



THE COMPILER.

LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

GETTYSBURG, PENNA. Monday Morning, April 6, 1857.

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

Legislative.

A vast deal of talk is going on in the Legislature, but we cannot see that much is being done. Two or three Know Nothing Black Republican Senators and a half dozen members of the same stripe in the House, are keeping up a constant fuss on some political question or other; thus unnecessarily consuming the time of the two Houses.

The opposition members, as well as their presses throughout the State, are making another bold move to wrest the Public Works from the Commonwealth for a mere song—and are not scrupulous to assert anything, no matter how unfounded, that may assist them in the project. The sole cause for this action on their part is the fact, that the State Works are in the management of the Democrats.

On Monday evening, in the Senate, Mr. Brewer called up Senate bill No. 491, to incorporate the Caledonia Cold Spring Association.

Mr. Gregg offered an amendment requiring the company to pay a bonus of one-half of one per cent, and making the stockholders individually liable to a certain extent for the debts of the corporation.

Mr. Brewer briefly opposed the amendment, and Mr. Gregg supported it; when it was negatived; and the bill passed finally.

The Senate has passed the bill for an appropriation to the Farmer's High School, in Centre county.

The bill to incorporate the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Institution of Adams county was defeated in the Senate on Friday last, by a vote of yeas 2, nays 22, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Jordan and Sellers—2. Nays—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffee, Crabbs, Crosswell, Ely, Fetter, Flenkinn, Frazer, Gazzam, Harris, Ingram, Killinger, Lambach, Lewis, Scofield, Shuman, Steele, Watson, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—22.

Mr. Lane's Funeral.—The funeral of the late Elliott E. Lane took place on Sunday afternoon, from the residence of his brother, James B. Lane, in Duke street, Lancaster city. His sister, Miss Harriett T. Lane, accompanied by James B. Henry, the President's Private Secretary, arrived in that city on Friday afternoon, for the purpose of attending the funeral.

We learn that on the morning of Mr. Lane's death, his cousin, Taylor Lane, received a letter announcing the death of his sister, at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 18th ult. She had been in ill health for some time.

West Chester Democratic.—We learn that at the Spring election in West Chester the Democrats elected their Judge and Inspector of elections, by an average majority of 40 votes. This, we believe, is the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, that the Quaker town of West Chester has gone Democratic, and is a very significant political omen.

We see it stated in the Washington Union that the Board of Health, investigating the causes of the mysterious epidemic which has of late affected so many who have been guests at the National Hotel, incline to the opinion that it is the foul air generated by the sewers. The outlets of these sewers (it is said) are in the walls of the canal, having a south front, and above the water mark. During the month of February, and at times since, south winds have prevailed, and the poisonous effluvia, finding no other outlet, has been driven back, penetrating every office, and spreading sickness and death everywhere within the scope of its influence.

Bayard Taylor's Tour.—The Cologne Gazette states that Bayard Taylor returned to Stockholm from his winter tour in Lapland about the middle of February. His most northern point reached by him and his companions was Kautokino, in Laponia, 69 degrees north latitude. They traveled in Lapland costumes, on sleds drawn by reindeer, and were objects of great interest with the natives, as Taylor was the first American seen in those parts.

Chief Justice Taney has administered the oath of office to eight Presidents, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan.

Kansas to Bleed Again!

The Black Republican and Northern Know Nothing leaders are sorely "put to" for "capital" with which to keep up their sinking party. After much outwitting among them at Washington, before and at the special session of the Senate, nothing could be discovered holding out so much promise of favorable results as bleeding Kansas again. Hence it was resolved that she should bleed. The mandate went forth, and she was ordered to bleed, and bleed she must. The intention of Governor Geary to resign indeed the belief that this could be accomplished to an extent sufficient to arouse the whole North and West, and bring back to their ranks those formerly drawn there by the cry of blood in Kansas. As soon as Governor Geary left the Territory the evil work began. The Topeka faction put themselves in motion. Robinson, who resigned his mock governorship nearly a year since, has been induced to withdraw his letter of resignation, and to assume the mockery once more. The sham legislature and unauthorized State Government are being again put in motion, with the hope of producing a collision, and shedding sufficient blood to answer the purposes of the distant leaders, whose power and control must totally fail, unless some such resource can save them. This new demonstration was doubtless contrived in Boston, and is to be pushed forward with zeal and energy until the drooping cause of the agitators shall be thoroughly revived.

The question is now submitted to the people, whether they will be again deceived by the hypocritical cry of those who bleed Kansas to order, to promote their political aspirations. That Kansas would go on smoothly, and all would remain in peace, quiet and prosperity, as Gov. Geary left it, if not disturbed by outsiders, all must fully understand. Men who love their country and desire its peace, prosperity and happiness, should set their faces against this wicked attempt at new agitation. If they do so promptly and thoroughly, Kansas will cease to bleed, and become a populous, prosperous, and happy sovereign State.

Black Republican Platform.

The Black Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg, on the 25th ult., adopted a series of resolutions, from which the following extracts are taken:

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress SOVEREIGN POWER over the Territories of the United States for their government.

Resolved, * * * That we DENY THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS * * * to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the Constitution shall be maintained.

First, they concede the sovereign power of Congress to govern the Territories and then deny one of the very attributes of that sovereignty. This shows the strait to which the Black Republican disunionists are reduced to maintain their house, and is enough to drive from their ranks every honest, sensible man, who aims only at the good government, peace and prosperity of the country.

A Prediction Verified.

President Buchanan returned from his mission to England last April, and his friends in Philadelphia applied to the Know Nothing councils of that city for the use of Independence Hall for the reception of the Hon. James Buchanan. Never mind; the people will furnish him with a Hall after the 4th of March next, which will be sufficient for all practical purposes. The prophecy, says the Bridgeport Farmer, has been fulfilled; and in addition to this, the Know Nothing councils have been turned out of power, "neck and heels," by an unprecedented majority. This indicates a "very bad state of things" for "freedom and free speech, in bleeding Kansas."

Look at Home!

One of the objections made to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, is that it declares negroes not to be citizens. There is nothing either novel or monstrous in this. Our own State Constitution, under which our own Black Republicans "live and move and have their being," virtually declares the same doctrine. Negroes are not citizens in the State of Pennsylvania—none but free white men are; and yet our virtuous Black Republicans pass over this fact, and indignantly assail Judge Taney, a man whose character stands above reproach, and whose ermine has never been soiled by a single corrupt act, for expressing an opinion in 1857, which the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania declared as early as 1838. Ye generation of vipers! look at home. "Pluck the beam from your own eyes," before you put on spectacles to discover "the mote in others." Now they hurl their thunder bolts against the Court for pronouncing the Missouri compromise unconstitutional, when their old Federal fathers imposed its enactment on the same ground in 1820, and burnt in effigy David P. Fox and others who helped to pass it. To what monstrous wrongs and gross absurdities will not blind fanaticism lead?—Har. Patriot.

The trial of Rev. Mr. Callouch, for adultery, is now in progress at Boston. Witnesses testify to the facts as they appeared in this paper some time ago—of his calling for a private room, and introducing the lady with him as his wife—of their improper conduct while in said private room—the drinking of the whiskey punch, &c. This Callouch is one of the three thousand New England Gergymen who protested, "in the name of God," against the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and stamped the North in favor of the principles of proslavery and fanatical Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism. What a teacher of religion?

The Black Republican and Know Nothing State Convention.

When a huge serpent undertakes to swallow an ox, he always finds the process somewhat difficult. The animal must first be closely entwined in its death-like embrace for a protracted period, until every vestige of vitality is destroyed, the bones of the victim are crushed, and its once fair and goodly proportions lost in a shapeless mass of flesh. The next task of the serpent is to besilver the remains with its slime, and it is not until these preliminary arrangements have been concluded, that the prey can be gorged by its destroyer. Gradually, for the last two years, has an operation of the above character been progressing in this State, in the effort of Black Republicanism to swallow Know Nothingism. At last the task has been accomplished, and DAVID WILSON is presented as the opposition candidate for Governor. He owes his present position altogether to his persistent efforts as a sectional agitator.

His only ambition has been to march under the black flag of Abolitionism, and his only care to bring to that standard as many recruits as possible, and to become their chosen leader. For this he has betrayed his ancient party, soiled the judicial ermine, turned brawling demagogue while occupying a seat upon the Bench, and bent all his energies to engender bitter sectional feeling, and to arouse the fierce furies of sectional strife. With Wilson as the opposition candidate for Governor, there can be no disguise or concealment as to the nature of the gubernatorial contest. No man with a vestige of national feeling can support such a candidate. He is no half-white and half-black, no half-sectional and half-national nominee,—he can be supported only as an Abolition agitator. Against his distinctive views, and against him as their representative, we believe that an immense majority of the people of Pennsylvania will be found arrayed in October next as they have always been on former occasions. No Democrat, no national Whig, no patriotic, Union-loving man can support him, and with all these classes against him, there can be no earthly prospect of his election.

So far as State affairs are concerned, Wilson possesses little or no knowledge of our interests. He has confined his attention exclusively to National politics, and is destitute of experience and practical information in regard to the legitimate duties of a Governor. He would aim solely to Abolitionize the State, unmindful and regardless of all other considerations.

The candidate for Canal Commissioner, Hon. WM. MILLWARD, was the active operator in Philadelphia, last Fall, in carrying the Know Nothings over to the support of the "fusion" electoral ticket. He was a member of the last Congress, but made no figure there, and was defeated last Fall. In incapacity and fitness for the post he is in all respects infinitely inferior to the Democratic nominee.

The candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court are JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester county, a renegade Democrat, who has become a violent Black Republican within the last few years, and JAMES VEER, of Fayette county, who gained some notoriety in 1855, by the publication of an unsound opinion as to the legality of a certain proposed action in the then pending Senatorial election.

The platform as reported by Judge KEELY, seems largely made up of the Black Republican platform of the late Presidential campaign, with one or two new features,—a denunciation of the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States,—and a spice of Know Nothingism. The battle (remarks the Pennsylvania,) is plainly between Democracy, Nationality, the Union and the Constitution on the one hand, and Abolitionism, Know Nothingism, Sectionalism, Disunion and crazy negro fanaticism on the other.

Look at their Actions!

The telegraph reports a meeting of Free State men at Topeka, Kansas, on the 10th or 11th ult., and that they resolved not to participate in the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

This shows, more conclusively than ever, that these canting hypocrites really desire the establishment of Slavery in Kansas. They predicted last fall that the election of Buchanan would make Kansas a slave state. They obtained lots of Northern votes upon the strength of that assertion, and landish as it was. Honest men were mistaken; but those men hold the Know Nothing and Black Republican party responsible for what its speakers and presses proclaimed. If Kansas comes in as a Free State, Republicanism is forever dead. The members of that party know that their only hope of office in the North depends upon Kansas becoming a slave State—their "bread and butter" depend upon the result.

Effects of the Hotel Disease. WASHINGTON, April 1.—A post mortem examination of the remains of a gentleman who died in Pennsylvania from disease contracted at the National Hotel in this city, shows a deposit of arsenic in the stomach. A patient now here suffers enlargement of the abdomen from some cause, and with marked symptoms of being poisoned.

Another Victim.—Hon. Samuel Brenton, member of Congress from Indiana, died at his residence in Fort Wayne, on Sunday evening last, from the disease, it is alleged, he had contracted at the National Hotel in Washington.

Great Equestrian Match.

ALBANY, March 30.—Two sporting men of this city, Taylor and Dalton, started on horses from the Exchange this morning at 5 o'clock, for a one hundred mile race, without rest or food. The bets are \$2,500 a side. Whitesboro, Onondaga county, was the termination of the race. The horses passed Fondra, forty-three miles of the distance, at 9:15 A. M.; time 4 hours 15 minutes—Dalton's horse slightly ahead. They arrived at Little Falls at 17 minutes past 12. The Dalton horse a little ahead, but in bad condition. Taylor's horse arrived at Whitesboro at 5:30 P. M., making the hundred miles in twelve hours and a half, and winning the race. Dalton's horse was a quarter of a mile behind.

The Governor of Kansas.—Mr. Walker's Letter of Acceptance.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker has written the following letter to the President, accepting the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. It ought to have a good effect.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1857.

My Dear Sir: I have, at your request, reconsidered my determination, as announced to you, declining your tender of the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again surround the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils will now attend and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will not be prejudged by any portion of my fellow-citizens, in or out of Kansas.

I understand that you, and all your cabinet, cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual, bona fide residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly expressed by me throughout my public career. I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, who should all participate, freely and fully in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes a determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment.

I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas, from every section, will submit to a decision of this matter by a full and fair vote of a majority of the people of that territory. If this decision cannot thus be made, I see nothing in the future for Kansas but civil war, extending its baleful influences throughout the country, and subjecting the Union itself to imminent hazard.

I will go, then, and endeavor thus to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence so strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your own high authority, with the cordial co-operation of all your cabinet.

As it will be impossible for me to leave for Kansas before the second Monday of May next, I would desire my appointment to take effect from that date.

Very respectfully, your friend, R. J. WALKER. James Buchanan, President of the U. S. Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of State, has already started for Kansas, and will act as Governor until Mr. Walker's arrival.

The Policy of the Administration in Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The administration has initiated none of the proceedings in Kansas having in view the election of delegates preliminary to the formation of a State Constitution; but, with the intention and desire to terminate the distracting question of slavery, will assist in carrying forward the measure which has been commenced in the territory for that purpose, leaving the people at large, without any reference whatever to their political divisions, to settle it by a free and untrammelled vote for themselves. It having been repeatedly asked how an independent suffrage can be exercised if the laws of the territory are to be regarded as valid, the reply from the best sources of information is that the law providing for the election is a fair one, it explicitly declaring that "all free white male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, resident of the territory on the first of April, shall be entitled to vote for delegates to the constitutional convention."—This is to be administered without regard whatever to any test oaths. Gov. Walker and the Secretary of State recently appointed for Kansas have repeatedly said that their efforts, in accordance with the views of the administration, will be to secure a fair expression of opinion to all the people of Kansas, while they will carefully abstain from any act which could be construed into a partiality for one side or the other.—Whichever way the citizens decide, the administration will be content. Governor Walker repeats his opinion that Kansas will be a free State.

The President has made the following Kansas appointments: John W. Whitfield, ex-delegate from Kansas, register, and Daniel Woodson, ex-Secretary of State of Kansas, receiver for the Delaware land district; Frederick Emery, register, and James P. Danmer, receiver for the Western land district; Wm. H. Donk, register, and Ephraim Ransom, of Mich., receiver of the Osage land district.

The Grave of Washington.

By a correspondence in the Richmond Enquirer, we learn that Mr. John A. Washington has consented again to place the Mount Vernon Estate in the hands of the Commonwealth of Virginia. This will be gratifying news, from the fact that, a former arrangement of this kind had failed, and that in consequence Mr. Washington had withdrawn his consent.

The correspondence opens with a letter from the accomplished "Southern Maroon" who presides over the Ladies Mount Vernon Association of the Union to Gov. Wise, enclosing the letter of Mr. Washington, and soliciting the Governor to recall the subject to the attention of the Legislature at its next session.

The letter is followed in the Enquirer by a stirring address from the President of the Association to the Sons and Daughters of Washington throughout the Union, calling for a united exertion to consummate the purchase at the coming session of the Virginia Legislature, so that the next anniversary of the birth of Washington may be also the anniversary of "Republican gratitude," and witness the final transfer of the estate to the Commonwealth.

Fatal Railroad Accidents.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—A gravel train with a load of laborers for Lassel, going southward, on Thursday, after crossing the bridge, was precipitated twenty-five feet below, in consequence of the embankment giving way, which had been undermined by the late heavy rains. Four of the laborers were killed and eight seriously wounded.

CINCINNATI, N. Y., March 28.—Yesterday afternoon Joseph Anderson, candidate for the Assembly last November, and James Hobbs were run over and horribly mutilated by the passenger train of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, at the junction of that road with the Central road. They were standing on the track counting the coal cars attached to the train passing on the other road, and did not hear the approach of the passenger train. Neither is expected to recover.

Another Falsehood Nailed.

The following, which we take from the Washington Union, nails to the counter the falsehood of the Black Republicans that the last Legislature of Kansas had refused to repeal any of the obnoxious and unconstitutional acts of the preceding Legislature. Thus, one by one, the props on which the opposition hoped to stand are knocked from under them. They will find after a while, we hope, that "honesty is the best policy," and that truth, though a slow traveller, is sure to overtake and crush falsehood.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1857.

To the Editors of the Union.

There seems to be a settled purpose, on the part of many, if not all the opposition journals of the country, to misrepresent and mistake the facts in reference to everything occurring in Kansas. A short time since it was stated in a Democratic paper in Western New York that "the Territorial Legislature had repealed section twelve of the law to punish offences against slave property, and also that portion of the eleventh section of the law regulating elections, which requires a voter, when challenged, to take an oath to support the fugitive slave laws of 1793 and 1850, and that the person offering to vote, and refusing to take such oath if required, shall not be allowed to vote." The Republicans could not tolerate this reduction of their political capital; so at once appeared in their papers telegraphic despatches from St. Louis stating that the "test-oath law" was not repealed, and I am informed such a statement has appeared in one of the journals of this city. Permit me, then, through the medium of your paper, to give the facts to the people. I was present when the votes were taken on the repeal of both these sections, and know that the repealing acts passed. But, in order that there may be no possible chance of disputing the point, I herewith send you the two repealing Acts as passed, and attested by the President of the Council, the Speaker of the House, and the Chief Clerk of the House, in their own hand writing. I trust those papers which have been so eager to circulate the false statements will now have the honesty to give equal circulation to the truth.

Yours, &c.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas.

Sec. 1. That so much of the eleventh section of an act entitled an act to regulate elections, as provides that any person challenged as a voter may be required to take an oath or affirmation that he will sustain the provisions of the several acts of Congress in that section specified, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. Sec. 2. All officers hereafter elected or appointed to any office of honor, trust or profit, under the laws of this Territory, shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and faithfully to demean himself in office, and no other. Sec. 3. All Attorneys-at-law, obtaining a license in this Territory, shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and faithfully and honestly to demean himself in his practice. Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THOMAS JOHNSON, President of the Council. WM. G. MATHIAS, Speaker of the House. I hereby certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the enrolled bill.

THOMAS C. HUGHES, Chief Clerk Council. LEICOMPTON, K. T., Feb. 14, 1857.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas.

That the twelfth section of an act, entitled "An Act to punish offences against slave property," be, and the same is hereby repealed. THOMAS JOHNSON, President of the Council. WM. G. MATHIAS, Speaker of the House. I hereby certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the enrolled bill.

THOMAS C. HUGHES, Chief Clerk Council. LEICOMPTON, K. T., Feb. 14, 1857.

The Murder Trial at Washington.

Acquittal of Lee.—The case of Dordridge C. Lee, for the murder of David Hume, a respectable citizen of Alexandria, Va., by shooting him a short time since in the Patent office at Washington, which had been on trial during four days in the criminal court at Washington, was given, to the jury late on Saturday afternoon, who, after being out all night and until 11 o'clock Sunday morning, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Washington, April 1.—Samson W. Harris,

an ex-member of Congress from Alabama, who has been sick ever since the adjournment of Congress, died here to-day of pneumonia.

A Large Yield of Iron.—The Danville (Pa.)

Democrat states that one day last week there was manufactured at the Montour rolling mill, in that borough, the enormous quantity of upwards of 116 tons of railroad iron—the largest amount ever manufactured in one day at any establishment of the kind in the United States.

The Rhode Island election has gone

for the opposition, of course. The Black Republicans and Know Nothings have become thoroughly incorporated into one party in that State, as in all of the Northern States.

A Hard Struggle for Life.—The Livingtons

(N. Y.) Republican announces the death of John McDonald, who resided in that town, and who was found on one of the coldest nights last winter lying in the highway nearly frozen to death. At that time both hands and feet were amputated. Since then his legs have been twice amputated. This was certainly a remarkable struggle for life.

Dr. Kane's Death in England.—The English

papers received by the Europa have beautiful tributes to the memory of Dr. Kane. The one in the London Athenaeum closes with the following words: "His death will be sorely felt by his countrymen, by whom he was greatly loved. England, too, will mourn the loss of so gallant and enterprising a man, who, although young in years, had gained a high reputation."

The Jewish Passover commences on

Thursday next.

Important from Nicaragua.

Rivas Evacuated by Walker.—The City Set on Fire—Large Numbers of the Allies Perish—Escape of Walker.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal has what purports to be late and important news from Nicaragua. It certainly is "important if true."—It says the schooner E. Brooks, Capt. Roberts, which sailed from Greytown on the 19th ult., for New York, put into the mouth of the Cape Fear on Tuesday evening in a leaking condition.—Among her passengers are Edward Carter, David Williams and Michael Riley, three of Walker's men. The news they bring is somewhat later than that received by the Illinois, at New York, a few days ago, and is to the following effect: On the 14th ult., the Costa Ricans having been reinforced by the addition of a thousand troops from Leon, and a considerable force of Salvadorians under Gen. Cabanas, ex-president of Honduras, determined upon attempting to force Walker's position at Rivas. Attack after attack was made and repulsed with great loss on the part of the assailants, who seemed to have struggled with unusual energy, rendered confident, no doubt, by their overwhelming superiority in numbers, and animated by the hope of being able to put an end to the war.

Although successful in repelling the attacks made upon them, the already feeble ranks of Walker's army were rapidly becoming thinned and the physical energies of the men sinking under fatigues and privations unrelieved by rest or refreshment, and it was felt that this state of things could not much longer continue. To add to the difficulties of their position, their ammunition began to fail. It was finally determined to retreat from a position no longer tenable, and endeavor to reach the port of San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, by way of Rosario. During the night of the 16th, Walker, with the main body, now reduced to some three hundred effective men, boldly pressed forward in that direction.

Either by accident or design our informant does not know, but somehow, simultaneous with the evacuation of Rivas by Walker, and the entrance of the allies, that city was found to be on fire in a great many places. The chief point, however, from which the conflagration spread, was a narrow calle or street, leading into the main plaza or public square. The houses, composed of a sort of frame work of reeds, thinly daubed over with a species of mud, and covered with thatched roofs, dried to tinder by a climate in which rain is almost unknown, burned with great rapidity, and large bodies of the assailants, becoming involved in the narrow and tortuous streets, stifled with smoke and enveloped in flames, lost their way, and numbers perished.—It is probable that this circumstance favored Walker's bold movement. At any rate his march to Rosario was unimpeded. He had before taken the precaution to send his sick and wounded to that place in advance.

It would seem that the policy of the allies has lately been to interpose no obstacles to such of Walker's men as desired to leave the country. At least the party who came down to San Juan can account in no other way for the ease with which they effected their retreat from Rivas to that point.

There are later rumors of a battle between General Walker and the Costa Rican forces—rumored defeat of the Allies with great slaughter—reported assassination of ex-President Rivas—rumored defection of General Cabanas. All this looks highly favorable for Walker.

Wholesale Frauds.

A Fugitive from Justice.—An extensive and most audacious scheme for counterfeiting two popular medicinal preparations has recently been brought to light in this city. A few of the leading facts have appeared in reports of the legal proceedings growing out of the affair, but its comprehensive character, has been but imperfectly developed in these brief statements. It would seem that the principal person implicated in this transaction is a drug broker named William Leith, lately doing business at 8 Gold street and 5 William street, in this city, and residing at 4 Union street, Brooklyn. He had conceived the idea of establishing a factory for the purpose of counterfeiting on a wholesale scale, the most popular and widely advertised medicines in the civilized world, viz: Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment. This audacious project he intended to carry out in the city of New York, almost within hail, as it were, of the great central office for the sale of Holloway's medicines in this country! He had, it appears, ordered no less than 500,000 copies of the pamphlet or book of directions, around each box, and the printer to whom the order was given, supposing it to emanate from Professor Holloway, had no hesitation in executing the work. An accident led to the detection of the fraud. Leith failed to meet an obligation he had given for a portion of the job, and the printer went to Professor Holloway's establishment, 80 Maiden Lane, to inquire the cause. Then, of course, the fraud was disclosed, and it was found, on comparing the counterfeit wrappers with the original, that the former were perfect fac similis of the latter, with the exception of the water-mark.

This water mark consists of the words "Holloway, New York and London," and is visible upon every leaf of the authentic pamphlet when held against the light. In all other respects, there was a perfect identity between the false document and the true.

William Leith, the author of this atrocious forgery, was subsequently arrested, and fully charged, on examination before the committing magistrate, with procuring the printing and uttering of the above counterfeits, but through an indiscretion on the part of the magistrate, he managed to escape from the custody of the officers, and is now a fugitive from justice. Professor Holloway's agents are on the qui vive to discover his whereabouts, but so far he has eluded their vigilance. He is a Scotchman by birth, and still preserves a little of the accent; his voice is deep, his articulation emphatic, and in speaking he gestures with a good deal, and interlards his sentences with frequent oaths. His height is about 5 feet 8 1/2 inches, his person rather stout, complexion florid, light hair and thin whiskers, and his age about 35 years. His address is good and business-like. As it is not known to what extent he may have counterfeited the medicines, it would be well for druggists in the interior to beware of purchasing articles purporting to be Holloway's remedies from irresponsible parties. There is one test of genuineness, which may however, be relied upon, viz: the water-mark on the leaves of the book of directions accompanying and enveloping each box of the Pills and pot of the Ointment. If, when the leaf is held between the eye and the light, the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible in semi-transparent letters, in the substance of the paper, then the pamphlets and medicines purporting to be genuine; if not they are pervasively counterfeits. Let this test be universally adopted.—National Police Gazette, New York.

David Hunt, of Rodney, Mississippi,

has given \$25,000 to the American Colonization Society.

The whole number of people killed

at the late railroad accident in Canada was 93.