



THE COMPILER.

LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

Monday Morning, Feb. 23, 1857.

On Thursday last, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, Mr. Davis, of Md., by direction of the Investigating Committee, made a special report in the case of Wm. A. Gilbert, of New York. He moved that the report be printed, and stated that he would move, when that question was determined, to postpone the consideration of the report till Monday.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners are now in session at Harrisburg, the State Treasurer presiding. When once fairly at work, the proceedings of the Board will no doubt contain many points of interest, which we shall publish. It is the business of these Commissioners to equalize the taxation in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

Legislative.—On the 14th inst., in the House, a bill was reported, with an amendment, for the relief of Mickleth and Biesecker, of Adams county, (their first names are not stated in the Record.)

On the 17th inst., in the Senate, was reported, with a negative recommendation, the bill to incorporate the Farmer's and Mechanic's Savings Institution of Adams county.

No less than thirty companies of military are announced to be present at the Presidential inauguration, in Washington, from abroad, and a great "jam" is expected at the ball.

A delegation from the Young Men's Democratic (San Francisco) Club have arrived at New York to be present at the inauguration at Washington.

The Inauguration Ball.—Eleven hundred tickets have already been subscribed for the national inauguration ball. These, at \$10 each, make an aggregate of \$11,000. The number of tickets taken is likely to reach over fifteen hundred.

Extra Session of the U. S. Senate.—President Pierce has issued his proclamation convening the U. S. Senate, in extra session, on the 4th of March. This is the usual custom, and is for the purpose of enabling the new President to nominate to that body his Cabinet and other important officers.

The Washington Union says that Mr. Buchanan patiently heard all that his friends had to say in that city, in regard to the Cabinet, but that he has left without dropping a word to indicate whom he should select.

Cabinet Making.—The Lancaster Intelligencer, whose editor is known to be in the confidence of the President elect, in Tuesday's issue says: "The Cabinet makers, we perceive, are still at work, and a great many knowing intimations are given out in certain quarters as to its composition."

"The Cabinet makers, we perceive, are still at work, and a great many knowing intimations are given out in certain quarters as to its composition. Now, for the consolation of those busy bodies, we do not believe the President elect, although he has his Cabinet arranged in his own mind, has intimated to a solitary individual in the Union, not even to the gentlemen who are to compose his political household themselves, who the favored ones are to be. At the proper time the announcement will be made to the public, but not before."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Buchanan will arrive here about the 26th inst. Apartments have been secured for him at the Kirkwood House.

George Peabody has bestowed the munificent sum of \$300,000 upon the city of Baltimore, for the establishment of a useful public institution, and may hereafter increase it to half a million.

Subsidiary of Members of the Vigilance Committee.—J. Hayes Davis, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., who committed suicide in San Francisco, January 14th, by taking strychnine, was an officer of the vigilance committee, and is said by the San Francisco Sun to be the ninth member of that committee who has committed suicide.

Mrs. Abigail Gardner, wife of the late Hosea J. Gardner, P. M., at Hingham, Mass., was arrested a few days ago on the charge of having poisoned her husband by administering arsenic to him. A post mortem examination confirmed the suspicion of his having been poisoned. The circumstances are very strong against her, and she is now in prison awaiting her trial for murder.

Prohibition in New York.—A new prohibitory law has been reported in the State Senate by a majority of the select committee upon that subject. It makes it a misdemeanor for any person to sell intoxicating liquor as a beverage, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and makes it an offence punishable by fine to be intoxicated in any public place.

A State Supported by a Railroad.—The Governor of Illinois in his recent message expresses the belief that the revenue of the Illinois Central Railroad will soon pay the whole expenses of the State Government.

Result of a Vermont Ball.—Ferry company, of both sexes, had a party supper at the hotel in Bethel, and became so intoxicated that a clergyman was sent for, and four couples were married "right off the spot."

The Peach Crop.—A farmer in Campbell county, Ky., states that his entire peach orchard of eight hundred trees has escaped injury from the severe cold of the winter.

Burning fluid has caused serious damage in New York city during the last six days, the death of three women and two men, and the destruction of property to the amount of \$100,000.

Congressional Corruption!

Four Black Republicans' "Famous Grub!" On Thursday last, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, Mr. Davis, of Md., by direction of the Investigating Committee, made a special report in the case of Wm. A. Gilbert, of New York. He moved that the report be printed, and stated that he would move, when that question was determined, to postpone the consideration of the report till Monday.

1. That the Hon. Wm. A. Gilbert, a member of the House of Representatives of New York, did agree with F. P. C. Triplett to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through the present Congress for the purchase by Congress of certain copies of a book containing the pension and bounty laws, in consideration that he was to receive from Mr. Triplett a certain sum of money out of the appropriation for the purchase of the book.

2. That the Hon. Wm. A. Gilbert did cast his vote for the Iowa land bill for a corrupt consideration, consisting of seven square miles of land and some stock.

3. That the Hon. Wm. A. Gilbert, a member of this House, be forthwith expelled from this House.

After some debate, the consideration of the subject was postponed till Wednesday next. The other three special reports submitted by the committee are signed by all the members except Mr. Kelsey, and recommend by resolution the expulsion of Messrs. Francis S. Edwards, Orsamus B. Matteson and Wm. W. Welch.

The general report, signed by all, recommends the expulsion of Mr. Simonton as correspondent of the New York Times, and suggests the passage of a bill to prevent combinations or personal outside effort for the passage of bills.

"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, says it is commonly remarked at Washington that there is an end of all legislation for this session. This matter cannot be thrust aside, and its discussion must occupy the brief remainder of the session—that is, ten days.

Mr. Buchanan's first act after the inauguration must, in this case, be to call together, by proclamation, the thirty-fifth Congress. A notice of thirty or forty days will be ample for the purpose.

Spanish Coin. The public appear determined to be mystified in regard to the Spanish coins, and some of our contemporaries are doing their best to help them. These coins are not a legal tender, and have not been for some time past—the acts of 1834 and 1835 confining the legal currency of Spanish, Mexican, Peruvian, Chilean and Central American coin to the dollar, of certain weight, and not including the fractional parts thereof.

The bill now before Congress simply authorizes the public officers of the United States to receive the fractions of a dollar at twenty per cent. less than their nominal value, and commands them to hand such as they receive over to the mint for re-coinage, so that no present legal rights of any holder of the coin will be at all diminished.

There is also an error in regard to the intrinsic value of these coins, as proved by recent assay. The deposit at the assay office of \$900, on which there was a loss of 51 per cent., consisting entirely of smooth pieces, every quarter, eighth and sixteenth, which "showed the pillars" or would pass current in any South American port, having been previously taking out. The result is, therefore, not a guide to those who hold an unassorted mass of the coin.

Every sound quarter, on which the impression is distinct, is worth intrinsically from 22 to 27 cents, and is readily taken at 25 cents in exchange for American currency by all the bullion brokers. The same is true of the smaller pieces which are not worn smooth or clipped. Therefore those dealers who advertise to receive them at par will suffer, on an average, less discount upon them than upon uncurrent bank notes.

We have thus shown that no loss has been entailed upon any one by the proposed law, and that the clamor on this subject is entirely without foundation. The Spanish currency, however, is doomed; it is not needed, as there is plenty of American coin to supply its place, and it is now as sure to go out of sight as the snow in spring.—Journal of Commerce.

The Coinage Bill.—The new coinage bill has now finally passed both Houses of Congress, and with the President's signature becomes a law. The amendment alluded to makes it lawful, for two years after the passage of the act, to pay new cents out at the mint for the fractional parts of a dollar at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents, respectively. The people thus will have abundant opportunity for getting rid of the old Spanish currency without immediate individual loss. They will be subjected to no "shave," therefore, in the meantime.

A bill has just passed the House of Representatives at Washington, providing for the admission of Minnesota as a State. As it is to be a free State, one would suppose every member, and particularly every Republican member, would have voted for it. It is a question of the power and "supremacy" of free States. Yet we find that twenty-seven northern members, Republicans, voted against it. Campbell, of Ohio, was one. That objection any Republican could have is a far less objection than the free State it is difficult to imagine. But the reason assigned by the member is that Minnesota is too liberal to be admitted.

The deputy sergeant-at-arms of the U. S. House of Representatives, who went on to New York to subpoena Horace Greeley to appear before the investigating committee, returned to Washington on Friday night week, without his man. It was stated that Greeley was in Iowa.

The death of Dr. Kane, the intrepid Arctic Explorer, is reported.

The Burdell Investigation Closed.

Charge of the Coroner. The Verdict of the Jury.—Dr. Burdell's House Placed in Charge of the Public Administrator.

The city papers of Monday announced the substance of the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the murder of Dr. Burdell. The charge of the coroner to the jury occupies nearly three closely printed columns of the New York papers, and about forty-five minutes were consumed in its delivery. The coroner reviews at some length the evidence in relation to the alleged marriage of Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham, and says: "The question whether Dr. Burdell was or was not married to Mrs. Cunningham has a most important bearing in the case, because if you shall come to the conclusion that the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham was with Mr. Ekel, taking for that purpose the name of and personating Dr. Burdell, a very strong motive is shown, both in Mr. Ekel and Mrs. Cunningham, for putting Dr. Burdell out of the way. As the widow of Dr. Burdell, she would, by his decease become entitled to considerable property; and she thus had a pecuniary interest in his death; and if the marriage was with Ekel, personating Dr. Burdell, it shows him to have been a party to the fraud, necessarily looking forward to the benefits to result to him therefrom in a pecuniary point of view, as the de facto husband of Mrs. Cunningham."

Supposing this fraud to have been perpetrated, it is difficult to conceive in what way the parties could benefit by it, except by Dr. Burdell's death. Is it consistent with probability that the parties conspired the fraud—i. e., in fact, it was conspired—without any ulterior object of benefit from it—without, at the time it was received on, having in their minds some definite plan of action to reap the fruits of it? It is contrary to all our experience of human nature that a man will commit a fraud without a motive, and, conversely, that if he had committed such fraud he had a motive for doing it. So, again, if two parties join in committing a fraud the natural inference is that each of them was a party in carrying out that consummation, and, therefore, if you should be of the opinion that the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham was de facto with Ekel, and not with Dr. Burdell, and if the evidence satisfies you that Ekel was a party whose hands were imbued with the blood of the victim, I don't see how you can come to any other conclusion than that Mrs. Cunningham must have known and was a party privy and consenting, aiding and abetting Ekel in the commission of the murder. These, however, are questions for your consideration; and you will draw your own conclusions from the facts appearing in evidence.

If, gentlemen, you should come to the conclusion that the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham was not with Dr. Burdell, and also was not with Ekel, but with some other person, then, although the presumption of guilt from motives of interest would remain as to Mrs. Cunningham, as to Ekel it would be entirely removed. The evidence as respects that of Mr. Snodgrass is weaker than that against Ekel and Mrs. Cunningham. As to him, although it is apparent that he possessed the means and opportunity of perpetrating the crime, there is no proof of any motive similar to those which give weight to the case against Ekel and Mrs. Cunningham. Still, however, I must call your attention to the evidence as it affects Snodgrass. He appears to have been on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters. He was in the house on the night of the murder. You will say whether the murder could have been or was committed by one person alone. If you are satisfied that more than one person was engaged in the actual commission of the murder, and exclude Mrs. Cunningham's daughters and sons and the female servant from all participation in the act, then you will consider whether you can safely come to the conclusion that Snodgrass was a party aiding Ekel in the bloody tragedy. I must tell you that a party is not to be indicted and sent to trial where the case is one of suspicion only. To justify a verdict against any one you must be satisfied by evidence that the case is one of more than suspicion—that it has satisfied your minds that any party implicated by your verdict committed, or was aiding and abetting in the crime.

The jury, after five hours' deliberation, rendered the following verdict: The jurors, do, upon their oaths and affirmations say, that the said Horace Burdell, on the 20th day of January, 1857, at 31 Bond street, was feloniously murdered; and came to his death by being stabbed in various parts of his body with a dagger or other sharp instrument; and the jurors believe from the evidence and therefore find that Emma Augusta Cunningham and John J. Ekel were principals in the commission of said murder; and the jurors aforesaid further find that George Vail Snodgrass either joined the said Emma Augusta Cunningham and John J. Ekel to commit the said murder; that the jurors aforesaid further find that Augusta Cunningham and Helen Cunningham, daughters of said Emma Augusta Cunningham, being in the house 31 Bond street aforesaid, where the said murder was committed, had some knowledge of the facts connected with the said murder which they have concealed from the jury, and that it is the duty of the coroner to hold them for the future action of the grand jury.

The two Misses Cunningham were then placed in charge of the coroner, and a subscription was taken up for the benefit of the family of Farrell, who is detained as a witness, after which the jury was discharged. The coroner immediately turned over the possession of the house and its effects to the public administrator, who had been previously authorized by the Surrogate to seize and hold the estate and effects, personal and real, of Dr. Burdell. The public administrator has a force of police to guard the house, as hitherto.

Another Party Suspected of the Burdell Murder. New York, Feb. 20.—The testimony before the grand jury in the Burdell murder case is unusually interesting. A new and startling theory of the murder has been developed. The police are on the track for a new party suspected of perpetrating the murder.

The Christian Religion.—The will of the late Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, has been published. The first clause of it is as follows: "First—I leave to my friends and relatives, as well as to all others who may think my opinion of any value, this testimonial, that the religion taught in the New Testament is the best that has been offered for our adoption, both for this world and for that which is to come, and that Jesus Christ was the true Messiah, and will remain forever the Redeemer and Savior of fallen man. Let my humble testimony stand in favor of the Christian religion—I am deeply, thoroughly convinced of its truth."

The death of Dr. Kane, the intrepid Arctic Explorer, is reported.

The Lancaster Bank.

It has already been stated that B. C. Bachman, late President of this bank, has been held to bail to answer a charge of embezzlement. D. Longnecker, his predecessor in office, has been held on a similar charge. They were arrested on the complaint of George Graff, D. G. Swartz and Amos Mecantney, stockholders in the bank. The Lancaster Intelligencer says: "The complaint charges that some time in the month of March, 1855, David Longnecker, then president of the Lancaster Bank, and B. C. Bachman, cashier of said bank, paid fifty thousand dollars of the money of the bank to the Lancaster Savings Institution, on the notes of W. L. Helfenstein, which notes were endorsed by either the president or cashier of said bank, in their individual name or names, and other directors of said bank; that at the maturity of these notes they were presented at the bank for payment, and were directed by the cashier to be paid, although, at the time, Mr. Helfenstein had no funds in that bank to his credit to meet them, thus appropriating the funds of the bank to their own private indebtedness to an amount exceeding \$50,000."

The complaint further charges that the said David Longnecker, as president of the Lancaster Bank, did at various times appropriate the funds of said bank to his own individual use and benefit, and also that he loaned out sums of money, the property of said bank, without the knowledge or consent of the directors, to individuals without security, and which have been since lost to the bank.

Gen. Pierce's Cabinet.—In a few weeks the present administration will be brought to a close, and it is presumable that no change will be made in the cabinet during that time. If not, Gen. Pierce's cabinet will have remained in office the whole term of four years without any change in either of the departments. Every member now holds the position assigned to him the day the President assumed the reins of government. It is the first instance of the kind in the history of our government. Gen. Washington's cabinet remained entire through his first term, with the exception of a single change in the Post-Office Department; and John Quincy Adams made only one change during his term, having had two Secretaries of War. It is a high compliment to the present able cabinet that it has hung together so well, and worked so harmoniously for four long years. It is always the desire of a chief magistrate that his cabinet should be a unit, and no one has been more fortunate in that respect than President Pierce.—Washington Union.

Several plans for avoiding the impending evil of an accumulation of the currency of the country in the government vaults have been introduced in Congress. The surplus revenue, now twenty-five millions, may be sixty millions by the 1st of July, 1858. Under this state of things business would become stagnant, and the importations decline, while the products of the country would suffer both in the foreign and domestic markets. Stocks and real estate and the wages of labor would fall, and all the great enterprises or public improvements in the States probably be checked to a more or less extent. It has been generally thought that this Congress is incompetent to devise a legislative remedy for this evil. We shall soon see; for it has scarce a fortnight to exist. A timely and judicious revision of the tariff was the proper remedy; and a measure for this purpose is now pending in the House. The committee of ways and means have now gone back to their plan of July last in regard to the free list. It was found that the objection to the reduction of duty on hemp and lead were very strong, and that, as to raw wool, they must abandon the plan of ten per cent. duty and retain the duty of thirty per cent. upon medium wool, leaving fine wool and coarse wool duty free. Some suppose that the scheme, as now proposed by Mr. Campbell, will pass the House, but meet with insuperable obstacles in the Senate.

Other alternative projects looking to a depletion of the treasury are in contemplation. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, brought forward on Wednesday in the Senate his bill for a distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of public lands from a certain date, and to be continued until each State shall have its fair and equal share in the benefit of those sales. This would withdraw from the treasury about twelve or thirteen millions, and hereafter several millions annually. Mr. Bell supported his plan in an effective speech.—Ball. Sun.

Passage of the Tariff Bill.—The House of Representatives on Friday disposed of the tariff modification bill which had been pending before that body for some time. The bill was passed by a vote of 119 to 81. It has yet to be acted upon by the Senate, and will probably be got through that body in some form before the close of the session.

On the 17th of January two women were frozen to death in the stage coach between Muskego and Prairie du Chem, Wisconsin. They declined getting out at a hotel to warm, when asked by the driver, stating that they did not suffer from the cold as much as when they first started; at the next stopping place they were found dead.

Bishop Horne, a bishop after our own heart, gives this sensible advice to everybody: "Take a newspaper; consider it well, and pay for it, and it will instruct thee."

This gentleman, who has just been elected to the United States Senate for six years from California, was formerly foreman of Engine Company No. 24, in New York. It is said that when he started for California, seven years ago, he had just enough of money to take him there and \$25 over. He returns now with a fortune of about \$250,000.

At a Democratic celebration at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, the following toast was read: "The Fremont party was christened by three thousand clergymen, educated by Charles Sumner, and clothed by bleeding Kansas; but was arrested by Illinois for treason, tried before Chief Justice Union Indiana on the bench, found guilty by New Jersey, hung by Pennsylvania between two black republicans New York and Ohio, and finally sent to the place of mourning and solemn silence by California."

Commerce \$50 bills on the Bank of Pittsburgh are in circulation. The spurious bill is entirely different from the genuine.

Local Matters.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Mr. ABRAHAM KITCHEN, who was reported as missing in our last, was found on Monday, by Mr. JACOB GEORGE, on the land of Mr. JACOB SMITH, in Reading township. When discovered—near a path but little frequented—the body was still partially covered with snow, the breast only being bare—was frozen tightly to the ground, and had turned blue from exposure. The deceased's bundle was lying ten or eleven feet to the left of the body, his hat and one mitten by his right foot, and the other mitten between the bundle and the body. He was lying on his back, at full length, with his hands clasped over his breast. A flask was found in the bundle, still more than half full of liquor. The body must have lain there six weeks and four days. A reward of \$30 was previously offered by the Committee of the deceased, for the finding of the body.

CASE OF ENDURANCE.—The friend who communicates the above facts, also informs us of an astonishing case of endurance, in Latimore township. On Sunday night of the snow storm, (Jan. 18th,) one of CHRISTIAN CRONSTATER'S Turkeys was driven by the violence of the gale from the roost, and took shelter in the garden, where it was drifted over to the depth of about four feet—and where it remained until the 7th day of the present month, a period of nineteen days and nights, without food!

When discovered, it was unable to get out of the garden. It had worn away the snow about two yards in circumference, and finally got a glimpse at daylight, when making a bold push in that direction, his turkeyship was released from his long imprisonment.

EARLY.—Our neighbor Sol. Powers informs us that he saw young Grasshoppers in the dove, a few days since, in passing along the Long Lane, south of the town. Does that distinguished individual, the ancient inhabitant, recollect a spring in which they made their appearance so early. It astonished us—if that's any evidence of the fact being singular.

TIME 22D.—The "Blues" were out on Saturday, in honor of Washington's birthday, looking well. The beautiful Silver Medal presented to the Company some time ago, by Col. MARSH'S SAMSON, was won by PHILIP DEASON, in a contest at targeting. The Dinner and Supper gotten up at McConeahy's Hall, by the Ladies of the Presbyterian Congregation, towards paying the debt on that Church, were well attended. The promised "good things" were of course on hand, in any desired quantities, and gave the highest satisfaction. Verily, it takes the columbia to get up a thing successfully, when they once make up their minds to. Commend us to them!

AN ADJOURNED COURT of Common Pleas was held last week to try several causes which had been on the list for some time.—The cases of Wm. King, Administrator of Robert King, deceased, vs. Caroline King— and Samuel Falmslock vs. Bolan and Duffield—were compromised by the parties. In the case of Robert Shields and others, vs. Samuel Falmslock—being a feigned issue to try the right to certain monies arising from Sheriff's sale of personal property of Leonard Stough—the jury found for Plaintiffs. Defendant filed a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

In the Railroad case, a Writ of Quo Warranto, to try the legality of the late election for officers of the Company, was awarded by the Court, returnable at an adjourned Court, to be held on the 24th of March. Court adjourned on Thursday evening.

BANK STATEMENT.—The annual statement of the Auditor General, in relation to the condition of the Banks and Savings Institutions in the State, demonstrates that of the Bank of Gettysburg to be still among "the soundest of the sound." The proportion of specie on hand is probably larger than that of any other Bank in the Commonwealth.

STATE OF THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG, NOV. 4, 1856. Capital stock, \$123,873 00 Bank notes in circulation, 300,160 00 Do. do. 4th May issue, '51, 1,247 00 1,885 55 Dividends unpaid, 55,560 01 Individual depositors, 41 51 Commercial and Farmers' Bank, 819 20 Bank of Commerce, Baltimore, 344 20 Ragerstown Bank, 114 29 York County Bank, 919 64 Citizens' Bank, Baltimore, 587 50 Josiah Lee & Co., 4 06 York Bank, 402 37 Discounts received, 4,571 61 Profit and loss, 32,986 79

528,734 06 cr. Gold coin, \$53,003 67 Silver and cents, 8,122 78 Notes and checks of other banks, 17,455 00 Bills discounted, 257,828 13 Bonds, 11,474 47 Judgments, 25,498 13 Real estate, 9,225 00 Stock, 5 per cent., State, 24,189 70 Paid the Com. for 4th May issues, '51, 1,247 00 Gettysburg and York turnpike compy., 50 00 Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg R. R., 700 00 Water stock, 70 00 Due by Merchants' Bank, Balt., 56,250 66 Philadelphia Bank, 15,115 20 Bank of Pennsylvania, 1,480 53 Drexel & Co., 25,027 41 Central Bank, Frederick, 267 80 Westminster Bank, 451 89 Carlisle Deposit Bank, 2,608 13 Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank, 1,205 17 Harrisburg Bank, 1,322 08 Lancaster Bank, 5,002 88 Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, C. Co., 328 70 Bank of Chambersburg, 444 76 Johnston, Bro. & Co., 10,993 78 Geo. Young & Sons, 5,000 00 Costs of suits, 16 28 Expenses, 6,00 00

528,734 06 cr. The accounts of the Lancaster Bank being unsettled, Mr. McPherson is unable to affix a valuation to this item.

SPRING is coming. The birds are returning from their winter residence in the South—and the roads are becoming awful! "These signs rarely fail," as almanac makers sometimes say.

The Cow of JOHN NECK, a poor man living in Emmitsburg, strayed away on Tuesday last, and he is anxious to know her whereabouts. The cow is "fresh," and red and white in color, with one horn longer than the other.

MR. SAMUEL HARTMAN, near Ardenville, has changed the day of his sale, from the 10th to the 9th of March.

A first-rate Farm for Rent. Enquire at this office.

A Mr. HORNING is lecturing on Electrical Psychology in the neighborhood of the Round Hill, in this county, and is affording a considerable degree of satisfaction, with "any quantity" of amusement.

An Enigma from the West. I am composed of twenty-two letters, divided into four words; and my first, fourth, sixth, eleventh, and seventeenth letters must be capitals to express my name properly. My 1 3 15 is an article that is largely exported from China.

"1 12 9 20 21 17 8 4 12 6 7 10 is what few like to do." "16 20 21 14 no woman can do without." "18 20 21 6 is an animal much hunted for at night." "14 15 6 is a human being." "2 15 13 14 is what no one should do to another." "12 19 is an interjection." "4 7 15 11 is what we should not be." "1 12 21 22 17 are what no mechanic can work without." "16 10 3 is necessary in making soap." "14 15 16 3 is a small animal." "1 2 3 17 1 12 11 7 4 15 17 20 11 is a useful mechanic." "22 8 15 13 11 is what we must do when at My 17 18 19 20 21 22." "9 12 14 8 22 10 is how the bachelor certainly feels." "4 5 6 7 8 9 10 is the name of my founder or first establisher." My whole is the name of a distinguished literary institution in Harrison county, Ohio.

The Repository & Transcript, of Chambersburg, has again changed hands. Messrs. CROOKS & EVSTER retire, and are succeeded by GEO. H. MERKLEIN & CO., as Publishers.

The Union Gazette, the central organ of bogus Americanism in New York, is dead, and the editor has sold the good will of the concern to a sham Republican publisher.

Messrs. GRINX and BROOKER, Democrats, have been elected to the United States Senate from California—the latter for the long term.

A bill has been passed by Congress appropriating \$550,000 to build a wagon road to California.

The editor in chief of the London Times is said to have the same salary as the President of the United States, \$25,000.

The average temperature at New Orleans during the month of January was 54 deg.

The Nebraska city News of the 12th has the following notice of one of the freedom shriekers of last year. The history of Lane's associates would be an interesting one: "Abraham.—One Baneroff, who accompanied the notorious Lane into Kansas during the recent troublous times in that once distracted Territory, on his return a few days since entered the land agency of PARDY & MAXON, worthy citizens of our place, and feloniously purloined a lot of shares in the town of Fairview, N. T., forged the signatures of the president and secretary of the company, and then absconded with his ill-gotten property, leaving friend Barnum, of the City Hotel, in the lurch for a few weeks' board."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Patented injures, as well as external diseases, may be truly said to have lost their terrors since the introduction of Holloway's Ointment. The worst bruises, burns, and scalds, the severest flesh wounds, and the most dangerous fractures, are treated successfully with this Ointment in the hospitals of London and Paris. The first-dressing suppurating inflammation and relieving pain, and, these symptoms removed, the process of restoration is rapid almost beyond credibility. Eruptions of all kinds, asthma, mumps, eruptions and sores of every kind, may be promptly relieved by the application of this unequalled remedy. The Pills are the standard specific for diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, throughout Europe and America.

Market Reports. Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers. Baltimore—Friday last. Flour, per barrel, \$6 18 @ 6 25 Wheat, per bushel, 1 41 @ 1 57 Rye, " " " 75 @ 82 Corn, " " " 60 @ 62 Oats, " " " 39 @ 43 Cloverseed, " " 7 75 @ 8 00 Timothy " " 3 50 @ 3 75 Beef Cattle, per hund., 8 00 @ 11 50 Hogs, " " " 8 50 @ 9 50 Hay, per ton, 15 00 @ 20 00 Whiskey, per gallon, 27 @ 28 Guano, Peruvian, per ton, " " 62 00

Hanover—Thursday last. Flour, per bbl., from wagons, \$5 75 Do. " " from stores, 6 50 Wheat, per bushel, 1 30 @ 1 40 Rye, " " " " 68 Corn, " " " " 57 Oats, " " " " 30 Cloverseed, " " 6 25 Timothy, " " 2 50 Plaster, per ton, 6 00 Pork, " " 100 lbs, 7 00

York—Friday last. Flour, per bbl., from wagons, \$5 87 Do. " " from stores, 6 75 Wheat, per bushel, 1 30 @ 1 40 Rye, " " " " 70 Corn, " " " " 59 Oats, " " " " 38 Cloverseed, " " 6 75 Timothy, " " 2 50 Plaster, per ton, 6 50