THE MEMORIAL
OF
PROFESSOR SILLIMAN,
AND THE REPLY OF
PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman and forty-two others, of Connecticut, addressed to his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency, this, their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence that they never made and rulers they never elected. We represent therefore by the foregoing, your Excellency is held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our National character, as violating in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention further to the fact that your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all *posterity*, in the attitude of 'levying war' against a portion of the United States, by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory. We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we have also taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer, that the Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution."

The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—On my recent return to this City, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeded, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is that the people shall 'make their own laws,' and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Gov. Walker, have employed an army, "one of the purposes of which it is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws, not their own, nor of the United States, but laws, which it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected."—And as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up, and proclaimed to the great derogation of our National character, as violating in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union."

These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary toward the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country. If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind, even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts.

To these facts, let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential Office, on the fourth of March, last, what was the condition of Kansas?

This Territory had been organized under an Act of Congress, passed the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, a Secretary of the Territory, a Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding, and carrying these laws into effect.

It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen, respecting the election of members to the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized the Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory.

Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this Government; to protect it from the violence of lawless men who are determined to rule or ruin; to prevent it from being overturned by force; in the language of the Constitution, to "Take care that the laws be faithfully executed?"

It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, as a *posse comitatus*, aiding the Civil Magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution actually necessary.

In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned, had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character, impotent to execute the process and judgments of a Court of Justice, established by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority—and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws, not their own, nor of the United States." And for doing which, you have denounced me as having violated my oath.

I ask what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned as it has been, by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed, which every patriot had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot box, the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances, undertook to create an independent Government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing Government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its own limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would distroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act—the act organizing the territory—not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act, that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided, by the highest tribunal known to our laws.—How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common Constitution. But when the people, the *bona fide* residents of such territory proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue or modify or abolish slavery. To them and to them alone does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here was a fair opportunity presented for all qualified resident citizens of the territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular territorial government. They refused to be either registered or to vote, and members of the Convention were elected legally and properly without their intervention.

The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity, and in the state of incipient rebellion, which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary in defending the Convention against violence, while framing a Constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker, that the troops will not be employed, except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the powers of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing.—Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the Constitution and the laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty, I have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will not refrain from prayer that the Almighty God will make my Administration an example of justice and benificence. You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation, by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good; and which if it succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as the master. This would be genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life, I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station, without continuing in the support of the Divine Providence.

Yet placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Compiler.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Sept. 14, 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.

Delegate Elections and County Convention.

☞At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county, held at the house of H. D. Wattles, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 5th of August, 1857, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the supporters of Democracy in Adams county be, and they are hereby, requested to meet at their usual places of holding Borough and Township meetings, on SATURDAY THE 19TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER INSTANT, and elect two Delegates from each Borough and Township whose duty it shall be to meet in County Convention, in Gettysburg, on MONDAY FOLLOWING, the 21st, for the purpose of nominating a Ticket to be supported by the friends of Equal Rights, the Union and the Constitution, at the fall election, and selecting a Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention. The Delegate elections to be held between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., except in the Borough of Gettysburg, where it will be held between 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

H. J. STAHLE, Chair'n.

☞We are requested, by several Democrats of Hamiltonban, to call the attention of the friends of the "good old cause" in that township, to the fact that the Delegate Election on Saturday next, is to be held in the *afternoon*, between 2 and 4 o'clock, and *not* in the evening, as has been the custom in that township.

A Settler!—We devote considerable room in to-day's paper to the publication of the correspondence between President Buchanan and forty-three citizens of Connecticut, headed by Professor B. Silliman, of Yale College. The Philadelphia *Press* says, we do not think that the annals of controversy can furnish a more complete reply to a dogmatic assumption of superior patriotism and piety, than that contained in Mr. Buchanan's response to these Connecticut meddlers. The country owes them thanks, for the first time in many years—thanks for exposing their vain and vapid sophistry to the irresistible artillery of the President's old fashioned Pennsylvania logic and common sense.

☞A letter from a friend in Harrison county, Ohio, (enclosing three dollars on subscription to the *Compiler*, for which, thanks!) assures us that the Democracy of that State have strong hopes of redeeming it from the hands of the Know Nothings and Black Republicans, at the October election. Such a result would send a thrill of joy throughout the Union, and our prayer is, LET IT COME!

Serious Accident at York.—Mr. John Lytle, of Peachbottom township, York county, (formerly of McSherrystown,) on arriving at York, on Tuesday, from Baltimore, attempted to jump on the Harrisburg train while in motion, but unfortunately fell, when the cars passed over him, mangling his right arm in a shocking manner, and injuriug his head considerably. The York Republican says he was taken to the hospital, when it was found necessary to amputate his arm below the shoulder joint.

Commissiomer of Patents.—Joseph Holt, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner of Patents. He is a distinguished lawyer of Louisville at present, but formerly resided in Mississippi, where he was a partner of the celebrated orator, the late Hon. S. S. Prentiss.

☞Hon. James Nill has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of Franklin county.

Millions Saved!

The Main Line Injunction.—The opposition papers have been trying to "play upon a harp of a single string," by starting several bold falsehoods in regard to the pay allowed by the State to the counsel employed by the Canal Commissioners to test the constitutionality of the bill for the sale of the Main Line *to* the Central Railroad Company—and we are right glad that these papers have taken the tack indicated, as their course has induced inquiry, and brought the whole truth to light. The sequel shows that the Commonwealth, instead of losing, has made by the operation a snug sum of "*cash in hand*," beside THE MILLIONS which must accrue from the same source in future.

So much for Democratic control over our State Works. Had the Know Nothings and Black Republicans had the Canal Board, there would have been no injunction case, and *no Tax paid to the State by the Central Railroad Company!*

The annexed truthful and timely *comments* are from the West Chester Jeffersonian. They "drive the nail upon the head," and the letter of Auditor General FRY, which follows, clinches it:

That bill [for the sale] conferred special privileges on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, clearly and unquestionably unconstitutional. It proposed to *give* them the works at a *nominal* price, and at the same time deprive the people of one of their legitimate and constitutional rights—the right, through their representatives, to provide means for the support of the government by just and equal taxation.

The works thus to be disposed of, were in the delegated trust of the Canal Board, and whatever their views in reference to a just and equitable sale, they were bound in honesty to their constituents to see, in the sale and transfer, that the people were not robbed of any of their rights. They were the legitimate guardians of the public works, and they deserve the thanks and the lasting approbation of the community, for stepping forward to prevent the real plunderers of the Treasury from perpetrating a stupendous wrong.

The bill had barely passed the two Houses of the late corrupt legislature, when the Republican Governor, Pollock, signed it, and advertised it for sale. The Attorney General, Franklin, fee'd by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and supported by the Governer, bid defiance to the opinions of the Supreme Judges, and were about to sell and transfer the works under the odious provisions freeing the COMPANY FROM TAXATION FOREVER.

The success of the Governor, in effecting a sale and transfer under such provisions, would have despoiled the public treasury of MILLIONS OF MONEY.

Who can estimate the amount? One item alone—the tonnage tax—amounting now to nearly three hundred thousand dollars per annum, and increasing—FOREVER!!

And this to subserve the interests and pockets of British stock and bond holders!! forever!!

The tonnage tax is but one item of taxation thus to be given away—forever!!

The Governor of the State, with the advice of his Attorney General Franklin, was making all the haste he possibly could, to *plunder* the Treasury of this incalculable amount—not a moment was lost in the preliminaries, and there was consequently no salvation, but to employ counsel to defend the public interests from the onslaught, and to leave untarnished their own skirts.

And they succeeded. They succeeded in checking the Republican Governor in this wholesale robbery; and in saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the public treasury. They succeeded in proving the illegality of the act, which conferred the special privilege, and the laborers deserve their pay.

Since writing the above we found the following letter from the Auditor General, in the Norristown Herald:—

Letter from the Auditor General.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I take the opportunity to inform you that the article in your paper of the 18th inst., under the caption of "The State pays the Piper," is a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation. I believe, however, not intentionally so on your part, but you have been led to the remarks from statements in other papers. It is not true that the Auditor General ever refused to settle an account for paying the counsel employed for the State by the Canal Board to try the Injunction case. It is not true that the Auditor General has abandoned, or been driven from any position which he has taken in the discharge of his official duty; the only difference he had on the subject with the Canal Board was as to the particular fund out of which this pay of counsel should be taken, and in that he maintained the position he first took.

Judge Knox, in delivering the opinion of the Court in this case, said "the Canal Commissioners were in the line of duty, as faithful agents of the State, in suggesting the objections to the Court." If, therefore, the Canal Commissioners were right in employing counsel for this purpose, and to defend the interests of the State, which this act of the Legislature proposed to give away, then the right to pay such counsel, I take it, would necessarily follow. As to the allegation that the late law, making the Attorney General the *sole legal officer of the State*, prohibits the employment of other counsel, it can have no force in this case. With what intercourse I have had, officially, with that officer, I have always found him entirely worthy of the post he holds. In the *Injunction case, however*, it would seem that as the law officer of the State, he felt it his duty to defend the act of the Legislature, as the law of the State, and hence was emphatically on the other side of the question before the Supreme Court, and it would be simply ridiculous to suppose he could be employed on both sides. The four counsel employed received together $3,000 for their services. The amount I considered large, but not so large as had been paid for services of less value to the Commonwealth.

That these services were of great value to the State is amply proven from the fact that on the 31st of July, soon after the decision of the Supreme Court, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Harrisburg and Mount Joy Company paid into the Treasury $145,000 (one hundred and forty-five thousand,) tax, which, but for the said decision of the Supreme Court, would, in all probability, never have been realized to the State. If you will be good enough to give this a place in your paper it may to some extent disabuse your readers from misapprehension, and at the same time oblige,

Yours,
JACOB FRY, JR.,
Auditor General of Pa.

Harrisburg, Aug. 21, 1857.

The Delegate Elections.

By reference to the resolution of the Democratic Standing Committee, it will be seen that the Delegate Elections in the several Boroughs and Townships of the county, will take place on Saturday next, the 19th inst. We hope every friend of the cause will feel it a duty to attend.

The Convention of Delegates, to assemble on Monday following, will be an important one, and its doings should, and, we doubt not, *will* be characterized by sound discrimination and great good feeling—the glory of the "GOOD OLD CAUSE" being in all its actions kept prominently in view.

Let there be a full turn-out at the Delegate Elections. Let there be a full and free expression of the popular will, and let men of intelligence and judgment—who will carry out the wishes of their constituents, and act for the welfare of the whole party generally—be selected as Delegates to the County Convention; and when they meet let every man be willing to sacrifice somewhat of personal predilections on the altar of the public weal—let A GOOD TICKET be formed—and our word for it, it will be handsomely elected.

Don't forget the TIME designated for the Delegate Elections—*Saturday next, the 19th, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon*, in *all* the districts except Gettysburg; in the latter it will be held in the evening, as stated by the Committee.

Be On Your Guard!

☞The Know Nothings of Chester county have again taken to secret night meetings, and there is a well-grounded suspicion that the party are doing the same thing here in Adams. Let voters be on their guard against the machinations of the midnight conclave. Some underhand TRICKERY is doubtless again to be performed by the "union" Know Nothings and Black Republicans.

—By the way, nobody should be deceived with the term "union," which is employed by the opposition. It applies *only* to the "union" of the two factions upon the same platform, as exemplified in their candidate Wilmot. He is *Know Nothing as well as Black Republican.*—All who vote for him, or any of the so-called "union" candidates, here or elsewhere in the State, endorse by their votes the proscriptive and unjust creed of the one and the disunion tendencies of the other. Have a care, honest voters, that you are not entrapped into the support of Black Republican *and* Know Nothing candidates by their "*union*" representations. In addition to getting your votes now, they hope ultimately, to "creep out" of their odious names of Black Republican and Know Nothing, under this "*union*" cloak.

☞The Black Republican Know Nothings, or the Know Nothing Black Republicans, of this county, are to hold their "union" Convention, to nominate a ticket, on Tuesday, the 22d instant—the day immediately following the holding of the Democratic Convention.—The opposition County Committee was advertised to meet "at the office of the Chairman" more than two weeks ago, and yet their papers contained not a word indicative of the doings of the Committee on the day of meeting, until *last* Monday, (*after* the Democrats had chosen a day,) when a call appeared, fixing the 22d. Whether the particular day was appointed at the meeting of their Committee, or the choice of it left to the chairman, persons outside of the "Superior Council" doliberations are not presumed to *know;* but the *arrangement* is not "sharp" enough by half to accomplish anything for the opposition. Their entire game, since the springing up of the midnight order, has been of a *tricky* character, and it is gratifying to know that their chances to succeed by it have been, and still are, growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less."

The disastrous tendencies of Black Republicanism, as well as the intolerance and proscription of dark lantern Know Nothingism, stand in no more favor with the voters of Adams county now than they did last fall, and there was no mistaking their opinion *then*.

☞The Democrats of Carroll county, Md., have made the following first rate nominations: Senator, W. W. Dallas; Assembly, Joseph Davis, Wm. H. Harden, S. R. Waters; Clerk, John B. Boyle; Register, Joseph M. Parke; County Commissioners, Joshua Byers, John Kroh, Jacob Wickert; School Commissioners, D. W. Houck, Jas. Crouse, Ephraim Tracy; Sheriff, Jno. M. Yingling.

☞Wm. Wierman, formerly of Adams county, Pa., but latterly and for many years a resident of Baltimore, died in that city on Sunday night.

☞Mrs. Cunningham has been released from prison on $5,000 bail.

Local Matters.

THE RAILROAD.

The First Passenger Train into Adams County!—A Pleasant Excursion.—On Thursday last, the first passenger train upon the Gettysburg Railroad started out from Hanover, at 1 P. M., with several hundred excursionists on board—the train consisting of the passenger and baggage cars, and three or four open cars, provided with seats. Among the company we noticed the officers of the Hanover Branch, Littlestown and Gettysburg Railroads.

The moment the train passed from the Hanover Branch upon the Gettysburg Railroad, three hearty cheers were given, and when crossing the county line, three more were proposed for "the first passenger train into Adams county!" and responded to with a will. Arrived at the termination of the track, (nearly two miles from Hanover,) the train came to a halt, and all on board alighting, a call was made upon Capt. EICHELBERGER, the President of the Hanover Branch Railroad, for a speech, and his remarks, which were of a very happy character, were received with enthusiasm. DAVID WILLS, Esq., Secretary of the Gettysburg Railroad, and WM. MCSHERRY, Esq., President of the Littlestown Railroad, were successively called out, and made brief but highly appropriate speeches, which were also well received. The order "all aboard!" was then given, and the party returned to town. In a few moments, the train was again dispatched over our road, and made another out-and-back trip. Upon returning to the Station House, Capt. EICHELBERGER invited the excursionists to some refreshments, after partaking of which the party decided to extend the ride as far as the Hanover Junction, an invitation to do so having been kindly extended by the President of the Road.

The train was soon in motion for the Junction, and made a fast run of it to that point. A half hour or more was pleasantly spent there, and upon the arrival of the train from York, ours was again put in motion, and reached Hanover in "double quick time."

The party were delighted with the attentions of Capt. EICHELBERGER, Conductor HUNT, and others connected with the Hanover Branch, and they will not soon be forgotten.

All were struck with the remarkable smoothness of our Railroad, the cars gliding along at a rapid rate without jolt or jar to those upon them. The rail is of an excellent pattern, of fair weight, and will, doubtless, wear well.

It is thus seen, that the happy effects which follow the construction of Railroads, are about to be realized by our county. Though long delayed, and requiring frequent efforts, it gives us more than ordinary pleasure now to say that a *live* Railroad in Adams county is A FIXED FACT! Throw up your hats—huzza! HUZZA! HUZZA!

In and Around Emmitsburg.

A friend at Emmitsburg writes us, that the work on Wile's new Hotel building is progressing rapidly. The first story is up, and a good force engaged upon the job. Messrs. Rider and Smith, of this county, are the undertakers of the mason work.

On Saturday week, a serious accident occurred near Grabill's mill, at the residence of Mrs. Feezer. Her son Amos had his arm crushed in a threshing machine, as their wheat crop was about being finished. Drs. Patterson and Eichelberger amputated the limb near the shoulder. The patient, who is about 17 years of age, is doing well.

Another.—On Thursday last, whilst Mr. Daniel Stoner was threshing his crop, upon the farm of Mr. Eli S. Smith, the cylinder bursted, scattering the fragments in every direction, one of which struck Mr. Stoner on the cheek, knocking him down, and cutting his face rather badly. His injuries are, we are glad to say, not serious. How the rest escaped injury is wonderful.

Emmitsburg dry and dusty.

"The Dead Alive."

Several weeks ago a young man named DUBBS, in the employ of Messrs. Bange and Miller, Machinists, at Littlestown, whilst sawing out work with the circular saw, was struck in the abdomen by a piece of board of considerable weight, and rather severely injured internally, but, it gives us pleasure to be able to say, is recovering as rapidly as could be expected. The *Sentinel* last week announced his death.

Tall-er Corn!

Mr. JAMES S. WILSON, of Hamiltonban township, brought to our office on Wednesday, a stalk of Corn, measuring *fifteen feet!* The corn was planted on the 27th of May. Our friend Wilson says it is the "Buchanan breed." Hard to beat—"that's so!"

☞Mr. DANIEL BENNER, residing near this place, placed upon our table, last Monday, a stalk of Clover measuring *four feet eight inches!* Tall enough to boast of, we should think.

☞Mr. MICHAEL FREY, of Cumberland township, presented us, last week, with a lot of very elegant Peaches, for which he has our thanks. They were among the best we have seen this season.

We are indebted to our neighbor, Mr. DAVID MCCREARY, for two baskets of excellent Pears. He, too, will accept our thanks.

Fire Ins. Company Election.

The following gentlemen were, on Monday last, elected Managers of the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company" for the ensuing year: Geo. Swope, D. A. Buehler, Robt. McCurdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, J. J. Kerr, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. Wilson, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polly, S. Fahnestock, J. Aughinbaugh, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, E. W. Stahle, John Horner, Abdiel F. Gitt, M. Eichelberger.

☞A Tournament at Fairfield, in this county, is talked of—and we hope it will not end in talk. Tournaments are all the rage in Maryland and Virginia just now, and we should judge, from the accounts given in the papers, that much pleasure is afforded by them.

☞The Hog Cholera still prevails in our county. Col. KUHN, near East Berlin, has lost a number, and Maj. WOLF, near Abbottstown, upwards of forty.

For the Compiler.

☞Answer to Oxford Farmer's Question:
2d power—27 × 27=729.
3d power—9 × 9 × 9=729.
6th power—3 × 3 × 3 × 3 × 3 × 3=729.
9 · 27 81 243
CONOWAGO FARMER.

Emmitsburg District.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the 5th Election District, held in Emmitsburg on the 4th inst., to nominate candidates for the District offices, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the Democratic voters of each *School District* in this 5th Election District of Frederick county, to hold an election as soon as practicable, within their respective School Districts, for two delegates to represent each respective School District in a Convention, to be assembled in the Male Department of the Primary School House in Emmitsburg, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the first Saturday in October, and the said delegates so elected, shall then and there by the majority of their combined votes, nominate candidates for the different offices of this District.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the candidates thus to be nominated.

DAVID AGNEW, Ch'n.
CHAS. A. SHORB, Sec'y.

The "Hog Cholera."—A merchant of Cincinnati, who traveled through several counties in Indiana last week, reports to the Gazette that the hog cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent. The trade in stock hogs had been checked in consequence, feeders not being disposed to run the risk, which is now very great. In some sections the opinion prevails that the use of pork would be suspended in a great measure, owing to the fears created by the spread of the disease.

Frost.—Heavy frosts have occurred at Albany, N. Y., and eastward for a considerable distance. On Sunday night there was frost in several places in Connecticut, but not sufficient to do any harm to the tobacco crop.

☞The cholera has broken out in the British army in India.

☞*The Big Safe*, measuring 5½ feet high, by 4½ feet wide, and weighing 4,360 pounds, has been attracting much attention at the office of the FARMER'S AND MECHANIC'S SAVING'S INSTITUTION, in S. W. corner of the public square. Everybody nearly in town has been to see it. Our friends from the country have been and are still dropping in, *to see this, the largest Safe ever brought into the county.*

This Safe furnishes another ground for confidence to depositors. The *security* for the deposits they make is of the same character, and as extensive as those afforded by a bank to its depositors, the stockholders in the one and the other being in the same manner liable. The safe keeping of the monies and the security to depositors thus afford a *double safeguard* to those thinking of depositing their monies *where, instead of lying idle, they will produce interest—in the Saving's Institution.*

☞There are hundreds of remedies sold at every Drug Store, purporting to cure all diseases nameable, each advertised as the very best ever known, till we had lost all faith in them all, but there is one exception.

We speak of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, which came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat anything eatable without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.

☞A. D. Buehler, Agent for Gettysburg; Wm. Berlin, Hanover; and Charles R. Henry, Abbottstown. Aug. 24] 1m

☞*Rats, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Insects, &c.*—"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator or "Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator; "Costar's" Electric Powder, for Ants, Insects, &c. (The only infallible remedies known.) "Costar" sends by mail, pre-paid, a sample box of the Rat, Roach, etc. Ex. to any address in the U. S., on the receipt of $1, or the Electric Powder for 65c. (The Bed-bug Ex., being a liquid, cannot be sent by mail.)

"Costar" will furnish Druggists, Dealers and Store-keepers, a $10 sample package of his various preparations (assorted) with circulars, bills, posters, &c. on receipt of $5, (leaving bal. of $5 due when sold,) in order that they may test their merits.

☞See advertisement. For Circulars, &c., address "COSTAR," No. 368 Broadway, New York. Aug. 31. 1m

To the Million.—Prof. Wood, of St. Louis, has, after years of deep study and untiring research, succeeded in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use, and indeed it is truly a wonderful discovery—we advert to his Hair Restorative; the only article that has been completely successful in cheating age of his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c. It restores the gray-headed to more than the original beauty; adds new lustre to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse harsh hair to render it glossy and watery; fastens permanently hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used.

The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the keeping and arrangement of the hair; perhaps from the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important then, having this portion left to our care, that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and permanent. If you would have beautiful hair, glossy hair, permanent hair, hair with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to purchase Wood's Hair Restorative.—*Daily Iowa State Gazette.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Sept. 7. 3w