under the false front of lessening the measures of slavery, BUT WITH THE REAL VIEW OF PRODUCING A GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF PARTIES, WHICH MIGHT ENSURE THEM THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—The people of the North went blindfolded into the snare, followed their leaders for a while with a zeal truly moral and laudable, until they became sensible that they were injuring instead of aiding the real interests of the slaves, THAT THEY HAD BEEN USED MERELY AS TOOLS FOR ELECTIONEERING PURPOSES, AND THAT TRICK OF HYPOCRISY then fell as quickly as it had been got up.

This is an admirable description of the Republican party of the present day; of the causes which led to it, and the objects of its founders. The picture is drawn by the hand of a master, and represents the features of the subject with fidelity and exactness. Republicanism, being but a reproduction of Missouri agitation, bears precisely the same description, and is obnoxious to precisely the same censure. And it is to be remarked that like its predecessor, it invokes the legislation of Congress in a case of rank inexpediency and doubtful power, and hence falls within the condemnation of the general principle as to limited action by Government, which has been a topic of this address.

But a view of modern Republicanism would be incomplete without some particular notice of the features of its career. Without tracing its early movements in the organization of Abolition societies, the circulation of incendiary matter through the mails, agitation by petitions to Congress, clamorous opposition to the annexation of Texas, and to the prosecution of the Mexican war, and the acquisition of territory to which it led; it will be sufficient to notice somewhat the Wilmot Proviso which preceded, and the Kansas dispute which accompanied, the organization of the Republican party in its present form.

The Wilmot proviso was offered in Congress in 1846, as an amendment to a war bill, and was (briefly described) a proposition to prohibit slavery in Mexican territory to be acquired. It created contention which continued some four years. The national harmony was disturbed and the public business impeded by it, until it became necessary for patriotic men in Congress and out of it, to unite their utmost efforts to restore peace and secure legislation such as was absolutely necessary for the territory in question. The Compromise Measures were therefore passed in 1850, and eventually received the general approvement of the people. In fact in 1852, both the great parties of the country endorsed them in their platforms, and their wisdom and propriety are not now a subject of general dispute.

The territory we acquired from Mexico by the treaty of peace—the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo—was comprised of nearly the whole now included in the State of California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and the Proviso, if it had been adopted, would therefore have had application solely to them. But the Proviso was never adopted or applied by Congress to either. California was admitted into the Union as a State with the Constitution she had formed for herself without any decision by Congress on the subject of slavery within her limits. That was adjusted by herself in her Constitution, and by her own act therefore she entered the Union as a free State. In the acts for the organization of Utah and New Mexico as Territories, there were no provisions prohibiting or authorizing slavery, but it was expressly provided that they should eventually come into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each should decide in forming Constitutions preparatory to admission. Seven years have elapsed since these territorial acts were passed, and no complaints heard against them, nor has slavery been established in either territory. It is, therefore, proved that the Wilmot proviso was wholly unnecessary to the exclusion of slavery, and that the agitation from 1846 to 1850 was a thing of arrant folly as well as of real evil.

There stand the facts! no longer to be perverted or denied, and they exhibit the Proviso agitation in its true character. Not adopted, it is seen to have been unnecessary. Productive of great mischief to the country in the contention and alienation it caused, it was a mere abstraction, a thing neither practical nor useful.

A desperate attempt was made last year to carry the Presidential election upon a Kansas agitation, in which the same kind of actors appeared that did in the Missouri agitation of 1820—men ready to risk the Union for any chance of establishing their party, "and wriggling themselves at the head of it." But, a just judgment was pronounced upon these people and their project, in the election of Mr. Buchanan, and they will soon be obliged to select some other topic upon which to disturb the public tranquility, and struggle for the attainment of power.

The American people are practical and gracious—They will require some practical good to appear in any movement to which they are invited; and when the due time has elapsed for reflection, they will try parties and party measures by the standard of principle, and not of profession. The Wilmot Proviso was utterly extinguished by Webster on the 7th of March, 1850, in the demonstration of its inutility, and was thenceforth delivered over to history as an imposture; an approval of the Kansas Nebraska act of 1854, has been growing more and more general as its conformity to sound principles has been examined and established. That unnecessary things shall not be done, and that the citizens of each political division of the country shall determine their local institutions, are, in fact, propositions so reasonable and just that it is surprising they should ever have been questioned.

Three years ago the Democratic party of this State chose defeat before dishonor. It stood up for toleration and equal rights, against the passion and prejudice of the time, because constitutional and just principle demanded it. And now, with a new antagonist—the Republican party—it will stand in the path of duty, with its past course vindicated, and with the highest claims to public confidence and favor. While it is not insensible to ideas of progress, and improvement, and will seek to apply those that are practicable and just, its duty as a great conservative organization to preserve the principles of the government and the institutions of the country from degeneracy, will not be neglected. In brief, if trusted it will be true, and from its administration of public affairs, the people will receive as heretofore, the 'peaceable fruits' of good government and honest rule.

C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.
Jno. N. Hutchison, } Secretaries.
R. J. Haldeman, }

Stumping the State.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

General Packer to the Democratic State Committee.

Williamsport, July 18th, 1857.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew,
Chairman of State Committee:

Dear Sir—I have received the enclosed letter from one of the opposing candidates for the Gubernatorial office, and inasmuch as it proposes a plan for the conduct of the campaign which has never before been practised in Pennsylvania, and as the success of other candidates, besides myself, is involved in the election, I have thought it my duty to submit the communication to the judgment of the State Committee representing the Democratic party. If it is thought to be a proper mode of conducting the canvass, I shall cheerfully accede to the proposition.

Respectfully yours,
WM. F. PACKER.

Reply of the Chairman of the State Committee.

Philadelphia, July 25th, 1857.

Hon. Wm. F. Packer:

Dear Sir:—I have laid before the State Committee the letter signed D. Wilmot, dated the 14th instant, and am authorized to say to you that in the opinion of the Committee you ought not to accede to the proposition it contains. The reasons for this opinion I will proceed briefly to state:

The slavery question which it is probable your opponent proposes to discuss, has very recently been thoroughly considered and passed upon by the people of the Commonwealth. The late Presidential canvass involved the whole subject so far as it was proper for consideration by our people, and we can perceive no utility in its re-discussion at this time; nor any other good reason for re-opening debate upon it. The position of our party is well understood and requires no vindication, at least by any extraordinary proceeding like that proposed.

A joint canvass by candidates for the Gubernatorial office has never been conducted in this State, nor, I believe, in any other Northern one, and may well be questioned on grounds of public policy. If the practice be once adopted, it will doubtless continue, and party nominations be uniformly made with reference to it. No party will venture to select a candidate for this office who is not qualified for the stump; and aptitude for debate will hence come to be preferred to administrative ability. In short the result will be to confine nominations to the class of talkers, and to exclude all others. A rule of party action which would prevent such men as Benjamin Franklin, Simon Snyder and Francis R. Shunk from filling the executive chair of this State, must be a bad one, and to be denounced rather than adopted.

We believe there is a considerable public opinion against the propriety of executive candidates appearing at all before popular meetings to solicit votes. This was first practiced by Wm. F. Johnston in 1848, and has been to some extent followed by candidates since.—The good results of it are not obvious. It did not originate with the Democratic party, nor has it ever received any formal, popular or party sanction. It may therefore be considered an open question in future practice, and at all events, as forming no part of the *duty* of a candidate imposed upon him by his nomination.

While our opponent holds the office of President Judge, there is special objection to the acceptance of his project. The propriety of law judges taking part in political meetings is denied by our party, and is opposed by sound public opinion. By no act whatever ought we to sanction, or become participants, in a prostitution of the judicial character. Nor will a resignation now made altogether remove this objection. Your opponent has intentionally held his office until within three months of the election, (rendering it impossible to elect a successor the present year,) and if a resignation should now take place, it would obviously be with the intention of resuming the office after a defeat for the post to which he aspires.

The proposed mode of conducting campaigns may possibly be suited to some of the Southern and South-western States, where it has been practiced and where population and political conditions differ from ours; but its introduction here would be against solid objections, and without any conceivable good. It is, therefore, a proposed "Southern aggression" upon the practices and policies of parties in Pennsylvania, which cannot be at all accepted or permitted.

It is well that the question has arisen when we have a candidate capable and fit for any discussion before the people, and when the decision can be placed, without embarrassment, upon public grounds which control it.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

Gen. Packer to Judge Wilmot.

Williamsport, Pa., July 27, 1857.

Hon. D. Wilmot:

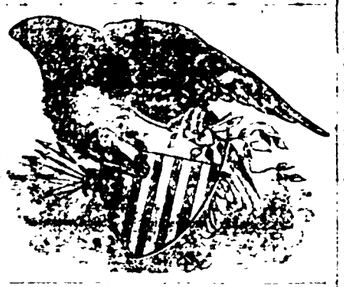
Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 15th inst. was duly received; and as it proposed a plan for conducting the Gubernatorial Campaign which had never hitherto been adopted in Pennsylvania, and as the interests of other candidates were involved in the result, I did not feel at liberty to accede to your proposition without first consulting the State Committee to which the Democratic Convention has on its part specially confided the control and management of the Canvass.

You will receive herewith a copy of my letter to the Committee, as also their reply, by which you will perceive that your suggestion does not meet their approval, and that, for reasons stated at length, I ought not to accede to your proposition. It is therefore respectfully declined.

I am, yours, truly,
WM. F. PACKER.

☞The President is expected to return to Washington to-morrow.

The Compiler.



H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, Pa.

Monday Morning, Aug. 10, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks,
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

The Democratic State Address.—We publish elsewhere the stirring appeal and convincing arguments of the Democratic State Committee to the citizens of Pennsylvania. We bespeak for this address an attentive perusal and wide circulation. The contrast which it draws between William F. Packer and David Wilmot, the one with a character well established and practically acquainted with the requirements and the resources of our State, the other nominated on a comparatively remote national issue, by a party of bitter sectional prejudices, and unacquainted with the action of the State government beyond his immediate locality, cannot fail to have its influence upon the intelligent masses of our citizens. The merited compliment paid to our candicate for Canal Commissioner, Nimrod Strickland, for his integrity, firmness and capacity, and to our nominees for the Supreme Bench, Wm. Strong and James Thompson, for their learning and unimpeachable character, will find a response wherever they are known, and the heartier where they are best known. Let the address be generally perused.

Death of the Late Secretary Dobbin.—Hon. James C. Dobbin, late Secretary of the Navy, expired at his residence in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 4th inst., in the 44th year of his age. No man in public life was more generally beloved for his amiable manners and spotless purity of character. Notwithstanding his failing health he discharged the duties of his office with great efficiency and satisfaction to the nation.

Suicide of a United States Senator.—A dispatch was received in Washington on Tuesday, from New Orleans, making the melancholy announcement that Senator Rusk, of Texas, had committed suicide at his home, in that State, on the 29th ult., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle.

It is stated that the death of Gen. Rusk's wife, some eighteen months ago, so deeply affected him as to seriously undermine his health. It is, therefore, supposed that in a fit of melancholy, he destroyed his life.

Death of Mrs. Judge Campbell.—The *Pennsylvanian* of Saturday week announces the death of the estimable wife of Hon. James Campbell, late Post-Master General, and says—This sad event occurred yesterday morning at Chesnut Hill, and though it was not unexpected, as she suffered an illness of many months' duration, it will still carry gloom to a large circle of friends by whom she was much beloved for her kindness of heart and amiable character.

Minnesota Politics.—The examination of the official returns, says the St. Paul *Pioneer*, on the file of the office of the Secretary of the Territory, shows, that at the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, the Democratic party had a majority of over *sixteen hundred*. Yet the Black Republicans talk of their bogus Convention representing the political sentiment of a majority of the people of the Territory.

☞James B. Sanson, Esq., of the *Fulton Democrat*, has been nominated for the Legislature by the Democratic Convention of Fulton county. Mr. S. is one of the most ardant and hard-working Democrats in the State, and we earnestly hope for his success. He is one of the right sort, and no mistake.

☞The *Tribune* denies that any "coalition of the Republicans and Americans is contemplated or being arranged for." What does it think of Wilmot's letter, swallowing the entire hog of Know Nothingism, tail, bristles and all?

☞The Governor of Wisconsin, Black Republican, recently appointed a negro notary public. The Secretary of State, Democrat, refused to fill the bond and wrote on it thus: "*This bond is in violation of the Constitution, and therefore void.*"

☞The hog cholera is prevalent in Hanover and neighborhood, to a very alarming extent. Hogs die almost immediately after the first symptoms show themselves. Mr. Henry Yingling has lost within the last two weeks upwards of twenty fine hogs at his distillery; and others one, two and as many as half a dozen, in the course of a few days.

The Only Remedy.

A Well Governed City.—The Plug Ugly organs are boasting of Baltimore being a well governed city under its present Know Nothing officials. A glance at the local columns of the daily papers will show that *scarcely a day* passes without the commission of acts of outrage, violence and bloodshed. We reiterate the assertion that these outrages are the legitimate and inevitable results of *Know Nothing* principles, which array one portion of the community in hostility against another, which antagonise races and religions, and make hostile and rival clans where there should be union and brotherhood, the result of an equal enjoyment of the rights and privileges of citizenship as secured under the provisions of the Constitution. *There never will* be peace and quiet in our city while Know Nothingism, with its proscriptive, sectarian creed, endeavors to tyranize over the community, and defeat the conservative and peace-breathing principles of the Constitution.—*Baltimore Republican.*

☞That's it! Order cannot be expected in Baltimore so long as Plug Ugly violence is "winked at" by persons who are looked upon as respectable citizens of that mis-ruled city. We concede that it is not uncommon for city limits to embrace many bad people, but so long as they are controlled and kept in order by the proper authorities, the *character* of a city will not be injured. It would seem, however, that Baltimore is tied, hands and feet, to the corrupt and fanatical course of the Know Nothing managers—a set of unscrupulous politicians, who no doubt embrace in their number some of the most desperate ruffians and cut-throats this country has ever produced.

When Mr. Swann was elected Mayor, an improved state of things was promised, the new Mayor's "high respectability" being pledged for that. But what do we see? Anything for the better? No! If possible, worse and worse! Let us look at the local reports of a single day—those contained in Monday's papers, for instance:

"Another Murderous Affray—One Man Stabbed and Another Shot;"—"Another,"—"Still Another,"—"And Still Another,"—"Still Another Outrage,"—all exhibiting the most brutal details, and generally characterized by a cool unconcern as to punishment which can only exist in a community where the villain has strong ground to hope to escape his just deserts.

There is but one remedy for the troubles which afflict the monumental city; and that is—put down "Know Nothingism, with its proscriptive, sectarian creed," and then we shall no longer witness the wholesale "defeat of the conservative and peace-breathing principles of the Constitution," at the hands of Plug Ugly desperadoes. It is the only recourse left.

The Way to Say It!

Speaking of Wilmot's challenge to Gen. Packer, the *Pennsylvanian* says:

"What is it to this Black Republican boaster that the pen now has displaced the sword, that civilization has dispelled the night of ignorance, and that the people have learned to think for themselves! He arrogates to himself the superior attributes which fit him to teach a race of freemen! He, the associate and brother conspirator of those who have spit on the Constitution, spurned the Declaration of Independence as a lie, denounced George Washington as guilty of the "sum of all villainies," because he was a christian holder of slaves, preached resistance to the laws of Congress, as if treason were a virtue, and still seek to bring upon our country the curse of sectional and geographical parties! He assumes to teach the staunch, stalwart farmers, the intelligent colliers, the wide awake raftsmen, the men of the quarries and the mines, of the glass factories and iron furnaces, the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania, what their duty is when a stealthy traitor seeks to throw a firebrand into their peaceful homes, to excite unfraternal feelings against the South, to unfurl the debased flag of political Abolition and to turn over the old Keystone State to the heroesies of Black Republicanism! The idea is an absurdity, and as such should have been treated by the Democratic State Committee. Gen. Packer should have been advised that, to meet David Wilmot, or any one who professes his fanatical creed, on terms of equality, would be a departure from self-respect, to which no true patriot or honest man could submit. We hold that Wilmot is a traitor—a brazen renegade traitor, who has arrogantly demanded a trial, and that until the State passes the verdict of guilty upon him in October, he should be shunned as a political leper, whose touch and breath are contamination."

The Main Line Gone!

The Main Line of the Public Works of the Commonwealth passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Saturday week, by Proclamation of the Governor. The editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer is informed that, under the construction given to the law by the Governor and Attorney General, the Company were not obliged to pay over the two millions, or any other sum, but merely to give their own new bonds for the payment of the entire amount ($7,500,000) for which the works were sold! If this information be correct, we should like to know how much the public debt of the Commonwealth will be reduced by this fancy operation! We should have had no objection ourself to be the purchaser on such terms. Any individual, or company, could have bought in the same way. It is a most capital speculation for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but, we apprehend, it will be a bad business for the tax-payers of the Commonwealth.

The Plugs.—Baltimore, Aug. 3.—The primary elections for delegates to the Know Nothing City Convention are being held to-night. Two sets of delegates are voted for in many Wards, and there is hot work and much disorder. In the second, fourth and sixth Wards there has been much fighting.

The Recent Elections.

THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION TRIUMPHANT!

Kentucky.—According to the telegraphic dispatches, the Democrats have made a pretty clean sweep in Kentucky, having elected eight certain and probably nine of the ten Congressmen; a majority of the Legislature, and a State Treasurer, the latter by some 8,000 or 10,000 majority! This result also secures the election of a Democratic United States Senator in place of Hon. John B. Thompson. In the last Congress the Democrats had only four of the ten Members. The election for Congress in the Ashland district, between James B. Clay, (son of the late Hon. Henry Clay,) the Democratic nominee, and Roger Hanson, the candidate of the Know Nothing party, was a most animated one, and has resulted, as the telegraph announces, in the success of Mr. Clay, by 115 majority. Two years ago this district gave Dr. Marshall, the K. N. candidate for Congress, 1,503 majority, and last fall over 600 for Mr. Fillmore. On Tuesday evening the friends of Mr. Clay at Lexington, Ky., fired one hundred guns in honor of his success. A similar number were fired at Cincinnati on the same evening.

The telegraph also indicates that the Democrats have carried *North Carolina, Alabama, Texas and Iowa!!!*

Wilmot's Know Nothingism.

Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism are one and the same, here and throughout the State. Their game of *fusion*, one, two and three years ago, demonstrated this to the comprehension of the most stupid; and now we have another proof, "strong as holy writ."

Wilmot has been looked upon more as a Black Republican, or Abolitionist, than anything else; but in the last week or two, we find him replying to inquiries propounded by a committee of the Know Nothing State Council—and in said reply taking decided Dark Lantern ground, as proscriptive as the most fanatical of the order could desire it to be. He puts himself "square" upon their platform—striking at the Catholic and kicking at the Foreigner.

The Constitution says, "No human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience."

Wilmot says, after discussing the doctrine of a large body of christians and assailing them because of their alleged religious belief, "the late Presidential election was controlled by the united Catholic vote," and the same "is relied upon as the main support of our opponents in the coming State election." And then for thus voting they are condemned to destruction, and it is sought to embody, by the temporary union of discordant factions, a force sufficient to punish those who thus independently exercised an undoubted legal right.

There can no longer be room for misrepresentation in regard to Wilmot's Know Nothingism. He is as deep in it as he is in Black Republicanism—and must *drag* both *isms* through if he is to reach the Gubernatorial chair,—an event which the signs do not point to as being likely to occur "in this our day and generation." But let it be borne in mind, that he who votes for Wilmot supports *Know Nothingism* as much as *Black Republicanism.*

Fire in York county.—We learn that the barn of Mr. George Smyser, within five or six miles of York, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, between 10 and 11 A. M. The barn was the largest in the county and contained an immense quantity of grain, hay, &c. Loss between four and six thousand dollars. The fire is attributed to the heating of the grain in the mows. Mr. S. had made application for a policy of insurance, but had not yet lifted it.

Local Matters.

Court.

The August Term of Court will commenced next Monday, and will doubtless bring to town a large number of our country friends. During this busy harvest, their over-welcome faces have been rarely seen here, and a dull time followed as a consequence.

—By the way, money matters have been very decidedly out of joint with us these few months, and a small "lift" from each of our numerous patrons would be of immense service just now. Those concerned will please bear this hint in mind, and see that it is acted upon during Court week.

Fire at Emmitsburg.

A destructive fire occurred at Emmitsburg on Thursday last. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the barn of Mr. John Zimmerman was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes the whole building was a sheet of flames, which soon communicated with the adjoining barn, owned by Mr. Jacob Harner, and both were entirely consumed, with their contents. There was a crop of wheat in Mr. Harner's barn—and both filled out with hay, &c. Loss about $1,000.

That it was the work of an incendiary there is scarcely a doubt, as it was attempted on Saturday previous.—Matches were found sticking between the weather-boarding, partly burned.

Money Stolen.

A friend at Bendersville informs us, that on Monday last, Mr. Abraham Hoffman's house was robbed of about one hundred and thirty-five dollars in cash and some promissory notes. The theft was committed at about 10 o'clock in the day, while Mrs. Hoffman was taking out to the field "the ten o'clock piece." The same night the notes were found in a stone pile near the house, but none of the money. The Constable of the township and some citizens went in pursuit of a man who had been prowling about the neighborhood, but with what success we have not learned.

Camp Meeting at Rock Chapel.

We are informed that a Methodist Camp Meeting will commence at Rock Chapel, in Huntington township, this county, on the 28th of August, instant—to continue about a week, weather permitting.

☞The Catalogue of Pennsylvania College, for 1856–7, is upon our table. The Institution is in a flourishing condition. Seniors 17, Juniors 14, Sophomores 13, Freshmen 33, Partial Course 3, Preparatory Department 71, making a total of 151.

The Annual Commencement takes place on the third Thursday of September. The Baccalaureate Discourse is pronounced the Sunday preceding by the President of the Institution. On Monday evening an address will be delivered before the Bible Society, by Rev. G. Diehl, A. M., of Frederick, Md. The annual exercises of the Junior Class take place on Wednesday morning; in the afternoon there will be an address before the Linnæan Association by John B. Biddle, M. D., Professor in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, and the Phrenakosmian Society will be addressed by a gentleman selected for the occasion. The annual meeting of the Alumni is held on Wednesday evening, and an address delivered by one of its members; the duty this year devolves upon D. F. Bittle, D. D., President of Roanoke College, Salem, Va.

☞The fifth annual commencement of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, took place on the 25th ult., in Fulton Hall. The graduating class numbered sixteen—among them Mr. Wm. A. Duncan, of Cashtown, in this county, who had the Valedictory, and acquitted himself admirably. The Daily Times says, "this valedictory was one of the most touching probably ever delivered." The Express says, "we have heretofore spoken of Mr. D's. superior oratory, and he fully sustained his rank in this beautiful effort." At its conclusion, some six or eight boquets were thrown upon the stage. Degrees were then conferred, when the President announced that the next session of the College will commence on the 17th of September, and the audience retired.

☞James Buchanan Myers, of Tyrone township, sends us a stalk of Timothy, grown on the farm of John Flickinger, deceased,—said stalk measuring *five feet seven and a half inches!*

☞Don't fail to read the "Oswego Starch" advertisement, to be found in another column of the *Compiler*. The Starch is highly recommended.

☞We have received from the "Conowago Farmer," an analytical solution (fully "figured out") of the mathematical question which appeared in the *Compiler*, some weeks since, over the signature of "Many Persons;" but cannot print it satisfactorily, because our office, like all other newspaper printing offices, is wanting in several of the *characters* of type necessarily used in the mathematics. A diagram also accompanies the solution—all of which can be seen, by the curious in such matters, by calling at our sanctum.

☞Answer to last week's Puzzle:—"Take the Compiler and pay for it." It is found by commencing at the top and reading backwards.

[From the New York Express of Tuesday.]

Another Chapter in the Burdell Murder Case.

Astounding Disclosures—Mrs. Cunningham Again before the Public—A Child is Born—Is it Hers?—Curious Developments—Alleged Fraud on the part of Mrs. Cunningham.

This morning it was rumored through the city that Mrs. Cunningham had been removed to her old quarters at the Tombs—not on a charge of murder now, but on the serious charge of trying to defraud the blood relatives of Doctor Burdell, by the production of a child, born two days ago, as a posthumous one, begotten by Dr. Burdell, and to which she pretended to have given birth on Monday night.

From what our reporter could hurriedly collect, this morning, from Mr. Wm. B. Walsh, Crier of the General Sessions, one of the officers who arrested her, it appears that after the recent trial, it is reported Mrs. C. told a certain physician she was not *enciente*, but offered him a thousand dollars if he would manage the business for her.—The Doctor being an honest man, pretended to accept her offer, and informed the District Attorney, who directed him to still pretend he was attending to her interests. Accordingly, she was placed under surveillance, and, on Monday night, Mr. Wm. B. Walsh, who was watching her, saw her go into a house in Elm street, from whence she soon after emerged with a basket. He followed, and saw her go into the basement of No. 31 Bond street. This was about 9 o'clock; and about 11, he and Captains Dilks, Speight and Hopkins and officer Smith entered the house, and found that a birth had taken place. In a certain part of the house were found various articles which would show that a child had been born. Upon going up stairs, Mrs. Cunningham was found in bed, apparently complaining of being very weak, and her sister offering her some tea, when Mr. Walsh said, "Oh, you needn't give her that—she doesn't want it. Give her some brandy; she's weak. Get up, Mrs. Cunningham; the game is played out."

Capt. Dilks, who accompanied Mr. Walsh, then took away the child, but she called out, "Oh, leave me my little baby." But the officers were inexorable, and both Mrs. Cunningham and the little baby were arrested.

☞Another startling chapter in the celebrated murder case of Harvey Burdell has just been brought to light, and reveals one of the blackest conspiracies on the part of Mrs. Cunningham and one or two others, for the purpose of obtaining the whole of the property belonging to the late Dr. Burdell, that has ever been made public.

From information received by District Attorney Hall, Mrs. Cunningham, Dr. C. Catlin, of Court street, Brooklyn, and a nurse, were arrested at 31 Bond street, on Monday night, at a late hour, by Inspectors Dilks, Speight, and Hopkins, of the police, assisted by Sergeant S. J. Smith, of the Lower Police Court, and officer Walsh, attached to the Court of Sessions.

Dr. Catlin, and the nurse, whose name was not ascertained, after their arrest were taken to the 15th Precinct Station House, and confined in separate cells, and Mrs. Cunningham who pretended to be very ill, was allowed to remain in the house, under guard of a corps of Policemen, who received instructions not, under any circumstances, to allow either ingress or egress to the premises.

In order that the facts in the case, as they are said to really exist, may be fairly set forth, it is necessary to go back to the time when Mrs. Cunningham was in the Tombs, previous to her trial for the murder of Dr. Burdell.

From the evidence thus far elicited, it would seem that while in prison Mrs. Cunningham sent for Dr. David Uhl, her family physician, and intimated that she was in an interesting situation; and that time exhibited evident symptoms that such was the fact.

Shortly after the interview with Dr. Uhl, the murder trial came on, and after her acquittal, she sent for Dr. Uhl on different occasions, and wished him to prescribe for illness consequent upon her presumed state.

At the same time she requested that he should attend upon her during her approaching confinement with a child, of which she said Dr. Harvey Burdell was the father.

At her request, Dr. Uhl engaged two physicians to aid in the delicate matter, but from her actions, which were very mysterious, Dr. Uhl suspected that something was wrong.

The Doctor communicated his suspicions to one of Mrs. Cunningham's counsel, when he (the counsel,) remarked that it was "all right," that Mrs. Cunningham was in the family way.

Dr. Uhl then arranged that he and Dr. Catlin should make the examination, but at the next interview she opened her mind to Dr. Uhl and frankly confessed that she was not pregnant, but remarked at the same time that she intended to find a child some way or other.

This was about three weeks ago, at which time she asked Dr. Uhl to get a child for her; but on this point the Doctor gave her no satisfaction, as in her remark he discovered a bad motive.

Some two weeks since Dr. Uhl called upon District Attorney Hall, at his private office, and made known to the public prosecutor all the facts of the affair, which were then in his possession.

The Doctor consulted with his counsel, several physicians, and friends, all of whom advised him to act in concert with the District Attorney in bringing to light other facts which might tend to fasten guilt where it properly belonged.

After this the Doctor visited Mrs. Cunningham occasionally, and finally agreed to aid her in compassing her ends. On this occasion it was also arranged that Dr. Catlin should officiate as the accouchant of Mrs. Cunningham.

Being in a happy mood at that time, and doubtlessly believing that she would ultimately succeed in recovering all the property left by Dr. Burdell, Mrs. Cunningham remarked that she had Dr. Catlin completely in her power, and could use him as she liked.

☞Dr. Catlin has turned State's evidence! He says in his deposition, "if Mrs. Cunningham alleges that any childbirth took place that night up to the time I left and was arrested, it is not true;" nor was she with child.

Eminent counsel give it as their private opinion that she cannot be convicted of crime, as she has not committed any, in the strict legal sense of the word.