recent proofs and representations of Gov. Geary determined the course of the administration in the premises.

Wm. Spencer has likewise been nominated as Marshal for Kansas, vice Marshal Donaldson, removed.

Thomas Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, has also been appointed associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in place of Judge Barrill, deceased.

Negro Insurrection.—An extensive negro insurrection in Tennessee has been detected. Christmas eve was the time fixed for the rising, when there was to have been a general massacre of their owners. The Church at Loudon burned, houses undamaged and powder piled beneath it ready to be blown up when filled with people. A large collection of arms and ammunition has been seized. Several of the negroes arrested have made full confessions. How Greeley, Giddings, Wade and the whole gang of Abolition leaders will mourn over the discovery of this diabolical plot of their black allies in the South.

Later advices from Tennessee state that 11 of the negroes concerned in the contemplated insurrection have been hung. One white man, disguised as a negro, was sentenced to receive 100 lashes, but died before the penalty was fully inflicted. Great excitement exists along the Cumberland river. The whites are arming for defence, in anticipation of a general rising about the holidays. This is the work of Black Republicanism.—Cathode Volunteer.

The Slave Insurrection. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—A correspondent of the Journal, writing from Campbellville, Taylor co., Kentucky, 16th inst., says that a negro boy disclosed a plot of the negroes in that neighborhood to rise about Christmas. Several arrests were made, and on an examination before Judge Clayton on the 9th inst., nothing was elicited, save the statement of the boy that he overheard the negroes say they intended to make war on the whites about Christmas, and if he would join them they would make him rich. The negroes are reported to have horses and guns, and pistols. The correspondent says that there is considerable dissatisfaction among the negroes generally, which may cause trouble if not promptly suppressed.

A First-rate Nigger.—The Eastern Sentinel gives the Ex-Governor of Kansas the following first-rate notice:—"We notice by the papers, that Andrew H. Reeder is at Washington, at his old business—slapping himself for another dip into the United States Treasury. Not satisfied with the pile he filched from the Treasury through the aid of his Black Republican friends, last session, he is again on hand threatening to dispute Whitefield's seat in the House, in case he should be sworn in. Was he to know on what ground he bases his claim—he was not in the Territory of Kansas at the time the election was held, nor was he voted for at that election. His love of money seems to give him impudence sufficient to do anything that is dishonourable."

The Printer wants wood.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

We purchased (cash!) a lot of new pens and a new pair of scissors, the other day. They seem inclined to be industrious so far. The Jail of this county is now without a prisoner.

See advertisement of a large sale of personal property, in this place, on New-Year's day.

It is understood that Utah will press her claims this session for admission into the Union as a State.

An attempt will be made by the people of Minnesota, through their Delegate, Mr. Rice, to have two States carved out of that rich and beautiful Territory. It already contains population enough for the desired object.

Arizona, consisting of the western half of the Territory of New Mexico, has petitioned for the establishment of a separate Territorial Government. Arizona contains about 100,000 square miles and 1000 inhabitants. Tucson is the principal settlement. At this point they are working silver mines successfully, when not deterred from so doing by the hostile Indians. Some of the mines were worked in the days of Mexican glory.

Private advices from Kansas refer in very complimentary terms to Gov. Geary's conduct of affairs in that Territory.

Mrs. Roberts, of Wrightsville, Pa., was among the number killed by the railroad accident at Alliance, Ohio.

The fourth annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held in the Fourth Street Bethel, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination for Canal Commissioner are Maj. LARRY of Lehigh, and Judge STRICKLAND of Chester. Either one of these gentlemen would make most able officer.

As a party of four persons were card playing last Sunday morning at Circleville, Ohio, a dispute arose between Thomas Moore and another man, when Moore caught up a corn-sucker and literally cut his opponent to pieces. Moore was arrested.

One of our exchanges says that Lucy Stone Blackwell has become, within the last few days, one of the mothers of America.—How many mothers has America?

Tell a woman nothing but what you want to be told again.

There was snow near Natchez, Miss., on the 15th inst.

This day (the 22d) is the 230th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England.

John Van Buren in a letter to a Democratic committee in Boston, says that Gen. Scott voted for Mr. Buchanan.

At the recent Connecticut State Fair, Mr. Donald G. Mitchell (the Marvel) took the premium for skill in phoning!

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal chronicles a case in Shrewsbury, Mass., where a child was born without eyes. It was a healthy boy, well developed in every other respect. There were eyelids but no eye-balls.

The physicians of Dr. Kane, who have recommended his voyage to the West Indies, are apprehensive that his disease is settling into the character of consumption. He will probably pass the winter in Cuba.

The new marriage laws which have just been published in Austria recognize the marriage of a boy of fourteen with a girl of twelve as valid, "but the parties are to be separated until they are of age."

At the July term of the First Judicial District Court of Utah Territory, held at Geneva, in Carson county, Judge Drummond charged the grand jury very forcibly and earnestly upon the section of the Criminal Code, for the punishment of persons not legally married, and for lewd conduct, as set forth in the Revised Statutes of the States. A fine up may be anticipated in consequence.

Jacob M. Haldeman, Esq., a widely known and esteemed citizen of Harrisburg, Pa., died of apoplexy on Monday.

At 7 o'clock Monday morning, at Chicago, the Mercury was at three degrees below zero.

The 21st of December is the shortest day of the year.

Several members of Mr. Sterling's Presbyterian congregation of Williamsport, marched out of the church on Thanksgiving day when the preacher began to make a political oration on "bleeding Kansas."

C. C. Gardner, of Detroit, claims to have invented a sewing machine no longer than a pair of scissors, which will do the work in first rate style, and can be sold for a dollar.

Local Matters.

GETTYSBURG, Dec. 17, 1856. Mr. STUBBS.—Permit me, through your paper, to acknowledge my sincere thanks to a number of my friends for the gift of a splendid carriage and a superb set of harness. I knew that something of this sort was in progress, but I must confess my expectations were more than realized when I saw the present. The carriage, and harness too, are both of a superior order, and show, not only the generosity of the donors, but great credit upon the workmen. May these good friends live long and happily, and believe that I shall never forget their disinterested kindness.

JACOB ZIEGLER, Pastor of Ger. Ref. Church.

SEVEN YEARS' ASSESSMENT.—The following table, compiled from the returns of the Assessors in the Commissioners' office, shows the number of taxables and of deaf and dumb and blind persons in every borough and township of Adams county:

Table with columns: Districts, No. of Taxables, Deaf & Dumb, Blind, and Colored. Lists various districts like Gettysburg borough, Cumberland township, etc.

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WALKER.—The last steamer brings stirring news from Nicaragua. Gen. Walker is having a hard fight of it, but is maintaining his position very gallantly. He had fought several successful battles since the departure of the last steamer. He had, however, on account of the sickness prevailing at Granada, found it necessary to evacuate and burn that city, having first removed the sick and wounded. He was at Virgin Bay, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements when he would attack Rivas.

On the 24th of November, all the troops left in Granada by Walker, to the number of 350, besides 100 citizens, were attacked and surrounded by 2,500 of the combined Central Americans, consisting of Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, San Salvadorians, and some twenty Americans who deserted from Gen. Walker. The American forces thus besieged are the elite of Walker's army, and are under the command of Brig. Gen. Henningson, the commander of Artillery. The exact condition of the Americans cannot be told; they must be suffering to some extent from cholera. The atmosphere is fearfully contaminated—the dead bodies can be smelled on board of Walker's steamboat. The only hope of the besieged is in their commander, Gen. Henningson, who is considered the ablest military officer in Central America; he is far superior to Gen. Walker. Hence it is supposed he will ultimately succeed in saving the men, ammunition and artillery. But he is in a desperate strait.

At the time of the attack on Granada, Walker was on a steambark on Lake Nicaragua, which is but a short distance from the town, from which a road leads down to the wharf, at which were stationed 20 men, to guard some things left there for shipment. The attack was made between the lake and the city, thus cutting off the retreat of the besieged, and preventing reinforcements.—Five hundred men attacked the little party at the wharf, but were repeatedly driven back with great loss. For two days these men held their own against such desperate odds, and would not have yielded had it not been for a traitor among them. On the 21 day one of the men—a Cuban—went over to the enemy, informed them as to their number and condition, and showed them that an energetic and continued assault would take the place. It was made, and the place was taken. All were massacred but five, who threw themselves into the lake and attempted to swim to Gen. Walker on the boat, four of whom were shot or drowned. One only succeeded in reaching the boat.

WALKER had four hundred men at Virgin Bay, including one hundred recruits which had just arrived from California.

Another account, and the very latest, states that the 250 wounded and sick, with the women and children who had been sent by Walker to Chetumal, were attacked by the native Indians of the island and probably all massacred. When they succeeded in making their escape, the women, children, wounded and well, were running in every direction, hallooing in frantic fright and attempting to conceal themselves from the Indians, who were said to have been supplied with arms by the enemy in Rivas. There were no attempts made at defence—all appeared overcome with fear, and were being butchered by the savages. The passengers did not sail till two days after this, and yet no further intelligence had been received from Ometepe up to that time. It is to be feared that the helpless ones, if not all, were destroyed in that terrible butchery.

Bayard Taylor. This gentleman is now abroad on one of his adventurous journeys to the North of Europe, and in a recent letter dated at Gotha in Germany, he describes a property of his own, speaking of it as "my German home—the home which friendship provided for me." The description is in the highest degree captivating. The pleasant town of Gotha, situated on the undulating table lands at the foot of the Thuringian hills, one thousand feet above the level of the sea, is one of the most quiet in Germany.—The sight of a tourist is unusual here, and you will find the old heartiness and simplicity of German home life in all its purity.

Bayard Taylor had formed the acquaintance and friendship of a German gentleman who had been his traveling companion in the East. They were together in scenes far removed from both their homes; and their acquaintance, brief as it was, was yet, but by unusual associations, and by a sympathy that had been reciprocally complete. They parted each to his own home, and without the promise of correspondence; and it was some time before Bayard heard from his German friend.

The letter when it came, was the formal conveyance to him of an estate to belong to him and to his heirs—a free gift, and given irrevocably as a pledge and token of friendship. The grounds were complete and the house furnished. In order that it should be no burden to the new owner, the giver added that it should be taken care of by him as long as he lived. It was the property of Bayard Taylor whenever he should come, and it was his if he never came.

Awful Tragedy. Two Brothers Murdered.—John C. Fleming and Henry W. Fleming, sons of Capt. William Fleming, formerly of Cumberland county, Pa., but now residing at Monmouth, Illinois, were killed on the 11th inst. at the latter place, by a man named Crozier. A letter in the Rochester American gives the following particulars of the sad affair:

Mr. Fleming, who is an elderly gentleman, and his two sons, about 25 to 28 years of age, had called upon Mr. Crozier at his rooms at the Baldwin House, armed each with a loaded pistol, to coerce the latter gentleman into a concession and retraction of a calumny affecting the character and sister, with which they charged Mr. C. Mr. C., after some pretty warm language had passed between the parties, agreed to and did sign a retraction in the presence of a friend who the Messrs. Fleming had brought with them.

Immediately after delivering the paper into the possession of their friend, the Messrs. F., or one of the brothers, said to Mr. C., "I am now going to scold you," and one of the boys, holding a cocked pistol in his hand, directed the other to inflict the threatened punishment, which he immediately commenced. He had struck three or four blows, when C. pulled a dirk knife from a side pocket, and passing at the same time his arm around the neck of the one who plied the lash, stabbed him in the left breast, and as quick as thought, withdrew the knife and struck the one who held the pistol a backhanded blow, which reached as did the first, to the heart of his victim. Both brothers received their death wounds in less than two seconds, and both were bloody corpses in three minutes after they were struck.

The sympathies of the people are mostly with Crozier, who gave himself up. He acts and looks the picture of despair. He is a young man, some 27 or 30 years old, and unmarried. He is said to have been engaged to the lady in question, who is at present out of the State. The other parties were respectable farmers, and two of them, I understand, were members of the church in good standing.

Remember the poor.

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The Orphans' Court will be held tomorrow, at which time the new Associate Judges will take their seats.

The sugar crop promises well in Cuba and throughout the West Indies generally.