[illegible]

The Burning of the Government Trains—Brigham Young's Hostile Attitude—Movements of the U. S. Troops.

It is stated that dispatches corroborative of Judge Eckels' concerning the Mormon attack on the government trains have been received at Washington. They say that the Mormons have opened the ball by burning three supply trains—two on Green river and one on the Big Sandy—the central trains consisting in all of seventy-eight wagons.

There was a council among the officers, and it was determined, after hearing the opinions of all the guides in relation to the country, to go around by Soda Springs, where the road forks for Oregon and California, and enters the Salt Lake Valley through an extensive valley where snow will not be an impediment. This determination, the expressman says, was approved of by Col. Johnson, who told him to say to everybody "that he intended to winter in the valley or not at all."

The Mormons are congregated in large numbers, even on this side of the mountain, burning the grass, and are determined, it seems, to prevent the entrance of the troops into the valley any how. They are regularly enrolled in thousands, and if Col. Johnson enters the valley he can act only on the defensive with his handful of men.

The following letter, which we find in the St. Louis Democrat, will be read with interest:

CAMP ON SWEET WATER, Oct. 13.

Col. Smith, of the 10th Infantry, with a portion of his command, consisting of about 65 men, rank and file, are encamped here for the night.—Lieut. T. J. Lee, with fifty men, were at Laramie to escort Gov Cummings on, when he comes that far. Our camp is thirty-five miles east of Pacific Springs, which are the first that empty their waters on the west side of the South Pass. An express has just reached us from Green river, bringing news to us as unexpected as it is important; and I avail myself of a halt to give you a succinct statement for the public. The Mormon problem is solved. They have seized upon the very best opportunity afforded them of perpetrating an act of war. On the night of the 5th instant, about 10 o'clock, they seized and destroyed seventy-eight heavily loaded wagons, containing government supplies for the army. The wagons and teams were the property of Messrs. Russell & Waddle, contractors. The trains were some forty miles distant from each other. This proves that there were more than one company of Mormons. My informant says that the notorious "Destroying Angel," Bill Hickman, commanded one, and ——— Locksmith the other party, of about 80 men each. One train of 26 wagons was destroyed 41 miles west of us, and the other, of 52 wagons, was taken near Green river, 30 miles west of Col. Alexander's train. There were no soldiers with these trains, and the teamsters offered no resistance.

After their docility in this respect, the Mormons gave them one wagon and some provisions, with which to make their way back to the States, and burnt the residue. They profess to have between the Devil's Gate, on this river, and the Mormon Ford, on Green river, seven hundred men under arms. On hearing of the loss of the trains, Col. Alexander, who was encamped on the Ham's Fork, sent Capt. Marcy, with four hundred men, back to Green river, to enable the teamsters to collect their cattle and take them on to headquarters. He also sent on a Frenchman to us. On the next day they ordered a Mr. Ficklin, of Capt. McGraw's party prisoners. These men were sent by McGraw on to Salt Lake to buy flour for his party.

Our express brought in his moccasin an order from Capt. Marcy, which I have been permitted to read, ordering the trains to halt until Colonel Smith came up. We have three or four trains of twenty-six wagons each up with Col. Alexander—one a few miles in advance of us, and two behind us, and the road is lined with merchant's and settler's goods for one hundred miles in our rear.

Colonel Alexander has broken up his camp on Ham's Fork, and changed his course of the Bear River route, and we are expected to collect and guard those trains to his camp near Soda Springs. There is yet plenty of provisions for us until spring, except forage. We have no corn, hay or oats for our animals, and must rely upon grass.—This the *devil-saints may burn, unless the snow prevents it*, and then our mules can profit little by it. Our force, rank and file, is about sixty-five men; but I am informed that the teamsters will be armed to-morrow with rifles, and made to stand guard over their trains at night. Our expressman believes we shall have to fight for our trains in a day or two, and it may be so. If attacked, Col. Smith will fight to the last. There will be no surrender. One feeling pervades officers and men. Col. Chapman, an old veteran in war, Lieutenants Elwood and Kinsel, and Judge Eckels, Mr. Brown and Mr. McCormick are with us, and will use the rifle if necessary. We shall do our duty. Will the people of the States do theirs? I believe they will send us men and supplies soon. California could give us soldiers even in winter.

I think the Mormons will attempt to emigrate in the spring to the Sandwich Islands or to Vancouver. Let a close lookout be kept for them.—This is no camp news. It is reliable, I believe.

No civil appointee, except Morel, postmaster, and Judge Eckels, of Indiana, have come on so far, as yet. When General Harney and Governor Cummings will come no one knows. We shall go on to-morrow, come what may; and with or without orders, if any party attacks Col Smith, you will hear a good report from him and his gallant little band. He will fight.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Fort Laramie, Oct. 22, 1857:

An express from the army on Hay's Fork reports that *Brigham Young informed Col. Alexander, by express, that he must not advance further into the territory.* Col. Johnson is collecting the mains all together at the South Pass, to winter them in. The 2d dragoons will be here to-morrow.

Congress will meet on the first Monday in December—two weeks from this date.

The Compiler.

M. L. Bushey, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Nov. 23, 1857.

"THE COMPILER."

Though it may seem strange that a publisher should undertake to make typographical improvements on his paper in "*these* times," it is nevertheless a fact that THE COMPILER appears this morning with a new head, some new type, &c., rendering the entire sheet as fresh and bright in looks as its most ardent friends could desire. True, money is provokingly scarce and our current expenses are heavy, but the late arrangement of the head of the paper never exactly pleased us, and a resolution was formed months ago to change it during the fall. We have it as nearly right now as may be. At all events, our professional pride—we *are* proud of the old COMPILER—is certainly satisfied with it, and we entertain the undoubting hope that the effect will be the same with our numerous readers. By the present arrangement of the title, considerable space it saved; another item of saving consists in the smaller type which we now use for poetry, marriages and deaths, "fact and fancy," &c.; and another and a greater one is, in excluding all unnecessary "display" from the advertisements, which printers often put in only to "fill up," and make their work less. These changes will enable us to publish from EIGHTEEN to TWENTY columns of fresh, new reading matter every week—a point which few country papers in the Commonwealth can reach. In a word, our aim is to make THE COMPILER, in *all* respects, worthy as the organ of the gallant Democracy of "little Adams." We ask only an honest living, and the means to keep our paper flourishing along with its co-temporaries, *if not slightly ahead of most of them.*

We have made arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia to write occasional letters for THE COMPILER, and expect to keep our readers posted in regard to Congressional and Legislative affairs by letter writers at Washington and Harrisburg.

The newspaper reader should bear in mind that this is the largest paper published in the county, and contains the greatest amount of reading matter, and the Advertiser should not forget that it has by odds the most extensive circulation. Its local news is always among the most full and reliable.

There is room on the books for a few more subscribers, and our Democratic friends throughout the county would place us under still deeper obligations by interesting themselves in this behalf. Let us adopt, just here, "the more the merrier," for a text—the following, from an exchange, will answer as the sermon:

That was a capital idea, and well expressed, too, of some Editorial wag, that a newspaper is like a wife, because every man should have one of his own! Yes, every man should have one of his own, and that one, should be his county paper! What if it does cost more than a city weekly, it is thrice the value to him in a newspaper point of view, because it is a resume of the news as well of his own neighborhood as of the entire country.

Without it, how many plank, turnpike and rail roads, or other enterprises calculated to develop at the same time the minds of the people and the resources of the country, would have been projected and consummated? In short, the local newspaper is a necessity—the metropolitan a luxury—and hence should receive the first consideration of the people. It does not, however. So far from it, few stop to think of its utility, or the debt the public owe it. Like all necessaries, it is the last to be paid for, yet the first to be called in requisition when life and vigor are to be infused into some new public enterprise. It is upon some such occasion, and then only, that the influence of the local press, we repeat, is appreciated and acknowledged; but, let us add, in no grumbling spirit, however, that no sooner is the enterprise accomplished, and the power of this lever that moves the world dispensed with, and the benefits it has conferred, upon the people are forgotten and the instrument itself neglected. However, such is human nature, and knowing this we are not disposed to complain, though we shall still adhere to the claim set up by our waggish cotemporary, that a newspaper is like a wife, for the reason that every man should have one of his own.——And while we are chatting upon newspapers, we do not hesitate to say with a writer upon the subject, that the child who has free access to the columns of a well conducted newspaper has ten years the start in the knowledge of the world, of the child that is excluded from such a privilege. He, through it, acquires a practical knowledge of men and things, and is better prepared at twenty years of age to enter on the duties of active life than is the man who during his minority had not enjoyed the advantage at twenty-five. Is not the five years' experience thus gained worth much more than the trifling cost of a paper? Who that has children to instruct can doubt it? Besides, there is great gratification and often direct profit resulting to the subscriber himself in weekly reading a newspaper. Who is not ashamed of showing ignorance on the commonest topics of every day life? The war in India, and its effects on the staples of the country and the markets of the world, are worth knowing, and can only be known through the columns of the newspaper. The doings of Congress, and the more prominent action of the State Legislature, also possess vital importance with every intelligent man. A dollar-and-three-quarters a year for the privilege of acquiring all this is a price so low as should not be grudged by the poorest father in the country. No man loses from his subscription to at least one paper. Advantages greatly exceeding its cost are sure to come home to every regular reader.

An Old Clerk.—Col. Dodd has been a clerk in the New York postoffice for the last forty years. He formerly carried the whole southern mail in a bag under his arm across the river to Jersey City. The same mail now amounts to 10,000 lbs. daily.

THE MORMON COMPLICATION.

There are not wanting those who believe that this, of all our difficulties, is the most menacing. Certainly late accounts indicate that Governor YOUNG was preparing, as well as preaching for war. There have been no conflicts, says the *Press*, so stubborn as those of fanaticism. Men will fight, no matter how absurd or wicked their theories, to the bitter end for their religion. From the days of the Crusades down to the Nauvoo disturbances, the bitterness arising from dissensions between sects, or hostility to a certain form of belief or superstition, has been for a certain period of time unconquerable. It remains to be seen whether the Mormons will furnish a confirmation or an exception to this rule. We have abundant confidence in the judgment of our General Administration; but this new complication may defy all its sagacity. We place great reliance upon the advancing column of the American troops; but here, again, the consideration is presented, where they shall begin and upon what grounds shall proceed—There are none of the austere virtues about BRIGHAM YOUNG. He is a wretched executive; keeps loose accounts; and, though full of pretension, has as boldly defied the laws of the country, as to his dealings with the Federal Government, as he defies the laws of decency. That such a wretched imposter should take to himself, for his authority, the lessons of the Bible, and that he should attract upright men and virtuous women to his standard, is neither more nor less than a disgrace to our age. Public opinion is as ripe to justify any rebuke of his misdeeds, as if he and his crew were so many Sepoys engaged in open assassination and brutality. Are they not, indeed, the Sepoys of civilization? Do they not pollute and degrade the most virtuous women? Do they not inebriate and mislead men created in the image of their God? And yet while all this is so, it will require much deliberation and caution—much boldness and decision—to abate this new evil upon the body politic.

YOUNG has summoned his clans, and concentrated them at Salt Lake City. His power over his deluded victims may be understood from the manner in which they have responded to his call—even those who had settled in Carson's Valley and other distant points, having broken up and abandoned their household gods to follow his lead. It is said that his object is to keep the Government troops out of Utah until spring; and then, if he finds it necessary to fight or fly, to adopt the latter alternative, and to remove, by rapid marches, to British America, or to the Russian dominions.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.

There is reason to suspect that the Know Nothings are, at this time, making an effort to re-organize, on the SECRET principle. Unless our information is altogether wide of the mark—and we are led from detailed circumstances to believe that it is not—NIGHT MEETINGS have already been held in this county for the purpose. Let the friends of the Good Old Cause—let all who oppose the midnight plottings, the selfishness and proscription, of the most despicable faction that ever had existence in this country—BE ON THEIR GUARD!

Turn out what it may, "there is something in the wind" of significance among the Dark Lantern leaders. The Democracy need not fear this movement, or any other, but there can be nothing lost by watching the "wires" of the opposition.

The *writing* editor of the *Star* is still bothered concerning Mr. Buchanan's intentions, or feelings, in regard to Gov. Walker, notwithstanding his dispatch to Mr. Siokels on the subject.—We would suggest to the editor the propriety of getting up a town or county meeting—or a meeting of "three thousand clergymen"—in order that the President of the United States may be interrogated by *authority*, and categorically, whether he means what he says, *or* says what he means.

The Forthcoming Message.—The special Washington correspondent of Col. Forney's *Press* says, it is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in his first annual message to Congress, will take bold ground on the currency question; that he will re-affirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Independent Treasury Bill. He believes that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to establish a hard-money currency, and that the action of Congress since has been a steady departure from that intention. It will be his object, then, to retrace the false steps taken, and to bring the Government back to the true ground.

Steamboat Collision—Twenty Lives Lost.—NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The Texas steamship Opelousas, from Berwick bay for Galveston, came in collision with the steamer Galveston at midnight on the 15th, when the Opelousas sank almost immediately, carrying down eighteen or twenty souls! Among the lost is General Hamilton, of South Carolina. All the officers and crew of the vessel were saved.

Heavy Loss on Hogs.—The packers at Cincinnati, who contracted for hogs last summer, deliverable this fall, at $6 50 per cwt., are losing heavily. One establishment on Monday last cut up $00, and found his net loss to be $386 55. The Gazette says that purchases made now at $5 50 do not afford as wide a margin for profits as is desirable.

VICTORY IN WISCONSIN!

Politicians are nearly as much surprised to hear of a Democratic victory in the Republican State of Wisconsin, as in the State of New York. The Milwaukee News claims the election of Cross, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by 1,000 votes. It says:

"The Wisconsin Democracy send greeting to the Democracy of the Union! They have met and vanquished the enemy! The North West is sound to the core! Against great odds the party went into the contest—an odds of 14,000. But our gallant Democracy never tire. The Dred Scott decision and popular sovereignty are endorsed. Buchanan's Administration is approved by the people of Wisconsin.

"These results are trophies—let them stand for monuments!"

The Wisconsin Election.—DETROIT, Nov. 18.—The Superior (Wisconsin) Chronicle, of the 10th instant, received here this evening, says that Douglas county gives Cross, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 117 majority, which, it is claimed, insures his election.

A DEPLORABLE PICTURE.

The following, says the *Union*, is an extract from a letter of a highly respectable and intelligent citizen of Baltimore to a friend in this city. It gives a most deplorable picture of Baltimore, but deplorable as it is, the picture is not a new one to our readers:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5, 1857.

* * * * * *

"A word now with regard to the election. In this city I had hoped, from the promises of Mayor Swann to the governor and citizens, that the Democrats would have been protected in the attempt to exercise the proud privilege of an American citizen—viz: the elective franchise; but how villainously have we been deceived! Not only have thousands been denied that privilege whose misfortune it was to be born in another clime, (many of whom had resided here for twenty, thirty and forty years,) but others who were born on American soil to the number of several thousand, some of whom had been engaged in the war of 1812–'14, and defended this very city from the invasion of a British soldiery. *This I know of my own observation.* The plan adopted to deter such from voting was to approach every person with a Know Nothing ticket, and if they refused taking them to issue threats and to drive them from the places of voting. In one instance in a family of my acquaintance, where there were three sons of lawful age, and a father who had lived here for ten or twelve years, they were compelled to flee from the polls without voting rather than be beaten from them. In every instance almost where a foreigner approached the polls he was knocked down and beaten in a most brutal manner, and half-grown youths disguised and made to vote the Know Nothing ticket. The torch of the incendiary lighted up the dwellings of Democratic voters ere the close of the day's brutality on the part of the ruffians. The papers do not contain one-sixth part of the doings of yesterday, simply because the reporters were deterred by fears of being assaulted hereafter. The intelligence from other portions of the State is cheering to the Democrats—more especially from the northwestern, as you will perceive by to-morrow's papers. This city is a *doomed city*, and many will be compelled to go from it for peaceful security and the exercise of a freeman's rights. God knows that I desire to leave it, and I trust in God that something will turn up to my advantage by which I may be enabled to do so."

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

We notice that the question, "who shall be Speaker of the State Senate," is already being asked by a number of our Democratic contemporaries. Several names have been suggested, and among others that of the able and accomplished Senator from "Old Democratic York," WILLIAM H. WELSH.—Should he be selected for this important position, we venture the prediction that the duties of the post will be discharged in a dignified and impartial manner.—He is a gentleman of education and judgment, and, having served two sessions in that body, has a knowledge of the rules of the Senate and the responsibility resting on the Speaker. Of amiable and courteous disposition, and possessing an active and business mind, we know no one in that body better calculated for its presiding officer nor one more deserving than Mr. WELSH. We hope to see him selected.

The above is from the Carlisle *Volunteer*. It is deserved, every word.

We notice, also, the name of Hon. GEO. W. BREWER mentioned in connection with the Speakership. A more popular selection could not be made, nor a better officer secured.

A Democratic friend in this county writes us, suggesting Hon. JAMES NILL, of Franklin county, for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. The Judge is a gentleman of attainment and "back bone," has had some Legislative experience, and, taken all in all, would make a first class presiding officer. Were we a member of that body, he would most assuredly receive our support.

"These times" lead everybody to preach economy; one writer says *funerals* might be conducted much cheaper than they are. Another calculates that if all persons in the United States would wear their clothes an extra six months, for one year $25,000,000 might be saved—or if each family would omit the use of meat one day every week for a year, $125,000,000 more might be saved.

Attention, Post-Masters.—The Post-Master General has recently decided that if Post-Masters do not give publishers of newspapers notice when their papers remain in the Post Office without being taken out by the subscribers within *five* weeks, they are liable for the pay.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

The San Francisco *Times* gives the following as the sum total of annual shipments of gold from California, from the discovery of the metal there:

1849,	$8,121,250	1853,	$57,331,024
1850,	27,676,346	1854,	51,328,552
1851,	42,582,134	1855,	43,080,211
1852,	46,586,134	1856,	48,887,543

The amount actually shipped from California in the first nine months of 1857, amounts to $33,180,734, and on an average the whole shipments of the present year will be about 48,000,000. By the above facts and figures we see that California has furnished within the last eight years upwards of *Three Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars* in gold alone, to say nothing of the products of Australia during that time.—We need less than Three Hundred Millions of specie for an exclusive metallic currency for the United States.—*Phila. Argus.*

RESUMPTION of SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A dispatch from New Orleans announces that the banks in that city, which suspended specie payments during the late panic, have again resumed. This is agreeable intelligence, and we hope to see our own and other suspended banks adopt the same course at an early day. The banks of Boston, it is said, are prepared to resume. Specie is rapidly pouring into New York, and a letter from that city, dated Tuesday evening, says:

Our city banks are now so strong in their specie reserves ($20,000,000) that they are abundantly able to resume specie payments. Some of the prominent bank men in the street to-day said they are willing to take that step as soon as the country banks are ready to "second the motion." In point of fact, specie payments at the counters of the principal banks are already resumed.—Gold is so plenty that the suspension is only nominal.

While these cheering signs are visible in financial circles there is much to encourage a hope of better times elsewhere. Many of the up-town shops that were panic struck a few weeks since, are taking back some of their discharged hands, and preparing to resume business. The grading of the Central park is going to give work to 1,000 laborers nearly all winter, and it is expected that by the 1st of January 500 more will find something to do on the new post-office, to be built at the lower end of the park.

The New York Journal of Commerce estimates that the specie in the banks of that city this week will equal $20,000,000; a larger amount by several millions than was ever in the banks before.

THE PRESSURE.

We are gratified to observe a steadily improving *tone* in the financial circles of the eastern cities. Securities which had gone down to nothing almost, are gradually rising, and business, which had been utterly prostrated, is having a healthful revival. The Banks of New York are reported to be striving to arrange a speedy resumption of specie payments. Their lead will be followed by the Banks of the New England States generally, and probably by the institutions of the South and West, with whom they have intimate relations. Specie continues to flow in upon us from Europe and California. We are importing but little, whilst a large number of vessels are loading with grain for foreign ports. It is evident that we are making headway.—*Spirit.*

MR. ALLIBONE.

Legal proceedings were commenced in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia on Saturday week to attach the property of Mr. Thomas Allibone, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, who recently went abroad under the plea of ill health. The suit is brought by the President and Directors of the Bank, who depose that the defendant is indebted to the institution upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. The affidavit also states that Mr. Allibone has absconded to foreign parts with a design to defraud his creditors.

Upon this, a writ of domestic attachment was issued against all the estate of Mr. Allibone, real and personal, and also directing the Sheriff to attach all the moneys and effects of the defendant in the hands and possession of W. C. Morgan & Co., R. J. Ross & Co., and Drexel & Co., brokers, and to summon them as garnishees. The effect of these proceedings will be to place all the property of Allibone in the hands of Trustees for distribution among all his creditors.

Another Non-Accepting Bank.—The stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county, met at Bristol on Tuesday week, and almost unanimously refused to accept the provisions of the Relief Law. The Bank will therefore resume specie payments at once. This is encouraging, and presents an example which other Banks might follow, with credit to themselves, and advantage to the community. The Bank of Bucks county has a surplus fund of $32,000, which is more than one-third of its capital.

Threatened Dismissal.—It is said the President is of opinion that Walker's expedition was allowed to make its escape through the collusion of some of the officials at New Orleans. If the fact shall be established upon the inquiry now ordered, every participant in the matter is to be removed.

The Democracy would vote for the devil, if he were the nominee of the party.—*Exchange.*

Precisely!—but he couldn't be the nominee. The Democrats always nominate members of their own party.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

FACT AND FANCY.

IN THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

.....The St. Louis arrived at New York on Monday, from California, with $1,170,000 in specie on board.

.....Money at Boston is easier, and stocks have gone up.

.....The Banks in New York city had nineteen and a half millions of specie week before last. An early resumption should follow, and probably will.

.....The "bears" in Wall street are again on their feet.

.....The military expedition to Utah will not be damaged by the destruction of the contractor's trains by the Mormons.

.....The second attempt to launch the Great Eastern has been postponed one month. Several persons were injured, two of them seriously, at the last attempt.

.....The funeral of General Cavaignac, at Paris, was an imposing affair. Fifteen thousand persons followed the hearse!

.....The Governor of Alabama, in his annual message, recommends that the banks resume specie payments on the first of May next.

.....F. M. Bledsoe, living in Walnut Bend, Arkansas, this season raised nine hundred bushels of Irish potatoes on two acres of land!

.....Every member of the last Legislature—save two or three—who voted for the sale of the main line, has been elected to——stay at home.

.....A fellow was brought before a court lately, who was so fat that he had to be tried one half at a time. He may certainly be called a great rogue.

.....A judge in Indiana threatened to fine a lawyer for contempt of court. "I have expressed no contempt for the court," said the lawyer, "on the contrary, I have carefully concealed my feelings."

.....At the races on Tuesday, says the Cleveland Leader, an Indian named Smith ran two and a half miles, against the horse trotting five miles, for a purse of $20, the Indian beating the fastest horse over one half mile. Indian's time 12 08.

.....There is a family in Ohio so lazy, that it takes two of them to sneeze, one to throw the head back, and the other to make the noise.

....."Good morning, Jones. How does the world use you?" "It uses me up, thank you."

.....Why is a chicken-pie like a gunsmith's store? Because it contains fowl-in pieces.

.....Brown says that though "brevity is the soul of wit," it is no joke to be "short" on change.

.....Bustle is not industry, any more than impudence is courage.

.....A small sorrow distracts; a great one makes us collected; as a bell loses its clear tone when slightly cracked, and recovers it when the fissure is enlarged.

....."In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not dumb like driven cattle—
Be a hero in the strife."

.....Habits are as easy caught as birds. Let a circus arrive in town and in less than a week half the boys in town will be throwing somersets and breaking their necks over an empty mackerel barrel.

.....The Press, the Pulpit and the Petticoats. The first spread the news, the second the Gospel, and the last spread—all over the side-walk.

.....The Providence and Worcester railroad is a model corporation. It has not one dollar of floating debt, and has now on deposit drawing interest a sum sufficiently large to make a respectable dividend next January. What other railroad can make such a show?

.....The large Rolling Mill, at Phœnixville, Chester county, is in full operation, with the regular complement of hands.

.....Hope.—A sentiment exhibited in the wag of a dog's tail, when he's waiting for a bone.

.....Deduct from the vote for Chase 2 or 3000 votes given by negroes, and what would the Republicans have to rejoice over in Ohio?

....."You need a little sun and air," said a physician to a maiden patient. "If I do," was the cute reply, "I'll wait till I get married." Bolus looked thoughtful, and thought it was best.

.....Colman, the dramatist, was asked if he knew Theodore Hook. "Yes," replied the wit, "Hook and eye are old associates."

.....The Evansville (Indiana) Journal says that "from present indications, there will be more hogs killed at Indianapolis this year than during any former one."

....."Doctor," said a hypocondriac to his physician, "I can neither sit down, or stand up, what shall I do?" "Go instantly and hang yourself," was the reply.

.....Some people have a fashion of thinking that the truth is a species of dull tomahawk, and that its efficiency is precisely proportioned to its power of mangling.

.....There are two kinds of family jars; into one you put your sweetmeats, and into the other you put your foot.

.....Why is a kiss like some sermons? Because there are two heads and one application.

.....There is great danger in trusting fools or knaves with such playthings as presses, type and printing ink.

.....A Cincinnati clergyman married a fond couple in the dissecting room of the Medical College, last week. The bride was romantic, and would have it so, and when a woman will, she will, you know, and when she won't, she won't, and there's an end on't—but still, we should think a dissecting room would take the "romance" out of a wilful woman, even!

.....A St. Louis lady makes a suggestion to one of the papers of that city to the effect, that each lady in the country should set aside from $1 to $5 from her own private purse, to be judiciously invested in flannels and cotton fabrics, for the benefit of the poor during the coming winter.

.....Despondency is a sin just as much as hate is, or lack of faith in a kind Providence. What if you are poor! there are a thousand avenues to wealth, and ten thousand to happiness. Grin and bear your afflictions, and remember that there are two things you should not despond over; those things you can help and those you cannot.

.....In Toledo, a day or two since, a woman was arrested and sent to jail for having too large a wardrobe. The question naturally arises—how many clothes is a woman permitted to have.

.....A young woman was arrested in Chicago, last Sunday, for being habited in male attire, and fined $50. She ought to get married—she can wear the unmentionables then without danger of being fined!

.....A bill was recently introduced into the Legislature of Vermont, which was intended to disfranchise any person who should assist in the capture of a fugitive slave. On the 7th instant, it was thrown out of the House by a vote of 121 to 66.

.....The steamer Flying Cloud arrived at St. Louis on the 9th instant, from New Orleans, after discharging FIFTEEN TONS OF GOLD AND SILVER at Cairo.

.....The work movement in New York, has degenerated into a farce, and Madame Rattk, when she appears in the Park, holds forth to scarcely a score of listeners.

.....The Military Convention, which was to have taken place off at Harrisburg on Monday last, proved to be a complete failure.

.....It may seem strange, but it is a fact that men generally are much more afraid of women than women are of men; and fearing "to break the ice" a fruitful source of old bachelorism.

.....On the 10th inst., the sum of $542,460 in specie was received at New Orleans from Mexico.

.....The ship Ariel has just brought from Europe $400,000 in specie. And the Niagara $500,000.

.....A militia captain on receiving a note from a lady requesting the pleasure of his company, understood it as a compliment to those under his command, and marched the whole of them to the lady's house.

As long ago as January, 1851, the New York Mirror, a Whig journal, declared that a High Tariff and a National Bank were no longer Whig issues. It said:

"We deny that protection is any *longer* a distinctive principle of the Whig party. The time was when a High Tariff and a National Bank were fundamental pillars of the Conservative creed. But the day has gone by. With all the "log rolling" that can be brought to bear upon Congress, it is utterly impossible to *alter* the Tariff without *reducing* it."

A Strange Incident.—It is known that the State of N. Y. ordered glass ballot boxes, which, in the form of globes, were first introduced at the present election. In the third Ward of New York city the first ballot deposited was a Black "Republican" one, headed with the name of Clapp. The moment it was dropped, the globe cracked and shivered in a thousand pieces. Was this the effect of the ballot or the name on the head of it? A question for Savans.

On Thursday night week a fire occurred at York, which consumed the stables of Wm. Heffner, John L. Getz and William Spangler, and a frame house of Jacob Miller. Incendiarism.

Child Killed by a Bear.—The *National Democrat*, of Johnstown, says that a small child was attacked and destroyed by a bear, in the woods, about two miles from Summitville, Cambria co., last week. No further particulars are given.

Revenue Cutters Ordered to Pursue Gen. Walker.—A dispatch from Washington says the administration has telegraphed the United States marshal at New Orleans to send the revenue cutters in pursuit of Gen. Walker. It is believed that the cutters will overhaul him.

Godey's Lady's Book for December.—The December number of this highly popular work is at hand and surpasses all the previous numbers for fine engravings, rich plates of fashion, fancy work and interesting reading matter. The engravings of "Christmas Eve" and "Christmas Morning" are alone worth the price of subscription, which is but $3 a year. Address Louis A. Godey, 323 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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.*

If all our readers who are troubled with Liver Complaint, Jaundice or Dyspepsia, will get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, we should not see so many sickly, half-dead, despairing people as now meet our gaze at almost every corner, for there never was a remedy of which so much is said, and that performs so nearly what its proprietors say it will do. It came to us so highly recommended that we could not fail to try it, and a trial has convinced us, without a doubt, that it is the best family medicine in use. We take it for Headache, Sour Stomach, Biliousness, and any of the little bodily ills that are common, and it does produce a pleasant state of feeling to the sick, and what is better after using it a few times, these little ills grow less and less, and there is a prospect of being entirely free from them by a continuance in the use of the Invigorator. Now we wish to impress our readers with this, that the Invigorator is a medicine particularly adapted to family use, and where there are children subject to little diseases, as all children are, it is invaluable, and saves physicians' bills, and an untold amount of anguish both to mothers and their little ones.

A. D. Buehler, Agent for Gettysburg; Wm. Berlin, Hanover, and Charles R. Henry, Abbottstown. Nov. 16. 4w

The Dead Restored to Life.—A few years ago it was generally supposed that gray hair could not be restored to its original color, or made to grow on bald heads; but since the advent of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, many persons who *died* years ago are now seen daily in the various walks of life, appearing in all the vigor of youth, wearing their own dark flowing locks, simply from having used this great Restorative.—*Louisville Times.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Nov. 16. 6m.

Cured by the Oxygenated Bitters.—From Gen. A. C. Dodge, Delegate in Congress from Iowa, now Minister to Spain:—Washington, D. C., May 18, 1850.—Dr. GEO. B. GUNSOLUS—Dear Sir:—The *Oxygenated Bitters* with which you were so kind as to furnish my family, have wrought a most salutary effect in my system. I was troubled with Dyspepsia for four years, during which time I tried many remedies without effect. I never met with any so good as your Bitters. I am now in the enjoyment of good health, and I hope, and believe, that all who use the *Oxygenated Bitters*, will feel about as much indebted as I have found them. With high respect your obedient servant, A. C. DODGE.

We commend the above Testimonial to those who suffer from Dyspepsia, with the assurance that it speaks the truth. Try the *Oxygenated Bitters*, if you say there is no cure for this disease.

SAML. W. KIMBALL & CO., 120 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Proprietors. Sold by druggists generally throughout the country. A. D. BUEHLER, Agent for Gettysburg. Nov. 16. 3m.