

The Compiler.



H. J. Schick, Editor and Proprietor. GETTYSBURG, PA. Monday Morning, Nov. 30, 1857.

Congress will assemble at Washington on next Monday. Capt. Meigs reports that the new hall of the House will be in readiness at the opening of Congress.

The New York Election.—The official vote of the State of New York at the recent election shows the Democratic majorities for Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer, Canal Commissioner, and Inspector of State Prisons to average about 17,400 each, while the majority for Secretary of State reaches 18,230, and Judge of Appeals 18,063.

Head of the Traitors.—Lebo, Wagoner and Mancar, who committed treason against the Democratic party by voting for Simon Cameron, the K. W. candidate for U. S. Senator, have all been left at home, and true Democrats returned to the Legislature in their places.

The Hollidaysburg "Standard" says that it would be a good speculation for one of the furnaces to purchase that "mule team" which Judge Laporte could haul all the Democrats there were in Bradford county.

Contested Elections.—It is understood that both the seats of Messrs. Harris and Davis, returned as members elect to Congress from the third and fourth Congressional districts of Maryland, are to be contested.

Stupendous Frauds in Baltimore.—The stupendous frauds which were perpetrated by the Plug Ughs of Baltimore City at the recent election are now coming to light, and the impression is gaining ground that in consequence of them, and the informality of the returns, the Governor ought not, and will not, grant commissions to those returned as elected by the vote of Baltimore City.

Re-Elected U. S. Senators.—The two branches of the Legislature of Alabama met in convention on Saturday week, and on the first ballot elected Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr., to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1859, when his present term of office expires.

Attorney General and Secretary of State.—The names of Wm. A. Porter, Esq., and Hon. N. B. Browne, Esq., of Philadelphia, Hon. P. C. Shannon and A. B. McCalmont, of Pittsburg, William A. Stokes, Esq., of Westmoreland, and Hon. Gaylord Church, of Erie, are prominently mentioned in connection with the office of Attorney General of the State.

The Lancaster Bank Fraud.—Benjamin C. Bachman, charged with participating in the embezzlement of the Lancaster Bank, was tried and acquitted week before last. The jury was out some ten hours.

Trial for Murder.—Mary Jane Sebastian, a colored woman, of Marietta, Lancaster county, was convicted at the Court of Quarter Sessions, held in Lancaster, two weeks ago, of murder in the first degree. She administered arsenic to her husband some time during the past summer.

William Williams was tried in Haverhill week before last for the murder of Daniel Hendricks, and convicted of murder in the first degree. The murder was committed in May last near Leydenstown.

Chinese Sugar Case.—Noah Soward, Esq., of Caroline county, Md., has this fall made one hundred and thirty gallons of molasses, (equal, it is said, to the best New Orleans syrup) from one ton of the Chinese Sugar Case, after boiling and straining it, and after the process was completed he found to his surprise that it was worth \$1,000.00.

"KNOW NOTHING."

It is rather an anomalous circumstance, says the Frederick Union, to find a political party becoming so ashamed of the name which it voluntarily assumed in its origin, as to repel it and repel its application when made by an opposing party.

The term "Know Nothing" is the most appropriate designation of their party that could be devised, inasmuch as it embodies the true spirit of the order, and reveals the secret of that temporary ascendancy which marked its early history.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union, and other influential Democratic papers, have made favorable mention of the Hon. Geo. W. Bazewo, among others, in connection with the Speakership of the Senate.

Information has been received at Washington of the confiscation, by the Austrian government, of all the property of Louis Kossuth within its reach.

At a banking hall "down east" lately, two hundred and eighty yellow corn were baked, and seven more "kissed," all in one evening.

The Old Kentucky Home.—Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, has sold his residence in Lexington, Ky., to Rev. W. C. Dandy, of the M. E. Church.

Chicago Sugar Case.—Noah Soward, Esq., of Caroline county, Md., has this fall made one hundred and thirty gallons of molasses, (equal, it is said, to the best New Orleans syrup) from one ton of the Chinese Sugar Case, after boiling and straining it, and after the process was completed he found to his surprise that it was worth \$1,000.00.

FACT AND FANCY.

The Mississippi river is full of life. Navigation north of Memphis has closed.

Good housekeepers are living good housekeepers—they make use of everything.

St. Catharine's (C. W.) No. 21.—Snow fell here last night to the depth of 18 inches.

Short Credits.—Tom says that when they won't trust a fellow for his drink long enough for him to swallow it, he thinks credit is leeches too short.

The large dailies of Chicago have reduced the size of their sheets, in consequence of the dullness of the advertising business.

Men who boast loudly that they never show papers, are certain in times of danger to show none but their blind ones.

The City Council of Richmond, Va., has voted down a proposition to issue "shinplasters" as money.

James Gosling, a dry-goods merchant of Pittsburg, has been indicted in the District Court of Allegheny county, for selling Miss Morgan a "mule team."

The revival of religion has been progressing in Chambersburg, Pa., for some time, in the church of the "United Brethren in Christ."

The York papers announce the death of Maria Deane, Esq., an old and respected citizen.

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The largest check ever seen in Wall Street was shown to the editor of the Commercial on Tuesday. It was for \$1,200,000.00, drawn by the New York Life and Trust Company, and certified by the Bank of America.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer says that at Terre Haute, Indiana, last week, corn was selling at twenty cents, and many buyers were not offering over eighteen cents per bushel.

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BANKS AND CURRENCY.

LETTER FROM HON. THOMAS H. BENTON. WASHINGTON, C. STREET, November 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN.—Many papers, desirous of the establishment of a National Bank, are quoting what Gen. Jackson said in favor of such an institution at the beginning of his presidency.

The restoration of the gold currency was effected under Gen. Jackson's Administration; the establishment of the hard money currency for the Federal Government, and the keeping of its own money in its own treasuries, was accomplished under Mr. Van Buren, both of which Presidents took the full responsibility of recommending these three measures, and also the two others.

The amount of the duty was held necessary to be large for a greater than in Great Britain; for there no note is required, no one goes out of the bank second time, so that the duty in England is paid every time the bank puts out a note.

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added to, until enough accumulated to make a purchase of something needful and useful. It subjects the payer to be cheated or worsted in payment; he must receive the change in other paper, and for this purpose, the meanest, most ragged, dirty, and worthless will always be picked out and shovelled upon him.

Banking in the United States is the most unrestrained and unsafe that there is in the world; and unsafe even for solid and well conducted banks, there being enough of the unsound and badly conducted to fall down of themselves every few years, and to drag down the rest with them.

The last requisition, that of keeping on hand an amount of hard money proportionate to their liabilities, seems to be unknown (even in name) in the United States; yet that requisite is a legal and fundamental condition of the Bank of England, and the proportion of one-third in gold of the total amount of its liabilities in circulation and deposits is the rate enforced.

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the statute of Elizabeth, which was the first to confine the bankrupt process to merchandise and trade; if they would look a little further back, they would find a statute which was prohibitive to include others besides merchants and traders; and the preamble to which is an accurate description of many of those who in our country, and at this day, follow the practice of issuing "currency" for the same purpose. That preamble says: "Whereas divers and sundry persons fraudulently obtained into their hands great sums of other men's goods, do humbly petition that they might be compelled to satisfy their debts and duties, but at their own wills and own pleasures consume the same, obtained by credit of others, and their own reason, equity, and good conscience."

A specimen of modern banking in the United States is seen in one of the latest of these institutions, duly chartered to issue currency, the "Granite Bank of Voluntas," Connecticut, whereof the Hartford (Connecticut) Times gives this brief, and no doubt veracious account: "The charter was passed, and for four or five months it was not heard of again; but suddenly, on or about the first of November last, the bill of the Granite Bank of Voluntas came before the court of the State, and the misdoers were in this city at the time, and though having their hands full of business (various parts of the State, they repaired at once to Voluntas. There a very rich scene was opened before them. They found, as we understand, the following state of affairs: "The managers of the bank on or about the 1st instant, procured (i. e. borrowed for the purpose) a package of something which they called "currency." This was the paid-in currency of the bank, and upon this commenced business, though on Saturday last they sent this same package back to New York, as they claim, to procure specie for it.

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