

THE COMPILER.

“LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION.”

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

Monday Morning, April 27, 1857.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

Reassembling of the State Democratic Convention of 1857.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, the Delegates to the State Convention of March 24, 1857, are requested to assemble at the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating Candidates to complete the State Ticket, and transacting all other business pertaining to the original authority of the Convention.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,
CHAIRMAN.
J. N. HUTCHINSON, } Secretaries.
R. J. HADENMAN, }

A Flimsy Fabrication.

The Hon. David Wilnot has addressed a note to Gen. Wm. F. Packer, the Democratic candidate, requesting him to name a convenient place to begin the canvass of the State. Should Gen. Packer decline, it is the intention of Judge Wilnot to commence the canvass some time in May.

We clip the above delicate attempt at *bracado* from the *Pennsylvania Inquirer* of yesterday. The whole story is simply a fabrication. We are authorized to say that Gen. Packer has received no such communication from Mr. Wilnot. On our part, (if we are able to judge the man,) we are of the opinion that if Mr. Wilnot ever challenges anybody, it will be the last act of his political life, for nothing but despate would nerve him to so desperate and fatal a combat.—*Pennsylvania*, 17th inst.

The Democrats gained largely in Iowa at the election held on the 6th. The majority in Council Bluffs was 197, being a gain over the previous election of 105. The majority in Pottawattamie county is estimated at 200.—The *Bluffs Bugle* says this is the death knell of the “freedom shriekers.”

The town and municipal elections in Ohio, as we learn from our numerous exchanges, all over the State, have resulted more favorably for the Democracy than they have for many years. The Kansas excitement has about burnt itself out, and there is every indication that, if the Democracy nominate a good State ticket, they will elect triumphantly, despite the opposition of the factions.

The Democrats have a majority in every city in Connecticut except Norwich and New London.

Elected Judge.—Thomas W. Clagett, Esq., formerly of Prince George's county, Md., has been elected judge of the first judicial district of Iowa, by some 800 majority. He was the regular Democratic nominee. Last year, it is said, the district gave 1,800 Republican majority.

Henry J. Adams, the free State candidate for mayor, at Leavenworth, Kansas, has been elected by 180 majority over all.

A Third Candidate.—There is likely to be a third candidate in the field for Governor of the Commonwealth. The dissatisfaction at the nomination of Mr. Wilnot appears to be deep rooted and extensive, and the question is openly agitated amongst those who have no disposition to be sold and transferred to the Black Republican party, whether a third candidate shall be brought upon the course.

SANSOM, of the *Fulton Democrat*, has been appointed Postmaster at McDonough, in this State. We say Amen to that.—A harder working Democrat than Sansom can't be found just anywhere.

The *Boston Atlas*, (Republican), said during the East Cambridge trial:—“It is not Mr. Kallouch alone who is on trial. There is at stake in some degree the reputation of the Republican party.” Well, that lets the woolly headed cut out of the bag.

An In-grain Millionaire.—A Chicago paper states that one of the grain and produce firms in that city, have handled within the year, in their business, \$12,500,000, their checks on a single bank amounting to \$8,000,000. 5,246,000 bushels of grain passed through their hands.

A Deep Snow.—The *Copperstown* (N. Y.) Journal says that on Tuesday week in that town, the ground was covered to the depth of twenty inches or more. In some parts of the county the snow is said to have been a three feet deep.

The New Cent.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Gazette, on the authority of Col. Snowden, director of the U. S. mint, that in about three weeks time this much desired coin will be distributed to the public. About a million are already completed, and two millions more will be finished before the mint commences paying them out. Colonel S. also states that since the establishment of the United States mint no less than 1,800 tons of copper cents have been coined, making of distinct pieces one hundred and fifty millions. Of these a large number have been converted into “washers” for machinery, or otherwise taken out of circulation.

A ton of silver is worth just about \$40,000.

Abolitionism and Know Nothingism Below Par.

The nominees of the Black Republican and Know Nothing State Convention, Messrs. Wilnot, Millward, Veech and Lewis, have enlisted no enthusiasm on the part of the people. On the contrary, their principles are held in abhorrence by a vast majority of the voters of Pennsylvania, and from present appearances, we should not be surprised if the Democratic State ticket succeeds by at least fifty thousand majority. The honest yeomanry of the old Keystone have always been as averse to Abolitionism, as they have been loyal to the Constitution and the Union. They are slow to follow after strange gods, and prefer traveling in the good old fashioned Democratic path marked out for them by their revolutionary ancestors. They may have occasionally erred in other respects—but never when the question of union or disunion—the integrity of the Constitution or its destruction, was in issue. In all this they have been true as the needle to the pole, neither looking to the right or to the left, but pressing forward with steady step, and flagging to the music of the Union. Nor are they alone (remarks the Lancaster Intelligencer) in their devotion to our glorious institutions. There are thousands of patriotic men in the Commonwealth, heretofore known as members of the Whig party, who will cheerfully and gallantly act with them when such immense issues are involved. Many men were with us in the late Presidential contest, and many more will join the Democratic column, for the purpose of assisting to crush out the fell fiends of Abolitionism and Know Nothingism, now that the *ringleader* in the work of mischief and disunion is in the field seeking for gubernatorial honors.

We anticipate for Gen. Packer, our noble standard bearer, an easy and triumphant victory over his competitor. All the sophistry and special pleading of Wilnot, whether on or off the stump, will avail him but little, when he comes to encounter the giant blows of his sturdy Democratic antagonist. The doom of Black Republicanism and Know Nothingism is already sealed; the hand writing is on the wall; and the second Tuesday of October next will effectually and forever settle its condemnation at the ballot-box.

Pennsylvania has been—and WILL CONTINUE TO BE, true to the CONSTITUTION and the UNION.

The Elements Coalescing.

The billing and cooing that has been going on for some time between the shreds and patches of the opposition materials in the Northern and Eastern States, indicates a union between the Black Republicans and Know Nothings—the basis of which will be the dissenting opinions of Justices McLean and Curtis in the Dred Scott case. The *Boston Courier*, formerly one of the most bitter opponents of the Black Republican party, edges up to them in the following style:—“The great mistake made by the Republicans and the chief cause of their defeat, was their want of moderation. They went too far; they demanded too much; they alarmed the timid and made the judicious pause. In order to bring up the popular mind to the electioneering heat, a strain of reckless declamation was indulged in, which produced its natural reaction among men who represent the reason of the country as opposed to its passions. This judgment of Judge Curtis embodies those sound constitutional anti-slavery doctrines which are consistent with a national patriotism; it omits nothing and obtains nothing; it fortifies every point by a powerful array of historical proof and legal reasoning; there is nothing to be added or taken away from it. Upon the ground of this opinion the whole anti-slavery sentiment of the North may firmly plant itself. And if so it will be sure to prevail in the long run.—But if it goes further, and insists on more, it will fall in the future as it has in the past.”

Black Republicanism Rebuked.

At the late Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the following resolutions were submitted:—
Resolved, By the Baltimore Conference, in Conference assembled, that we highly deprecate the agitation of the Slavery question, which has already resulted to the great detriment of the political and religious interests of the country.
Resolved, That, as heretofore, we will oppose with zeal any aggression which shall be attempted by the abolition agitators of the country.
They were then put upon their passage, and the first resolution adopted by a vote of 220 yeas to 3 nays—the second by a vote of 197 yeas to 14 nays.
The Baltimore Conference (since divided) embraced in its limits portions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia—and the great unanimity of sentiment in the body, in opposition to the “abolition agitators” of the day, is creditable alike to the Conference and to the Church for which the body was acting.
The Snow Storm and Accidents.—The snow storm of Sunday night and Monday was a severe one in several sections of Pennsylvania. The snow at Mauch Chunk fell to the depth of fourteen inches; at Coopersburg, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, eight inches; at Pottsville eight inches; and at Reading eight or ten inches. A dispatch from the latter place, dated Monday, says:—
“At eight o'clock this morning, owing to the great accumulation of snow and water on the roof of the Reading Railroad machine shop, a portion of the iron roof of this vast building fell. About 300 men were at work in the shop at the time, and the crash caused them to be very greatly alarmed. Fortunately, but two persons were injured, and those but slightly. The section of roof which fell is about 180 feet by 40, being about one-eighth of the roofing. None of the locomotives and none of the valuable machinery sustained material damage. The escape of the men and their not sustaining further injury is regarded as special deliverance from death in one of its most terrible forms.”
On Tuesday of week before last, two feet eight inches of snow fell in Franklin county, N. Y. The roofs of several buildings were crushed in by its weight.
An Adroit and unscrupulous fabricator may utter more falsehoods in a day than an honest man may, with ever so much effort, correct in a year.

Proposed Sale of the Main Line.

A bill is now before the House of Representatives for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, which is drawn so unfairly and unjustly against the interests of the Commonwealth, and the passage of which would inflict so lasting a blow at the prosperity of our State, that we felt compelled to issue an extra, on Saturday, calling public attention to it.
This bill proposes to sell the Main Line for \$7,500,000, or if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company becomes the purchaser, the price is to be \$9,000,000, and for this consideration the State is to relinquish the tonnage tax, and the tax on corporation stocks, now paid by the Pennsylvania Central and Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad companies. Mortgage bonds are to be given for the amount at which the line is sold, bearing five per centum interest; one-tenth of which is to fall due in 1890, and the remainder in ten equal annual payments after that time. All the rolling stock, land, buildings, waterpower, etc., now owned by the State, are to be transferred to the company purchasing. Such are the prominent provisions of this bill. Let us now consider how it will affect the interests of the Commonwealth.

In the first place, then, the State derives no benefit from the sale of this line for a period of thirty-three years, save the interest of five per cent. on the purchase money. For this she relinquishes the profits to be derived from these works, which, last year, amounted to \$392,396 42.
The tonnage tax on the Harrisburg and Lancaster and Pennsylvania Central railroads amounting, last year, to 249,021 42.
And the tax on the stock of the two Companies, estimated 100,000 00
Making a total of \$741,618 84
And in return she will receive in the shape of interest annually \$450,000 00
Showing a yearly loss of \$291,617 84
In this calculation, which is made from official records, we do not take into consideration the yearly income of value of the tonnage tax, which would undoubtedly make the loss to the State much greater. This annual loss to the treasury of \$291,617 84 of revenue would, in thirty-three years, amount, without calculating the interest to \$9,623,388 72, more than the purchasers are required to pay for the Main Line. The State is, therefore, asked, by the friends of this bill, to sacrifice these works to company, and rob her treasury to enable that company to pay for them. It would be better for the State to give the Main Line away, and retain the tonnage tax, than sell it under the provisions of this bill.
Another outrageous feature of this bill is contained in the fourth section, which provides that, if other parties than the Pennsylvania railroad company purchase it, such purchasers shall within ten days “deliver to the Governor, for the use of the Commonwealth, bonds of the State of Pennsylvania, or the city of Philadelphia, to the amount of \$3,000,000, or in lieu thereof, a like amount of mortgage bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and payment of the principal of such purchase money shall be made in certificates of loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at par or in cash, and of the interest in cash semi-annually.” The meaning of this section, in plain English, is that no party, save the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, shall be permitted to buy the Main Line under this bill. Can our Legislature consummate such an outrage as this?
We have thus hastily referred to some of the provisions of the bill. There are many other objectionable features in it, which, did our space permit, we would expose to the public, but we think we have said enough to convince every reasonable man that the bill is all we have characterized it, and should, under no contingency, become a law.
We do not look upon this as a party question. When the interests of our Commonwealth are attacked, it is the duty of men of all parties to defend her, and there is patriotism and honor enough among the sons of Pennsylvania to reward her faithful servants and punish her traitorous enemies.—*Harrisburg Patriot*.
The bill for the “sale” passed the House on Thursday, by a vote of 89 yeas to 73 nays. It is to be hoped that the Senate will not sanction this outrage upon the Commonwealth. If consummated, the State in ten years will have neither Public Works nor a dollar at the price thereof.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

The Apportionment Bill.
We annex the apportionment bill as it passed the Senate on Monday, supported by the vote of but a solitary Democratic Senator. It is unfair throughout, and may be truly characterized one of the most unprincipled rascals ever attempted. Why the venerable Senator from Allegheny voted for it, is more than we can imagine; but we consider it a great mistake on his part, and trust that no Democrat in the House may commit a similar error. According to the arrangement of the bill there is no chance at all left to the Democracy, in either House, without counting very largely upon Philadelphia, a thing which, under ordinary circumstances, it is unsafe to do. In the Senate we cannot see how, in any event, the Democrats can, under the bill, elect more than fifteen members—with a very smart chance of getting only twelve. It makes the Senate hopelessly opposition by annexing, in districts, such counties as Dauphin and Cumberland, Washington and Beaver, Westmoreland and Indiana, and others equally unfair, and cutting down the representation wherever it can be done against the Democracy. In the House the case is no better—the advantages are all decidedly and unaturally against us. It is needless to say more. We have now—or ought to have—a Democratic majority in the House, and we invoke them to let no bill pass which does not do at least simple justice to our party.
We submit the bill:
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.
1st. Philadelphia city, 4; 2d. Chester and Delaware; 3d. Montgomery; 4th. Berks; 5th. Lehigh and Northampton; 6th. Schuylkill; 7th. Berks; 8th. Lancaster and Lebanon; 9th. Dauphin and Cumberland; 10th. York; 11th. Adams and Franklin; 12th. Bedford, Fulton and Luzerne; 13th. Susquehanna; 14th. Luzerne and Wyoming; 15th. Washington and Beaver; 16th. Allegheny; 17th. Indiana and Westmoreland; 18th. Lancaster and York; 19th. Crawford; 20th. Armstrong, Clarion and Forest; 21st. Jefferson, Elk, Clearfield and Cambria; 22d. Tioga, Potter, Clinton and Centre; 23d. Perry, Juniata, Sullivan, Snyder and Union; 24th. Northumberland, Mifflin and Columbia; 25th. Bradford, Sullivan and Lycoming; 26th. Susquehanna, Wyoming and Wayne; 27th. Luzerne; 28th. Carbon, Monroe and Pike, 1.
REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.
1st. First Ward, Philadelphia city, 1
2d. Second and Third Wards, do 1
3d. 4th, 5th and 6th Wards, do 2
4th. 7th, 8th and 9th Wards, do 2
5th. 10th, 11th and 12th Wards, do 3
6th. 13th, 14th and 15th Wards, do 3
7th. 16th, 17th and 18th Wards, do 3
8th. 19th and 20th Wards, do 2
9th. 21st and 22d Wards, do 2
10th. 23d and 24th Wards, do 2
11th. City of Philadelphia, 17; Delaware county, 2; Chester county, 5; Montgomery county, 3; Bucks county, 2; Northampton county, 2; Carbon and Schuylkill, 2; Berks, 2; Lebanon, 1; Lancaster, 5; York, 2; Dauphin, 2; Cumberland, 1; Adams, 1; Franklin and Fulton, 1; Huntingdon, 1; Bedford and Somerset, 2; Erie, 2; Luzerne, 2; Susquehanna, 1; Bradford, 2; Wayne, 1; Luzerne, 2; Schuylkill, 2; Monroe and Pike, 1.

For the Compiler.

Mr. Editor: I perceive by the last Star that its usually affable, amiable and polite editor has worked himself into another fit of passion and “politic-religious” frenzy, in consequence of the fact that an unruly boy had actually taken french leave of his “Alma Mater,” of Mount St. Mary’s, and taken up lodgings with ex-sheriff Benjamin, of the “Junction House.”

It is a thousand pities that these little boyish freaks now and then occur, because, simple as they are, they are well calculated to stir up the religious rancor of the at other times calm and conservative editor of the Star. Ever since the defeat of Mr. Wilson in 1854, Mr. Buehler has been *bilious* on any subject that calls in question Catholics, or that pertains to their religion or creed. At the time already mentioned, this Mr. Editor endeavored to perform what had previously been considered as impossible and preposterous—that is, of traversing at one and the same time two opposite points of the compass,—and, of course, failed in the attempt, and thereby exposed his hypocrisy and folly.
This unfortunate and unsuccessful effort naturally placed him in a ridiculous and unenviable position, to cover which, and to retrieve the past, he seems to have considered it necessary to change his ground, and to convert his former neutral journal into a sort of a “Clipper,” to feed and be fed by the bigoted and illiberal portion of mankind, that can be found in all parties and creeds.
By this change of soil he no doubt expected to repair the losses which resulted from the betrayal of Col. Neely and his friends, by effectually appealing to the religious passions of as many belonging to the Democratic party. To this end no fanatic history, however *praiseworthy* and intolerant, was left unnoticed and undisturbed; while the most unnatural, and absurd stories, reflecting on the character of Catholic men, women and children, were promiscuously recalled and reverted to, with as much zeal and apparent solemnity, as if they were so many Gospel truths, and charitable and necessary revelations.
All this having failed to extricate him from the dilemma in which his rashness and hypocrisy had placed him, he now seems to grow desperate, and considers every body and every thing Jesuit, that does not conform to the word and work of Know Nothingism.—He sometimes cannot even record the performance of a simple corporal work of mercy, such as is placed to the everlasting credit of the good Samaritan, without prefacing the same with gratuitous comment, calculated to dampen or obscure the merits of the giver or recipient, of the most divine favors.
A loss of patronage, and the change of the county, may perhaps, have something to do with his late course, and while his revivings and revelations continue to be responded to by the sober second thinking people of the county, as they have been at the late elections, so long I suppose we must “grin and bear” them in patience and in peace. FORBEARANCE.

Truth is Mighty!—The editor of the Star has not a word, in his last Friday’s issue, in regard to the *Compiler*, or the matters in controversy between us.
“Something bite you?”

Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed one of the Judges of Nebraska. A good and deserved appointment, which it gives us no little pleasure to chronicle.

VINCENT E. GEIGER, Esq., formerly of this place, and for several years editor of the Staunton Vindicator, has been appointed Indian Agent for California. This is an important appointment, and we congratulate friend Geiger on his good luck.

The Governorship of Utah has been tendered to Major Benj. McCulloch, and it is thought he will accept. He is well fitted for the post, we should judge.

A lady named Ann Eliza Taylor, died suddenly on last Thursday week, in Richmond, Va., from the bite of a spider. She was bitten on the right cheek the night before, and died the following evening from the effects.

The National Hotel Epidemic.—Death of a Member of Congress.
DANVILLE, PA., April 24.—Hon. John G. Montgomery, the Democratic member of Congress elect from this district, died at 2 o’clock this morning. Mr. Montgomery is a victim of the National Hotel epidemic. He was a brilliant and rising man.

Another Horrible Chaperon Accident.—The Allegheny (Mich.) Journal says that a horrible chaperon accident occurred in that village on the 5th inst. Mrs. S. N. Pike undertook to fill a lamp from the fluid can without extinguishing the light. An explosion of course followed. A daughter of Mrs. Pike was burnt to death, while Mr. and Mrs. Pike and their son, ten years of age, were horribly burned.

A Veiled Female Thief.—*Singular Highway Robbery.*—A prominent New York Physician was robbed on Thursday afternoon, while passing along Ninth street, near Callowhill, by a veiled female. The woman suddenly stepped up to the M. D., and before he was hardly aware of her presence she snatched his gold spectacles from his nose. The astonished doctor was too much surprised to give any alarm, and the woman escaped. The physician returned to his hotel with no very favorable opinion of veiled women.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Death from Poisoned Honey.—The Dadeville (Ala.) Banner states that Mr. Lewis Kent, of Tallapoosa county, cut a bee tree on Saturday evening, and the family partook of the honey from the effect of which two of them—a son just grown and a small child—died that night. Several others were in a precarious condition when last heard from.

The Potomac Fishing season is about half gone, and less perhaps has been done within that time, says the Intelligencer, than during any similar previous period. Shad at from \$14 to \$16 per hundred, and herrings at \$9.50 and \$10 per thousand, are almost unparalleled prices. Indeed so dear are fish that intending buyers are in many cases holding back for cheaper purchases or no purchases at all.

Col. Forney.—We understand that Col. Forney, who, it has been stated, was lying very ill in Philadelphia, a few days since, has been for some time rather seriously indisposed, but has recovered sufficiently for travel, and is now in Washington, convalescent.

she has sent forth to the world. The circumstance of her being lock up the day she left Nazareth is an entire fabrication; for she was certainly with the young ladies who took a long walk that afternoon, and was with them throughout the whole day.

Two Men Hanged by Mobs in Iowa.

On Saturday, the 17th inst., Eli Grifford, a half breed, was hung by a mob in Jackson county, Iowa, for killing John Ingalls. On the same day a mob at Bellevue, Iowa, forcibly entered the jail there, and taking a prisoner, charged him with murder and counterfeiting, and hung him. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity.

It is said that Grifford, when he was forcibly seized by the mob, (who broke into the jail,) declared his innocence, but when he found that they were determined upon hanging him, and there was no probability of escape, he made a clean breast of it, confessing that he shot Ingalls in the woods where his body was found. The weapon used was the rifle, and he approached his victim from behind to within fifteen feet, and shot him in the head, the ball passing through and lodging against the skull over the left eye. He further stated that he was instigated to the murder and paid for doing it by his uncle, a man named Jarrett, and another named David McDonald, neighbor of Ingalls. Grifford also confessed that he had attempted to kill two other persons in the same vicinity—one a man, at whom he shot three times, and the other a woman.
When told the fatal moment was approaching, he acknowledged the justice of his punishment, but said his “uncle should suffer also.” From 300 to 500 persons witnessed the hanging. A prayer was offered up by a Methodist clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Babcock, the guilty wretch kneeling and bowing himself, the surrounding crowd standing in respectful silence. When the last moment arrived, the leader of the party tied a handkerchief over the eyes of Grifford, who remained standing, and twenty-four men took hold of the rope.—At a signal they pulled upon the rope together, suspending him in the air, about eight feet from the earth. As soon as the execution was over, two men were dispatched in pursuit of Jarrett, the uncle, and McDonald, his accomplice, and it is said to be the determination to hang them both if taken.—Grifford was a native of Missouri.

Fatal Mistake.—A mistake of a distressing and fatal character occurred on Friday night last in Forest street, near Madison. It appears that Mrs. Margaret Macfarland, widow of the late Captain Macfarland, being of a plethoric habit, accustomed herself to taking magnesia and lime aperients for the purpose of preventing a rash of blood to the head.—On the night in question she felt unwell and asked for some salts. There being none in the house she was advised by a female friend to take some magnesia; and she accordingly sent to the house of a neighbor to obtain some. The supposed magnesia was procured, and she mixed a large teaspoonful in milk and swallowed it. For a time she felt comfortable, but at midnight she was seized with vomiting and severe cramp in the stomach.—Not suspecting that any mistake had been made in the medicine, she waited until Saturday morning before a physician was sent for. Dr. O’Donnell was then called, and he pronounced the symptoms to be those of poison. Everything possible was done for her, but she died shortly after in great agony. The bottle from which her neighbor had taken the medicine proved to contain arsenic there being another of the same description containing arsenic, and thus the mistake occurred. Coroner Stevens was called to hold an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, caused by taking arsenic in mistake for magnesia. This fatal error has produced great distress in the family of the deceased as well as amongst a large circle of friends.—*Balt. Sun*.

Commencement Exercises.—The poem before the senior class at Jefferson College, Cambridgeburg, Pa., at the next commencement, in July, will be read by Wm. Cullen Bryant. At Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., John G. Saxo is to read the poem “Byz. A. M. Poin-dexter, of Richmond, Va., is to preach the annual sermon before the graduating class of Wake Forest College, N. C., in June.”

The Colonization Society.—The Washington Star states that the friends of President Buchanan, headed by Gen. Pierce, have opened a subscription for the American Colonization Society, which, as soon as it reaches \$1,000, will entitle Mr. Buchanan to a certificate of honor as a distinguished member of the society. Gen. Pierce sent Mr. Danforth on retiring from office, gave him a check for \$100 towards the object, commended the society, and bid him God speed in his efforts for the cause.
Shocking.—The Easton (Md.) Star says a coroner’s inquest was held in that county on Saturday last, over the body of a child named Margaret Jane McGinnis, only six years of age, and that the verdict was “that it came to its death by drinking whisky.”

Pardoned.—Rev. Wm. S. H. Keys, formerly of Lancaster, Pa.; who was indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, and convicted of the assault and battery only, and sentenced to three months’ imprisonment in the county jail of Blair county, Pa., has been pardoned by Governor Pollock.

General Houston.—The Huntsville (Texas) Recorder announces that Gen. Houston will support Mr. Buchanan’s administration as long as the latter adheres to the principles of his inaugural address.
Brigham Young, the Mormon.—It appears from an article in the Buffalo Commercial that President Fillmore, in appointing Brigham Young to the governorship of Utah, did so after consulting many respectable persons in the several States, among them Col. Thos. L. Kane, of Philadelphia, a brother of the late Dr. Kane, the Arctic navigator. Col. Kane spent many months in Utah, and at that time formed a high opinion of Brigham. It seems, however, that at the time the appointment was made, the doctrine of polygamy was not avowed by the Mormons, and that if they practiced it they did so and concealed the fact from the world. They have since incorporated it in their creed as one of their leading articles, and have openly defended it, and hence the just indignation which has everywhere been expressed throughout the country. It is further stated that Brigham’s nomination was confirmed by the U. S. Senate without the slightest opposition.

The Kansas Election.—A gentleman who has recently arrived from Kansas informs the Evansville (Indiana) Journal that the free State men in the territory intend to vote at the approaching election, feeling confident in the strength of their overwhelming numbers.—This is in direct contradiction of all other statements.

The Frederick (Md.) Examiner states that two feet of snow fell on the Catocin mountain on Monday.

New potatoes, green peas and cucumbers were for sale in market at Montgomery, Ala., last week.