



THE COMPILER.

LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

GETTYSBURG, PENN.

Monday Morning, Feb. 2, 1857.

Hon. Geo. W. Brewer, of the State Senate, and Mr. Messelman, of the House, have our thanks for Legislative documents.

Immense preparations for the inauguration of President Buchanan are being made at Washington. Military and civic bodies from all parts of the country will be present—and the crowd is expected to be unparalleled.

The gale of the 18th and 19th ult. was terrific on the ocean. The city papers give numerous details of wrecks of shipping, almost unnumbered of suffering, and considerable loss of life.

The Coldest Weather ever known.—Saturday, the 24th ult., is reported to have been the coldest day ever known in Vermont. At several places in that State the mercury is said to have congealed. Weather judges estimate the temperature at 50 degrees below zero. At Albany, N. Y., the thermometer on Monday was 20° below zero; at Woodstock, Vt., 30° below; and at White River Junction 27° below.

Four Persons Frozen.—A lady named Reside, living near Baltimore, perished from cold, together with her three children, during the snow storm week before last.

In the House, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, Mr. Foster submitted a joint resolution, ordering a joint Convention of the two Houses on the 10th of February, for the election of a State Treasurer. Passed first reading—on a next day finally.

The resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to frame and report a bill for the sale of the public works, was negatively—yeas 38, nays 49.

Mr. Buchanan at Washington.

Mr. Buchanan, the President elect, arrived at Washington city on Monday, and took lodgings at the National. On Tuesday afternoon he visited President Pierce, and had a very pleasant interview. It happened to be public reception day at the White House, and he was warmly welcomed by all present.

The President tendered Mr. Buchanan the compliment of a dinner with invited guests, as did Judge Douglas and others, but he declined them, preferring to partake of their hospitality in a private manner. On Tuesday evening, he received the calls of his numerous friends, in a plain republican manner.

It is said that after conference with his political friends there, he will return to Wheatland, where he will probably determine upon the composition of his cabinet.

It is said that Simon Cameron visited Washington recently, and entering the Senate Chamber every back was turned upon him, so that he sought relief in leaving the city in twenty-four hours after his arrival. Mr. Forney has, on the other hand, rivetted himself still closer in the affections of every honest-hearted Democrat, and even political opponents came forward, and, with becoming grace, (as did the editor of the Tribune,) do justice to his noble nature and eminent abilities.

Wagoner.

It appears that Wagoner, on Wednesday, read a speech in the House of Representatives, defending his vote for Cameron. If the man's folly were not equal to his knavery, he would have spared himself the disgrace and mortification of so humiliating an exhibition. If any one of the three traitors (says the Pennsylvania) is more infamous than another, Wagoner is the man. He sought a nomination from the people of Schuylkill county, and afterwards claimed an election at their hands, almost exclusively on the ground of hostility to Cameron, and the safety with which he could be trusted on that very question. At Harrisburg, he frequently professed the warmest personal and political attachment to Colonel Forney, up to a very short time previous to the election. In the caucus, he also pledged himself to support the nominee of the party. To seek to justify such treachery, only adds to his infamy.

It is one of the most cool of lies to assert that the Pottsville Emporium and Sunbury American, (which, as a matter of course, justify Cameron's election,) are "Democratic organs." Both are devoted, "heart and soul," to the nefarious proscriptive and disorganizing purposes of Know Nothingism.

A good story is told of the too sanguine Republicans of Brooklyn. Before the election they hired a room in the Brooklyn Museum building, to occupy it as their headquarters, at a stated rent, until Fremont was elected! The landlord, being a good Democrat and sound Buchanan man, refused to release them, and intends to make them suffer for their folly.

Fruit Kill.—The Louisville Courier says that many of the fruit growers of that vicinity are apprehensive that the severe weather of Sunday night, the 18th ult., killed the fruit buds of most of the peaches and pears. When the thermometer reaches as low a point as twelve to fourteen degrees below zero, it is said to be a pretty well established fact that all the finer varieties of fruit are killed.

At Cincinnati the Democrats are cutting down their livery poles and distributing them among the poor for fuel.

Does the Cameron of 1857 Differ from the Cameron of 1855?

THE BUZZARD'S FEAST!

Immediately after the nomination of SIMON CAMERON for United States Senator, by the opposition Legislative caucus, in 1855, a number of the opposition members of both Houses signed and had published a Protest, severely and indignantly denouncing the doings of the caucus. In that protest, they used the following language—which, by the way, but ill accords with the conduct of some of the signers at the late election for United States Senator. We quote from the Protest. READ AND REFLECT:

There were before that caucus the names of many of the best men in Pennsylvania, whose friends were urging them as proper candidates. There were in that caucus less than twenty men who openly admitted they would vote for Simon Cameron. Under these circumstances it seemed scarcely possible that he could be nominated. He was openly repudiated by three-fourths of the members, and certainly we had no reason to fear, with this open avowal of hostility, for almost any other of the names before us, would have been acceptable. It is true, they had masked themselves by the secret ballot; but to us this was more an evidence of cowardice than of perfidy. We could not believe that all who had voted for a secret ballot, had done so to hide themselves from their constituents, or to betray us into the support of a man despised and disowned by every political organization in Pennsylvania. It was not until we began to ballot that our betrayal became manifest. It was then that we discovered the treachery that was pretending to oppose Cameron, and yet hypocritically and secretly voting for his nomination.

The power that controlled that caucus was too palpable: corruption was behind the throne, and no wonder that its victims skulked behind a secret vote, and covered their deeds from the eyes and knowledge of the beholders.

Were we justified in leaving the caucus when the evidence, to our minds, had become demonstrative? Could we, as the representatives of an honest constituency, have severed them with fidelity by remaining? Could we have exonerated ourselves from the odium which such a nomination if we had delayed our departure and added to commiserate such a result? Could we have remained in that caucus, believing ourselves bound by its action, and justifying ourselves in voting for a man whose whole history is but the history of intrigue—a man who has despised all party obligations, and treated all caucuses with contempt?

The inquiry arises, who is Simon Cameron? As a Statesman, fame has never associated his name with the word. As a politician, he has always professed to be a Democrat, and yet that party only remembers him because of his treachery, and speaks of him as a traitor. As a Whig, it is his boast that he never voted a Whig ticket in his life—that party being saved from such a disgrace. As an American and Anti-slavery man let the record speak for itself. At a County Convention held in the Court House in the borough of Harrisburg, on the ground day of last September, Simon Cameron was a delegate and an active member. The following resolutions were offered in that Convention, and are said to have been in his handwriting. Certainly they met with no opposition from him:

Resolved, That we have confidence in the administration of Gen. Pierce, because he has manfully battled for these principles, and thrown his influence in favor of sustaining the right of man to self-government.

Resolved, That the able, fearless, and Democratic administration of Gov. Bigler meets our hearty approbation, and we congratulate the Democracy of the State upon the certainty of his election.

Resolved, That Judge Black, the able and intrepid Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has so conducted himself as to win the esteem and confidence of the people.

Resolved, That the mainly repudiation of Know Nothingism by Henry S. Mott has won the respect of even his enemies, and will add largely to his majority at the coming election.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, because it embodies the vital principles of self-government, which never can conflict with the interests of freedom.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the proscriptive and anti-republican order called Know Nothingism, and shall deem it our duty, as Democrats, to oppose for office all persons known to have any connection with it.

When has he changed his opinion upon these questions? When, or where, has he disowned them? And even if there be any recent recantation, got up for the present emergency, there is not character enough in the man to impose upon credulity itself. But do not the people of Pennsylvania expect something more of the present Legislature than the election of an "old political hack"? The political revolution that brought the American party into power, has no parallel in the history of Pennsylvania. The old party organizations were dissolved by an unseen power, and old politicians, with all their schemes left floundering or wrecked with the elements that supported them, absorbed by the mysterious power of an organization beyond their control. This great revolution is not without its lesson. The old parties, with their leading politicians were corrupt; and it was their signal destruction the people sought, when they did put their power into the new organization. They did rebuke corruption, and the party in power stands as a monument of that rebuke?

Shall the American party then, in the face of all its professions and actions, be now made the dishonored instrument in elevating Simon Cameron to the highest office in its gift? and thus hold him up to the world as the exponent, embodiment, and personification of Americanism? We trust not. WE CONSIDER HIM A FIT REPRESENTATIVE OF NOTHING GOOD AND A FIT EXPONENT OF NO HONORABLE PRINCIPLE. As Pennsylvania, we remember that our State motto, as adopted by our ancestors of seventy-six, is "Liberty and Independence." We repeat it as this glorious motto; and hear in it that we but recently swore as representatives, to perform our duties as such, with fidelity to our constituents, fidelity to our native State, and fidelity to the embleming principles engraven on our State escutcheon. Shall we then, or can we consistently with the oaths we have taken, support a nomination so detestable of every element of virtue, which could disgrace the American organization and our native State; and which we feel well assured, our constituents will repel with scorn and indignation. We recognize no power in any caucus, to require us thus to surrender our liberty, to violate our oaths; and therefore it is, that in the independence of freedom, we strike down King Caucus as the bidding of our country.

Above our venerable motto, and associated with it in all the memories of the past, and our hopes of the future, the American eagle—our national emblem, and our country's pride. It ever adorns our stately flag; and it speaks its "wisdom of glory over us" as a pre-

dicting angel. When we go into the Hall of the House of Representatives, to execute the most important trust confided to us, we desire to meet something there having some analogy or concordance with these glorious recollections, and these sacred emblems. Grant us this, or something approximating to this, and all will be well; and our hands will be with you, both to do and to dare. But what we say unto one, we say unto all: invite us not to partake of a buzzard's feast. Ask us not to support a nomination, brought about, as we believe, by the concentrated and exclusive power of shamless and wholesale private bribery. All countenance and participation in such things as these, we not only most earnestly and peremptorily decline, but have pledged ourselves unitedly and determinedly to oppose.

Such is a brief and hasty outline of our past action and our intended future course. We submit it to our constituents, confident of a triumphant vindication, and we cordially invite all our honest fellow-representatives, whether in the late caucus or not, to rally with us in this contest, and to make common cause with us for the honor and the glory of our native State, assuring them that though it may have passed into an adage, that "Paris is France," yet Harrisburg is not Pennsylvania. Nicholas Thorn, John F. Linderman, Samuel B. Page, E. G. Harrison, R. B. McComb, M. J. Pennybacker, G. Rush Smith, S. P. McCALMONT, James Avery, JAMES J. LEWIS, James Lowe, DANIEL TOTT, Watson P. Magill, F. JORDAN, Mark A. Hodgson, John Ferguson, W. Stewart, C. J. Lathrop, H. N. Wickersham, G. J. BALLE, Lot Bergstresser, Harrisburg, Feb. 12, 1855.

The Traitors Kitching It.

The Democrats of Schuylkill and York counties are denouncing in proper terms their traitorous Representatives—Wagoner, Lebo, and Maner. In our last we alluded to meetings held in Pottsville and York. Since then similar meetings have been held in Hanover and Shrewsbury, York county, and in Trenton, Schuylkill county. The latter "went it strong," saying:

Whereas, The deep sense of wronged honor we feel in the late treacherous act of our misrepresentatives, Wagoner and Lebo, in voting for Simon Cameron, the deadly enemy of the Democratic party, for United States Senator, calls most imperatively that we should denounce them as traitors, and brand them with unmitigated infamy and disgrace; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people who voted for George Arnold Wagoner, the worst of traitors, and Wm. B. Lebo, his disgraceful colleague, demand that they resign their seats at once in the Legislature; that the seat of legislation may not be dishonored and wantonly corrupted by their most foul and execrable example.

Resolved, If the corrupt and infamous villains do not resign, and attempt to console themselves with having received a few pieces of silver for betraying the sacred Trust confided in them, we pray that they, like Judas, consents of their treachery, hypocrisy and guile, will go at once and hang themselves.

Was Cameron Legally Elected?

It would be a sad disappointment to the opposition if, after all their fine playing, Cameron should not be permitted to take his seat in the Senate. We shall not venture to express an opinion as to the legality of his election; but, if a strict compliance with all the provisions of the State law prescribing the time and manner of electing United States Senators is necessary, the opinion entertained by many that the election is void, would seem to be pretty well grounded. The Constitution of the United States declares that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." In pursuance of this provision the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted, July 2, 1839, that "the election of Senators to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, shall take place as follows, to wit:—Each house of the Legislature shall appoint one teller, and nominate at least one person to fill such office, and, at least one day previous to the joint meeting hereinafter mentioned, communicate to the other house the names of the persons so nominated and appointed."

The law is very explicit; and if the validity of an election held under it depends on a strict compliance with its provisions, then, clearly, the election on the 13th is not valid, because an important provision of the law was not complied with. The Senate did not "communicate" the appointment of a teller "to the other house one day previous to the joint meeting," nor did it "communicate" the name of any person "nominated" to fill the office of United States Senator, because, "one day previous" it refused both to appoint a teller and to permit a nomination to be made, and therefore could not make the communication required. That the law was not complied with is clear. We do not assert that, therefore, the election is invalid—but we are not without hope that the United States Senate, in the exercise of its constitutional privilege, "to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members," will decide that it is, and declare the seat vacant.

Such a decision would be hailed with joy by the betrayed Democracy of Pennsylvania, while it would fall like a shower bath on the opposition.—Harrisburg Patriot.

The Spanish Quarters.—There is some haste among shopkeepers and others to be rid of the old Spanish quarters before the bill before Congress becomes a law. The New York Times says that on inquiring of Messrs. Beebe, the bullion brokers, we find that 24 cents will be paid for them for the Havana market. At the assay office sums over \$100 in Spanish quarters can be deposited, to net full 23 cents. The Post also says:

Holders of Spanish quarters need not submit to the large discount of 20 per cent. created by the next act of Congress, for the bullion brokers will give from 23 to 25 cents for them, which they are worth commercially, according to weight of silver.

John K. Longwell, Esq., has been elected president of the Bank of Westminster.

Corruption of the Freedom Shriekers.

That the most revolting corruption, says the N. H. Patriot, is practiced in Congress—that the votes of members are sold, almost publicly, in favor of corrupt and swindling schemes, there is no room for doubt, and it is a matter of public interest to learn who are the members engaged in this disgraceful work. But there is abundant evidence as to which party the chief corruptionists belong. We have the testimony of their own organs that the most of them are Black Republican freedom-shriekers, and that the great leaders of that faction are engaged in most of the corrupt and swindling schemes that have been before Congress during the last few years.—Upon this point we have the following direct testimony from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, a Black Republican paper. He says:—

"The fact is patent to every eye, that in nearly all the great jobs, and speculations, and schemes of plunder, now before Congress, the most radical anti-slavery politicians are enlisted as the managers here. Artful, selfish and arrogant intriguers, who assumed the control of the republican canvass for the Presidency, are now the conspicuous actors of the lobby, who pursue every claim and enterprise with keen cupidity, and openly traffic their so-called principles for present or contingent interests. Their audacity in claiming power over the votes of Republican members, and their complicity with others, who will not be transferred by indirection or without consideration, have excited both suspicion and indignation on the part of the South, and, indeed, on the part of every honorable man on or off the floor. New York has thus far furnished the principal supply of these corrupt brokers and traders, and they include a considerable sprinkling of great wire-pullers who have heretofore adorned great integrity and generosity, as a hypocritical disguise for the most barefaced venality. They have at last become to be known, and the sceptre is fast departing."

The same correspondent, in a letter dated Jan. 4, says:—

"And if the truth must be spoken out, slavery seems to exercise a conservative and honorable influence. The fact is notorious to every observer at Washington, that nearly all the wholesale schemes of plunder which have been carried through Congress for years past: all the corrupt jobbing; all the projects of 'plunder' and all the vile and venal combinations, have been planned and carried out under the control and with the means of the Northern managers. While they shouted the loudest 'freedom' and stigmatized slavery as a stigma to civilization, they took care to pillage the treasury, by way of retarding this inevitable doom. These self-appointed leaders who were exalted a few months ago over the demoralization that would attend the possible extension of slavery, who mourned over its alleged horrors, who beat their breasts in agony at its mention, and who let what professed to be a great moral crusade, are exactly the men who have secured the liberties since Congress opened, and are using the most audacious combinations with the very slaveholders whom they affect so much to abhor. Developments like these, serve as every day forced before our eyes, to disgust intelligent and honest minds at the east of these so-called hypocrites, who are trading upon principles, the integrity of which upright men promptly maintain.

On the floor of the House, and on the floor of the Senate—for both are notoriously contaminated, the latter only in a limited degree—the profligate traders most known inside and outside the hall, are not only Northern members, but they are members who have endeavored to figure conspicuously in all the recent political movements. Their names are bandied about with vulgar familiarity by the very menials attending upon Congress, and their audacious knavery gives qualification far more than has yet been charged. They devote themselves exclusively to the business of extorting compensation for legislative favor, and some of them have paid exorbitantly for seats as a means of prosecuting this disgraceful traffic. Nor is this corruption confined to an isolated instance. There are numbers in the House whose votes, or silence, or absence, was purchased, at the last session, for the public printing, the railroad grants, and other special objects of legislation. These spoils were distributed among certain Republicans holding seats, and others who were supposed to be influential outside. And although a portion of this plunder was appropriated in consideration of the aid and comfort given by Southern Americans, it is not believed any of them personally shared in its distribution.

It is due to the Southern representatives as a body, to say that however much they may suffer from the stigma of slavery, they are not tainted with the dishonesty and glaring unscrupulousness of others from the free States. With rare exceptions, and they are noted to be despised—the South has never, since it has given doubtful measures support, either mistaken generosity or unconscious error incurred the responsibility. They have not chaffered over the price of votes, pursued claimants for retainers, or larged with sordid contractors for a division of respectable gains. In these high characteristics, at least, slavery does not appear to have produced any baneful influence, and it would be well that professed philanthropy exhibited itself as favorable here, or extorted something of the respect which is now conceded to the representatives of an institution which it so unqualifiedly condemns."

Sudden Death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Hon. Preston S. Brooks was taken on Sunday night with cramp and swelling of the throat, and last night became quite ill. Dr. Boyle was sent for and every attention was paid him by his physician and his numerous friends. This morning he was so much improved that all danger was supposed to be passed. He was visited throughout the day by his associates in Congress, by Judge Butler and other Senators, and was apparently comfortable and cheerful. At half past 7 o'clock this evening there were with Mr. Brooks, Drs. Boyle and Hall of Washington, Dr. Lynch, of the United States Army, and Hon. Messrs. C. and Mr. Queen, of South Carolina. Suddenly Mr. Brooks was seized with choking—every remedy was availed of, but he expired in about five minutes. The deepest gloom pervades the community, as Mr. Brooks was universally esteemed.

Mr. Brooks's death was announced in both Houses, on Thursday, and high eulogies—as having been a man of honor and a true friend—were paid to the deceased. His remains were placed in the Congressional receiving vault—to be taken from thence to South Carolina.

A resolution has passed both Houses of the Kansas Legislature, under which a convention will be called at an early day to frame a State Constitution.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

Wrong—to ask a woman her age. We saw a chap get into a scrape for doing so. Much suffering prevails in Cincinnati and Louisville from the scarcity of fuel. The extreme velocity of the wind was found by Dr. Lind to be 93 miles an hour.—The machine used to measure it is called an anemometer.

How to sweeten solitude.—Shut a boy down in the cellar, and give him free access to the molasses barrel.

The Toledo Times says they are sinking a well in that city 2500 feet deep, and expresses a hope that "Truth" will be found at the bottom of it.

The Sark Todelese, from Cadix, was wrecked on Sunday a Swampscot, and all on board lost.

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 17.—The traitors Maner, Lebo, and Wagoner, have just been burnt in effigy at this place.

A writer in the New York Mirror states the difference between Unitarians and Universalists thus:

"The former believe themselves too good to be damned, and the latter believe God too good to damn them."

There is a Presbyterian church, in Northampton county, Va., composed entirely of ladies. They are twenty-two in number.

Three things not easily done—to ally thirst with fire, to dry wet with water, and to please in everything that is done.

Chicago is becoming the religious metropolis of the West: there will soon be within and around it not less than five theological seminaries.

Down on sidewalks—the individual who slipped and measured his length along one of them, the other evening.

The Chinese in California have built a hospital in San Francisco. They have a theatre of their own.

In one county alone of Massachusetts (Essex,) the annual product of boots and shoes in 1855, according to the census, was over \$12,000,000.

Nothing as quickly ruins government, whether in a family or a school, as frequent and excessive threats of absurd punishment.

A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent; a kind eye makes contradiction an assent; an enraged eye makes beauty desecrated.

The word "bull," signifying a ludicrous blunder, became proverbial from the repeated blunders of one Bodiah Bull, a London lawyer of the reign of Henry VII.

A manuscript of about one hundred pages, of the Philosopher Kant, which has hitherto remained unknown, has just been discovered in Berlin.

An exchange paper says that the girls in some parts of Pennsylvania are so hard up for husbands that they sometimes take up with printers and lawyers.

It is very wrong to persist in kissing a pretty dark eyed girl, when she resolutely declares she wishes you not to. It looks just as if you wouldn't take her word.

The Insurg. Vt. Standard chronicles the third trial in a case of trespass, verdict \$10 and costs. The case has been in court more than three years, and the costs will be no less than \$1200.

On Monday, a lady stopped at the Madison House, Covington, Ky., with her husband and 32 children. She was about 60 years of age, but looked young and healthy. She is the mother of all of them.

It is eight o'clock in London when it is about three in Boston. When the telegraph wire shall connect the Old and New Worlds, our afternoon papers will contain the London morning news, and we can know while taking breakfast what Queen Victoria is eating for dinner.

Among the inventions patented last month, was a juvenile bellows for the use of snuff takers. The bellows is loaded once a week at the lung hole, after which, all that is necessary when you want to sneeze, is to put the spout to your nose and blow away as if you were kindling a fire.

An entirely new route, over which a journey from the Carson Valley to Salt Lake was made in only seventeen days, has just been discovered. The distance is said to be three hundred miles shorter than any route previously discovered.

A horrible state of things exists at Springfield, Ill. The inhabitants fear that the town will shortly be depopulated, as it is reported that there are but twelve marriageable women in the city, eleven of whom are already engaged! The Springfield papers are calling for reinforcements.

Boston, Jan. 20.—The almshouse for the insane poor, at South Danvers, was burnt yesterday, and two female inmates perished in the flames.

Hon. John Barney, ex-member of Congress, and long known in the political and fashionable circles of Washington, died in that city last Monday morning.

Mrs. Wirt, relict of the late Wm. Wirt, died at Annapolis last Sunday.

At last accounts, Walker had evacuated Rivas and was at St. Georges, surrounded by the allies, who had offered him terms for surrender; and as he was cut off from supplies, it was hourly expected that his followers would surrender.

The Neufchatel question has been definitely settled. Switzerland releases the insurgent prisoners. Prussia acknowledges the independence of Neufchatel and suspends all her military preparations.

Rescue of Two Seamen of the Wrecked Steamer Lyonnaise.

New York, Jan. 29.—Two seamen belonging to the wrecked steamer Lyonnaise were picked up by the bark Essex, from Boston for Rio de Janeiro. The seaman report that sixty of the steamer's passengers were drowned. The remainder took to the boats, and were probably rescued, as the sailors thought, by other vessels in sight.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Twenty or Thirty Persons Injured—Extraordinary Run of a Train on the Snow.

The papers record a number of serious railroad accidents, caused by the action of the intense cold on the iron of the machinery or track. The Lancaster Daily Express of Monday contains the following:

A most terrible accident occurred on the Harrisburg railroad on Saturday afternoon, which resulted in the injury of a large number of passengers—many of them seriously. The train which left this city about 3 o'clock proceeded on without hindrance until within about four miles of Middletown, when a rail broke, and after running about fifty yards off the track the passenger car went over an embankment about thirty feet high, rolling over and over, and landing on the level with a terrific crash. We have been able to learn the names of only a few of the injured.

Mr. John Garvin, of Beamsstown, had both his legs broken and his back severely injured. His injuries are so severe that he is not expected to survive.

Mr. John C. Zell, of this city, was the next severely injured. He was dreadfully burned about the head and face by the stove upsetting in the overturning of the car and the hot coals falling upon him. He was fortunately very thickly dressed, or his fate must have been fatal.—He had two coats and a shawl on, the latter being literally burned up, and his overcoat was riddled in holes by the fire.

Mr. Henry Hayes, late of the Bellefonte Watchman, was severely injured about the head and arms.

Col. James Cameron, a brother to Senator Cameron, is also among the injured.

Wm. Foltz, the dispatcher of the railroad, received a very severe sprain in one of his ankles.

Kirk Fow, a son of the superintendent of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, was slightly wounded in the face.

A number of other passengers received slight injuries. No blame whatever can be attached to the officers having charge of the train at the time of the disaster.

The same paper describes a very singular accident on the Columbia Railroad as follows: This morning about one o'clock a frightful accident occurred on the Philadelphia Railroad, near Christiansburg, which resulted in the demolition of the two passenger cars belonging to the train, and the injury of two or three ladies who were in the rear car—one of them seriously.

The particulars, as we have learned them from a passenger, are as follows: The Express train which left Philadelphia last night at eleven o'clock, came on as far as Parkersburg, without anything of note occurring, where they stopped to wood and water. The train composed of a baggage car and two passenger cars, was drawn by a freight locomotive, the recent storm having disarranged the schedule which assigns particular locomotives to each train. After they left Parkersburg, and had proceeded as far as our informant thinks, not more than a mile, the passengers inferred from a peculiar motion of the cars that they were off the track, and it was subsequently discovered that this inference was correct.

The conductor drew the rope attached to the signal bell so suddenly that it broke, but the engineer either did not understand the signal, or paid no attention to it.

On the train went, without any expected crossing—on, past Christiansburg, round the corner, over the bridge at Christiansburg, until about half past three, the ladies' car became detached and capsized. On still the steamhouse galloped, evidently pleased at the feat of railroading without the use of rails, and no doubt in search of the driver who had left his low road without ever looking back to see whether his train kept up until about half a mile from the point where "six ladies" car became detached, the second car also went over, breaking the coupling, and smashing the rear end of the car off to pieces.

The most singular feature of the accident is that no lives were lost and but few persons injured.—One account states that but one lady was injured, another that there were three of them—but the wonder is that all were not maimed or killed.—The track wheels and other fragments of the broken cars were scattered along the track for the distance of a mile, the cars being almost entirely demolished. When it was discovered that the cars were off the track, the passengers were in great terror, and all rose to their feet; but they passed so smoothly over the Christiansburg bridge, that they concluded they must be on the track, and had just fairly started on their way when the crash came upon them.

The cars, it appears, were thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail, and the train must have run about four miles before the engineer discovered that anything was wrong.

The New York Evening Post contains the following account of an accident on the Harlem Railroad:

On Thursday morning, as the 7 o'clock train from Clinton Falls was passing over the embankment on the curve between Pleasantville and Neversink, a wheel on the rear passenger car snapped in two. The car, however, was drawn by the train about one hundred yards, when the coupling broke, and it turned over and was precipitated down the embankment, which was twenty feet high. The train ran to Newburgh before the accident was discovered, which probably would have been avoided had the alarm bell been in proper order.

The car contained about twenty passengers, who, singular to relate, escaped without injury, with the exception of Judge Robertson, of Westchester, who was slightly bruised, and had his coat burned badly by coming in contact with the stove.

Archbishop Assenoidal.—The steamer Atlantic which arrived at New York on Friday week brought the intelligence that the Archbishop of Paris, while officiating at the church of St. Stephen, was stricken by the heat by a deranged Priest, and instantly expired.

The government lost by a late fire at Carlisle Bar nearly \$8,000 or \$10,000.

List of Names for Adjourned Court, to be held February 16, 1857:

Menallen—James J. Wills, Jacob Bear, Moses Smith. Mountjoy—Michael Trumble, Jesse D. Newman, Peter Bushley, John Hoffman, Germany—Andrew Long, Jonathan C. Forest, Benjamin Landis. Hamilton—Henry Haber, Daniel Lynch, John Kuff. Hamiltonian—David Stewart, Joseph Kitzinger, Samuel Ekor, Jacob Pfaff. Huntington—Isaac Sadler, Jacob Sheaffer. Strasban—William Thomas, of C. Samuel Hollinger, John Bender, Armstrong Taughill, William Howard. Liberty—Nathaniel Grayson, Joseph Riddle, no name.

Union—Jacob Steiner. Mountpleasant—Sebastian Weaver, Samuel Cashman. Gettysburg—Andrew Schick. Conowingo—Samuel Schwartz. Reading—Samuel Orndorf, George Brown, Abraham King. Tyrone—John Ditch. Erie Low—Wm. Ross White.