



THE COMPILER.

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.
Monday Morning, March 23, 1857.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

Fatal Accident on the Hanover Railroad.

A distressing accident, which resulted fatally in a few hours, occurred at the Junction of the Hanover Railroad, on Thursday evening last, at about 7 o'clock. It appears that whilst backing the burden cars, in order to connect with the passenger car, the engineer gave the signal "down brakes," and Mr. SAMUEL REED, one of the brake-men, in endeavoring to execute the order, fell from the rear car under the wheels, (the lever breaking,) when the whole train passed over his legs, crushing them in a shocking manner. He was immediately taken to Hanover, and every assistance rendered him, but such was the character of his injuries that death ensued in about seven hours after the accident.

Mr. Brewer has read in the Senate a bill to incorporate the Caledonia Cold Springs Association.

In the House, on Saturday week, Mr. Foster, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the General Appropriation Bill, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dock, same day, reported from said Committee a bill appropriating \$15,000, for the purpose of building a house for the Governor.

Large numbers of petitions on various subjects were presented in both Houses on the 14th inst. Among others, for and against the repeal of the law creating the office of County School Superintendent; for a Bank at Hanover; and, by Mr. Brewer, a remonstrance from citizens of Adams county against the incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution at Gettysburg.

We learn from the Carlisle Herald that Col. A. G. Egg has induced some 25 or 30 of the young mechanics of Carlisle, carpenters, bricklayers, &c., to accompany him on his return to Kansas, with a view of permanently settling there.

The Wrightville Star suggests that the borough of York be selected as the place for holding the next State Agricultural exhibition. A more suitable place certainly could not be chosen. The grounds of the York County Agricultural Society are sufficiently commodious, and ample accommodations would be afforded for all the visitors from abroad, as well as for the articles they might bring for exhibition. — *Advocate.*

True, every word—and we therefore second the suggestion.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

The Hon. David T. Disney, formerly member of Congress from the Cincinnati and Hamilton county district in Ohio, died in Washington, on Saturday week, of inflammation of the lungs. The deceased was a native of Baltimore, and emigrated to the West when a boy. He was formerly a member of both branches of the Ohio Legislature and the presiding officer of each house, and subsequently served in Congress for six years. He was a man of fine abilities and died in the 54th year of his age.

Remains of the Martyrs.

The bodies of the fourteen physicians and assistants from Philadelphia, who perished in Norfolk, Va., during the pestilence of 1855, are to be disinterred under the direction of Thomas Webster, Jr., Esq., the chairman of the "Philadelphia Relief Committee," and taken to that city for interment there. Mr. Webster is now in Norfolk for the purpose.

Land Warrant for George Peabody.

A bounty land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres was on Friday issued to George Peabody, Esq., the London banker, now in the United States, for his services in the war with England in the year 1812. Mr. P. was a private in the artillery corps of Georgetown, D. C., commanded by Major Peter.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial States that the Hon. James B. Clay has declined the mission to Berlin, tendered him by Mr. Buchanan.

Public Reception to Gen. Cushing.

Boston, March 16.—A public reception is to be given to General Cushing by the citizens of Newburyport on his arrival home from Washington.

Illness of Senator Hale.

Boston, March 17.—Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, and his daughter are quite sick here of a disease believed to have been contracted at their hotel in Washington.

Terrible Casualty.

The Rowford (Indiana) Herald of the 13th instant states that a dwelling house near Houston, in Jackson county, occupied by James Taylor, was consumed by fire on the night of the 5th inst., and that Mrs. Taylor and three children were burnt to death. The husband was absent at the time of the calamity.

Mr. Kim, the murderer of Mr. Norcross, some time ago, near Altoona, has at last been taken. He was arrested at a lonely house in the North Mountain, in Luzerne county, and is now in the Blair county jail.

Packer, Lewis and Strickland.

The nominations of the Democratic State Convention give general satisfaction. Throughout the State, the Democracy are cordially pledging their support to the ticket, and preparing for an active and vigorous campaign. Better candidates were certainly never presented to the support of any party, whether we regard their personal character, intellectual ability, or experience in the pursuits calculated to fit them for the positions to which they have been respectively named.

Gen. Packer, our candidate for Governor, has occupied a prominent position in public life for many years, and is, probably, as well known throughout the Commonwealth, as any living Pennsylvania statesman. As Auditor General, Canal Commissioner, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and State Senator, he has shown capabilities of the highest order for duties of a public nature, and has acquired that knowledge of State affairs, and experience in their administration, which admirably fit him for the Chief Executive office. In his intercourse with men, he is kind, frank, and social, and instinctively wins upon the hearts of all who make his acquaintance. While in the Legislature, he earned considerable reputation as a debater, and is, perhaps, one of the most eloquent and powerful speakers upon the stump that has ever addressed our popular assemblies. Gen. Packer is, in all respects, a leader of whom the Democracy of Pennsylvania may well be proud, and one who possesses the energy and the nerve to conduct them to certain victory.

Of Judge Lewis, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, we need say little. For twenty-four years he has occupied a distinguished position upon the Bench, and his decisions stand upon the books as enduring monuments of his learning and ripe culture as a lawyer. His nomination was desired by the people of all parties, and the ballot box will show his high popularity.

Judge Strickland, of Chester county, who has received the nomination for Canal Commissioner, is a gentleman of the most exalted personal character, and a Democrat whose attachment to the party is founded in a settled conviction of the truth and justice of its principles. No man has labored more faithfully or zealously for the advancement of these principles, and has more richly merited the reward of political services. As an evidence of the great esteem in which the people of Chester county, of all parties, hold him, we may mention that he was last year elected an Associate Judge of that county, by a handsome majority, although the Democratic State ticket was in a minority of several hundred. His qualifications for the office of Canal Commissioner are as ample, as his strict integrity is undoubted.

We agree with the Reading Gazette that with such a ticket in the field, the Democratic party has nothing to fear, but may go before the people strong in the confidence of a successful issue of the campaign so auspiciously opened.

The Recent Elections.

The "sober second thought" of the people (says the Washington Union) was never displayed in a more striking and satisfactory manner than in the recent State election in New Hampshire, and the town elections in the States of Maine and New York. It would seem that the season of political excitement, stimulated to the wildest and maddest extent by fanatics and demagogues, is nearly at an end, and that that portion of the people who have for a time been led away by false lights and false teachers are slowly but surely returning to the old land marks, and renewing their covenant with a party through which alone the constitution can be upheld and the Union preserved. It is true that in New Hampshire a complete Democratic triumph has not been achieved; but the result, as far as ascertained, conclusively shows that the Black Republicans of that State have been shorn of their strength, and that it will not require many more trials before her Democracy will recover her former strength and supremacy.

The result of the town elections in New York is more decided, and gives promise of an earlier victory for the popular cause. In the towns which gave President Buchanan majorities last November, those majorities have been largely increased. A considerable number of the Black Republican strongholds have been carried by the exulting Democrats. Nor is this all. In many towns, where a complete fusion took place between the Black Republicans and Know Nothings, the Democrats achieved a brilliant triumph, in spite of the coalition.

In the State of Maine we have precisely the same results, under precisely the same circumstances.

Dred Scott in the Bay State.

The witch killers of Massachusetts seem to be greatly excited in consequence of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. They want to amend the United States Constitution so as to give the election of Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts to the people. We cannot see how that would help them, while a majority of the people of the Union are opposed to their negro theory—but they are a restless set of fellows, and never satisfied unless engaged in mischief of some sort. — *Harrisburg Union.*

M. treating the Air.—It is said that a small piece of resin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on the stove will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin.

More Rat Poison.—The whole family of John Scott, of Scott's Station, near Cynthia, Ky., were poisoned on Sunday week, it is supposed, by arsenic brought to the house to destroy rats, but which by some means got into the corn meal. Mr. Scott died, but it is thought the rest of the family will recover.

Local news on next page.

The Dred Scott Case.

We find the following well-timed and judicious remarks upon the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, in a late number of the Washington Union, and commend them to the consideration of all right-thinking men. That paper says:

That it will constitute a prominent era in our judicial history all will admit. It will receive universal attention in the country, from the fact that almost every reading man, to whatever party he may belong, has read the discussion of the history and validity of the Missouri Compromise, and is qualified to understand the reasoning of the court.

We cherish a most ardent and confident expectation that this decision will meet a proper reception from the great mass of our intelligent countrymen; that it will be regarded with sobriety and not with passion; and that it will thereby exert a mighty influence in diffusing sound opinions and restoring harmony and fraternal concord throughout the country. It comes at an auspicious period, had it been pronounced—which could hardly have been possible—during the excitement of a presidential canvass, its useful effect, for the present at least, would have been lost. Though no law just and constitutional than it is, it would have been temporarily overwhelmed in the surges of party clamor. Now, however, the excitement and strife of the late canvass are happily abated. The sober second thought has returned to the people; and they are well prepared to receive the judgment of the highest tribunal in the land, even if, in many instances, differs from their own favorite political opinions.

The court which has settled the vexed constitutional question as to the power of Congress over Territories is entirely independent of the legislative branch of the government. It is elevated above the schemes of party politics, and shielded alike from the effects of sudden passion and of popular prejudice. Little motive, therefore, can the venerable jurists who compose the tribunal have for a deviation from the true principles of law.

It would be fortunate, indeed, if the opinion of that court on this important subject could receive the candid and respectful acquiescence which it merits. Such an exhibition of the moral conservatism of the people would well correspond with that sublime example of the fitness of the people for self-government lately witnessed in the laying down and taking up of high executive trusts in the midst of orderly enthusiasm. But we expect this decision will for a while be questioned, and even ridiculed by the anti-slavery press. The judges who concurred in it will be assailed. "We have a race of agitators all over the country," said Daniel Webster in his speech at Buffalo in 1851; "their livelihood consists in agitating; their freedom, their copyhold, their capital, their all in all, depend on the excitement of the public mind." To this class, which still exists, this decision will be a fresh topic of sectional agitation.

We refer to the judgment of the court in this case in no spirit of triumph. We would not subject it to the mere uses of the party. Many men supported the Nebraska-Kansas act who believed Congress had the right to exclude slavery from the Territories, not who deemed it inexpedient to have the right exercised. They wished to keep the subject out of Congress. They thought as Mr. Webster did when he favored the organization of New Mexico without the application of the Wilmot proviso. Those men may be unprepared for this decision. We know that in the slave-holding States there are many who sincerely deprecated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. There are many who have been brought up in the faith of the Wilmot proviso. They, perhaps, have not examined both sides of the question, and will feel a regret at this decision as deep as the pleasure of our southern friends is ardent. We would appeal to such men in a spirit of candor and patriotism; and, without censuring them for sentiments which they have long honestly cherished, only invite them to review their opinions, and to conform their action to the adjudication of the highest judicial tribunal in the land.

Never perhaps, in the history of the country, has there existed so much bitterness between the North and the South as within the past year. And it is remarkable that this bitterness has resulted not from measures, so much as from transient excesses. "The troubles in Kansas and some other accidental causes contributed to this state of things. But the chief cause of alienation was the unbridled license of a portion of the press and the intemperate language employed by many of our public speakers. It has been common for some of the ablest journals of the North to misrepresent and vilify the institutions and the people of the South. And these attacks have been reciprocated by some of the radical papers of the South. Orators have resorted to the same practice. Under such circumstances, what else but bitterness and alienation could follow? What else but distrust be excited? No State or community is perfect. The North and the South have different institutions. Each State is alone responsible for its institutions, and it is morally and constitutionally wrong for the people of one State to assail the institutions of another State. Nor is it at all remarkable to expect that people who have been differently educated by social habits, by tradition, by parental precept, will think entirely alike. There must be toleration, and there must be forbearance.

It is gratifying to see that a better feeling is beginning to exist between both sections of the country; and we think of the temperate and intelligent public opinions, to withhold every resort to wise purposes, to withhold every effort to create sectional animosity. In this way their shafts will fall in the dust, and the wounds they have before made will become healed.

Well Said.—The Murfreesboro' News very correctly says:—"Thousands who have heretofore acted with the Know Nothing party, now see that it is a humbug, that it can never benefit the country, and that the Democratic party alone can hush discord, put down fanaticism, preserve the Union, and give to the people peace and prosperity. Popes, paupers, and all the scoundrels that have been made out of them, give no alarm, and they would as lief have their ears saluted with Monsieur Tonson come again as to hear a stump orator pouring forth frightful declamation on these topics, about which they have already had a surfeit of words to no profit."

Appointments for Philadelphia.

Collector.—Joseph B. Baker, of Lancaster county.
Post Master.—Gideon G. Westcott, of Philadelphia.
Naval Officer.—Chambers McKibben, of Philadelphia.
Surveyor.—John Hamilton, Jr., of Philadelphia.
Navy Agent.—William Badger, of Philadelphia.
Marshal.—Jacob S. Yost, of Montgomery county.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, in the course of a spirited description of the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Buchanan, remarks with patriotic fervor:

"We felt that James Buchanan would be the rallying point for all true lovers of the Union, and that this inauguration day would have a rarer distinction than has for a long time fallen to the lot of similar days; that the nation would have rest, peace and a large accession of prosperity. Pennsylvania has been deeply gratified to-day. She deserves the congratulations of her sister States, for she has conferred a signal benefit on the country. Her 'Lancaster Fencibles,' composed of stalwart young men, proudly escorted the favorite son of Pennsylvania to the metropolis, while the 'Cumberland Continentals,' of Maryland, attired in the famous old revolutionary uniform of buff and blue, with small clothes, round-topped hats, and cocked hats, awoke thrilling recollections of the past, and roused the cheers of the thronging spectators as they swept by in military style. Depend upon it; the true (not the bogus) American spirit is burning intensely in the breasts of Americans."

A Genius in the United States Senate.

That world-renowned statesman, General Cass, is succeeded in the United States Senate by a Black Republican very illly qualified for his position. The Detroit Free Press relates the following anecdote of him:

"During the campaign, Mr. Zachariah Chandler, United States Senator elect, improved himself in stump speaking by taking lessons of a recently graduated youth of the University, named Dexter. One occasion Dexter had taught him to recite an extract from Burke, which was intended to be brought in with great force and tremendous applause. Having heard him recite, just before time for public speaking, Dexter went down to hear and see Zachariah climb the tree." He did it well, the passage from Burke was finished, and drew down the plaudits of the multitude. But, in order to give it still more force, Chandler remarked, in his most impressive manner: "Such—such, fellow citizens—was the language of the immortal Burke, in the *Speeches of the United States.*"

Printers in Pennsylvania.

It is a singular fact that not only the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, and the State Chief Justice, but the present Speaker, Clerk of the House, the Clerk of the Senate, and the Democratic candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, are all practical printers.

The Harrisburg Telegraph

says that the Hon. James Cooper will be a prominent candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in the *Indiana State Convention.*

A Fire.

The female seminary at Hagers-town, Md., took fire on Wednesday, but the flames were suppressed before doing any damage of moment.

A Chinese Oath.

A number of Chinamen were called as witnesses in a police court in New York, last week. They testified after the manner prescribed by their religion, taking a piece of yellow paper, the witness traced upon it certain Chinese characters, and then setting fire to it, knelt before the flames and repeated the words of the oath while it burned.

The steamer George Law,

with a spinnall date to the evening of March 6th, arrived at New York on Monday. She has upwards of \$1,000,000 in specie from California.

Eclipse of the Sun.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 25th inst. It will, however, take place about a little before sunset, and therefore will be visible only two or three minutes.

A woman named Mrs. Heath

has been confined in jail at Hamilton, C. W., for debt, over seven years.

Now worn in the vicinity of New Orleans

is said to be quite a foot high.

Chicken Cholera.

Mr. Martin Smith, of Harrison county, has lost 150 out of 250 chickens belonging to him within the last ten days. The disease is unknown. The chickens are seized with a violent sickness resembling cholera, and die in the short space of three or four hours. None taken ever recover, although the life of one was sustained for about a week by administering whisky and pepper. The chickens of Mr. Smith, before the appearance of the disease among them, were in remarkably fine condition. — *Louisville Jour.*

A Man in a Thousand.

We saw at the Interior Department yesterday Mr. Benjamin P. Robinson, the government agent for the Delaware Indians, a stalwart specimen of the genius "pro-slavery border ruffian." When the sales of the Delaware trust lands took place not long since, the money was paid daily as it came into his hands. At the conclusion of the sales he placed the whole sum realized, (in specie) \$467,000, in two horse wagons, and with a guard of some ten Delaware and white men journeyed through "bleeding Kansas" and the innumerable terrible border ruffians located in his path, crossing the river on the ice by the way, until he reached St. Louis, where he deposited the whole sum without the loss of a dollar, in the sub-treasury. — *Washington Star.*

At a late public meeting,

the following "dry" toast was given. The author got "battered" when he reached home: "The Press—the Pulpit—and Petitioners;—the three ruling Powers of the day. The first spreads knowledge, the second morals, and the last spreads—considerable."

Harnessed Wolves.

A span of wolves (says the St. Louis Democrat) regularly trained to the harness were driven, amid a crowd of yelling, apparently indignant, dogs, and wondering people, down Fourth and Pine streets, on Saturday.

There are said to be 85 homopathic

physicians in the city of Philadelphia; 75 in the city of New York; 37 in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y.; 14 in New Orleans; 15 in Baltimore; 19 in Boston; 15 in St. Louis; 10 in Pittsburg; 13 in Providence, and 9 in Milwaukee.

Bayard Taylor

recently traveled in Lapland with the thermometer 43 degrees below zero.

Last Sunday Mrs. Knott,

of Laporte, Ia., returned from church and hung herself. She was only twenty-three years of age.

Australia produced one hundred

and twenty tons of gold during the year 1856.

"Spooking" season, this.

The Washington Rat Catastrophe—Death of Another Victim.

The New York Tribune of Saturday morning week says:

It was hoped, when a week or two ago, we informed our readers of the extraordinary rumor regarding the rat poisoning case at the National Hotel in Washington, no further developments would manifest themselves beyond the mere sickness of the guests who had partaken so freely of the water provided for their use; but the Cleveland *Post-Intelligencer* subsequently informed us that a Mr. Lenox, from the State of Ohio, who had been sojourning at Washington, and who was a guest at the National Hotel at the time of the excitement caused by so much sickness, "was taken sick, started for home, and died on the way," and in our columns of yesterday was a notice of the death of the wife of a respectable citizen of New York, who, it is rumored, died a victim of sickness caused by participation of the water drawn from the tanks of the National Hotel at Washington. The following is the notice alluded to:

"On Wednesday evening, March 11, in the 27th year of her age, Susan Martha, wife of Jay L. Adams, and only daughter of Peter R. Warner."

This lady, according to the information received by our reporter, having been on a visit to Savannah, was returning home by way of Washington, where she stopped at the National Hotel. She was taken with a violent fit of sickness, presenting the same symptoms as the other victims, and upon returning home to New York became rapidly worse, until Wednesday evening last, when she died.

A letter from Washington says: "The disease which has been so prevalent at the National Hotel is not confined to that establishment, but is very general on the line of the avenue, where the water used is obtained from springs having their head on the more elevated portions of the city north of that point. Almost every second person I have met for two days, who has made use of this water, complains of the same symptoms that afflict the guests of the National. It is now my firm belief that, in consequence of the sudden melting of the last body of snow, the water from the surface has penetrated the veins leading to these springs, carrying with it some deleterious substances. I have myself been afflicted with the complaint for several weeks and found relief by a change of water."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times disposes of the story that the sickness had been caused by poisoned rats, by stating that the water-tank into which the rats were said to have plunged after they were poisoned sits upon the roof of the building, from which its sides are perpendicular at least eight feet. It is not easy to see how a rat could climb that height without assistance, especially when weak and dying from the effects of poison. Neither was the water from the tank used for drinking or cooking purposes, but only for bathing. The correspondent adds that there is no doubt of the sickness being caused by defective sewerage; the removal of which, if believed, will soon restore the usual good health of the hotel.

A Malaria Approaching.

A correspondent of the London Times says that an exceedingly fatal epidemic has been for some time ravaging the herds of Central Europe, and has now reached Königsberg, where one proprietor is said to have lost three hundred head in a night. The writer says:

"In 1743 the same or alike epidemic was introduced into England by means of two calves from Holland. In the second year after its introduction over 40,000 cattle died in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and almost as many more in France. During the third year remembrance was given by the government, who had ordered the destruction of diseased cattle, for no fewer than 80,000 head, while twice as many more according to the report of one of the commissioners, died of the maul. In the fourth year it was equally fatal, nor does it appear to have completely disappeared till eight years after."

On the Continent every exertion is being made to arrest the progress of the infection, and military detachments are charged to destroy all cattle that become infected in Prussia. If only one of a herd should be attacked, the authorities order the whole to be slaughtered; and *coeur sautaires* are established along the frontiers to prevent the ingress of cattle from districts in which the disease exists. If those statements are not exaggerated, the loss of so many cattle must seriously diminish the supply of food in Europe, and may rise to insurrectionary movements on the part of the people.

Gov. Geary's Farewell Address.

Sr. Louis, March 18.—Gov. Geary's farewell address has been published. It sketches his administration, setting forth the previous and present condition of the Territory, and recounting the difficulties and embarrassments thrown in his way. He says the great body of the people are conservative, law-abiding, and willing to make sacrifices for peace. The troubles have been occasioned by ambitious persons who care not for the Territory's welfare, who never desired peace nor will allow it to continue if they have power to prevent it. The Governor left for the East yesterday. Secretary Woodson is acting as Governor.

Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—An accident occurred to the train leaving New Albany for Salem, Indiana, yesterday afternoon, breaking through the Muddy Fork bridge, 16 miles north of New Albany. Two passenger cars fell into the creek, a distance of from twelve to fifteen feet. The locomotive, baggage car and tender passed over the bridge safely. Garrison Smith, brakeman, was killed; Mrs. Shield, of Mitchell, Ind., had her leg broken, and Jacob F. Saxon, a pedler, was severely injured. Several others were slightly injured.

An Active Old Man.

A correspondent of the Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot communicates to that paper some interesting particulars concerning one of the chief persons in this State—Mr. James Douglas, of Coventry, Ct., who is now one hundred and two years and ten months old. Neglecting his great age, he is as hearty, strong and robust as most men at fifty; his eye-sight is good, never having been necessitated to wear glasses, and his faculties in general seem unimpaired. Last summer he mowed day after day, hauled corn, and did general farm work. During the present winter he has walked two miles from home in the morning, cut his coat of wood per day, and returned home in the evening. He has always eaten whatever was set before him; drank tea and coffee ever since he could remember; drank spirits, wine and cider whenever he wanted them, but never to excess. He has used tobacco over forty years, and lived with his wife over seventy years, by whom he had eight children.

Mrs. Egan,

a married woman, living in New Haven, Ky., killed a man named Robert Ford, in Bardonia, last week, for seducing her by means of chloroform, some time since. She met him in a store and shot him with a pistol.

Sincerity does not consist in speaking your mind on all occasions, but in doing so when silence would be honorable and falsehood inexcusable.

The Terrible Accident on the Great Western Railroad.

We have received from Toronto some additional particulars of the terrible accident on the Great Western Railroad. The report that "Thomas C. Street, the millionaire of Niagara Falls, was among the killed, is erroneous. He was, however, somewhat injured. Mr. Samuel Zimmerman, who is reported as among the killed, is a wealthy Canadian banker and contractor, who owns a large tract of land on the British side of the Niagara river at the Falls, reported to be worth several millions. Within the past year or two he has commenced laying it out in parks and for building purposes. His improvements there are a prominent feature in the view from Goat Island, and will be readily remembered by every recent visitor to the Falls. Mr. Z. was a native of Dauphin county, Pa., and formerly held a subordinate position in the construction of the Pennsylvania canal. By great industry and good management he improved his condition, and some years ago went to Canada and became a contractor on some of the great public works of the province. He gradually enlarged the sphere of his operations, and finally amassed a large fortune. For some years he has been identified with all the great enterprises of Canada West, and exercised an influence in financial and internal improvement affairs second to that of no man in Canada.

We subjoin the following despatch: Toronto, March 9.—We learn the following particulars of the railroad accident near Hamilton from a gentleman, who left the scene of this disaster morning. The accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, at the Bridge over the Des Jardins Canal, which is elevated some sixty feet above water. The bridge swings, and it is supposed that the train which had passed a short time before had sunk the bridge so much that the locomotive of the train was obstructed by the abutments to such a degree that the passenger cars were raised up and thrown into the canal.—The number of passengers was estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred, of which only fifteen were taken alive from the wreck, and of these five have since died.

The water in the canal is eighteen feet deep, and nearly all those not immediately killed were drowned. The engine and tender, with the engineer and fireman, were pitched headlong into the canal, and are buried twenty feet below the surface. The baggage car and two passenger cars are completely shattered, and one of the latter turned bottom side upwards and nearly submerged.

When our informant arrived this morning the parties were still busy in extricating the bodies from the wreck. In one out-house adjoining the station house at Hamilton about fifty or sixty corpses of men, women and children were lying on one floor.

The Railway Accident in Canada.

The Toronto Globe of Saturday publishes a list of fifty-six dead bodies that have been recovered, the names of eight persons severely injured, and of fifteen who escaped only slight hurt or entirely unharmed, making a total of seventy-nine persons on the train accounted for. The number on the train is supposed to be larger.

Zimmerman, the Millionaire.

Samuel Zimmerman, who was killed by the Great Western Railroad accident, was a native of Hamilton county, Pa., but for some time resided at Niagara Falls, owns the "Giffon House," and at the time of his death was estimated to be worth at least a million of dollars. Mr. Zimmerman less than twenty years ago worked at his trade, which we believe, was that of a blacksmith, in the central part of this State. He, however, pulled up stakes one fine morning, turned his face toward the setting sun, and his family in Pennsylvania lost sight of him entirely. In the meantime a younger brother, by frugally taking care of his earnings, was enabled to start a coach line between Spruce-creek and Williamsburg, consisting of a four-wheeled vehicle and two horses, which he drove himself. Several years ago a gentleman stopped at Spruce-creek and desired to be driven to Williamsburg, but there being no other passenger, the proprietor of the above-said "line" at first objected. He nevertheless consented, and when the stranger got out he handed him instead of the usual fare—three dollars—a three-hundred dollar bill. This began to open Bill's eyes to the importance of his passenger, and he soon discovered that it was no other than his brother Sam, so disguised in good clothes that thirty miles ride had not unseated him. Subsequently the now wealthy banker bought his poorer brother a farm worth \$5,000 in Illinois, on which he now resides. — *Windsor Post.*

Horrible Murder.

A young man living a short distance above Jacksonport, on Black River, Arkansas, a short time since married a young lady by the name of Anderson. A few days ago she was found lying about thirty steps from their residence with her throat cut from ear to ear; and on entering the house he was found in the same condition, with a bloody knife in his hand. Both were quite dead. He was a sober, industrious man, and both of their families stood high in the community. It is suspected they were murdered.

Mystery, Murder, Romance and Crime in Memphis, Tenn.

A short time since a young man, by the name of Tanner, in Memphis, Tenn., of most blameless life and manners, was assassinated in the street at night. It was not known that he had an enemy in the world, and no motive of plunder could have prompted the deed, as his person was not robbed of the most trifling possession. A deep, dark mystery shrouded the assassination, which is now being lifted to reveal a new phase of social shame and crime fatally mistaken in its aim. A clue has been obtained which promises to develop the fact that young Tanner was killed by mistake for another man—that other man, the husband of a wife for whom the assassin had conceived a passion; and the murder was to remove the husband from between him and the object of his guilty love! A negro man was the tool selected to commit the murder. He mistook the man, and poor Tanner fell instead of the doomed husband. Such is life!

"Dred Scott"

has already got into the pulpit, and for the future will be a great hobby, no doubt, for many of our clergymen who love to mingle in politics to the detriment of religion.—On Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of the Church of the Puritans, in New York, instead of preaching from the bible, took up Judge Taney's decision, commented on it, denounced its reasoning, ridiculed its conclusions, (in his own estimation, if nobody else's,) and entirely demolished the whole affair; still a great many people thought the Rev. gentleman should have confined himself to his legitimate calling.

A New Use for Indian Corn.

Living Corn for Fuel.—It is stated that a farmer in Illinois on the Grand Prairie, where woods is not to be had, and where coal is worth thirty cents a bushel and corn the same, got out of fuel while the roads were so bad that he could not haul coal, and in the emergency of the case tried burning corn in the ear in his stove in place of coal, and found that it not only succeeded but that it was actually cheaper to burn corn than coal, and that it not only makes a hot fire but a cleaner one than coal.