The Compiler.

M. J. Stable, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Dec. 7, 1857.

☞ Congress meets to-day, and an immediate organization will doubtless be had. The Kansas and Utah questions will be the engrossing topics of, at least, the early part of the session—a fact which creates an unusual anxiety to see the President's Message. The country may rely with entire confidence upon the sound judgment and patriotism of Mr. Buchanan in these as in all other premises. We do—because we know him to be "the right man for the right place," and equal to any emergency.

The Message will appear in our next, if no disappointing delay in organising shall occur.

☞ Hon. WILSON REILLY, the member of Congress elect from this district, is at Washington, ready for duty. He has taken rooms at 498 Eleventh street, where he will be happy to meet his friends and constituents.

New York Mayoralty Election.

The municipal election in New York city, on Tuesday, resulted in the election of Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., the "people's" candidate for Mayor, over Fernando Wood, Esq., the regular Democratic nominee and present incumbent. The vote stood: Tiemann, 48,282, Wood 40,951—majority for Tiemann 2,331. At the last mayor's election, Wood received 31,566, and the four other candidates an aggregate of 42,365 votes. The total vote cast on Tuesday was 84,233, and at the Mayor's election last year 79,931. Increase this year 6,702. The Democrats have elected 10 aldermen and 17 councilmen, and the opposition 7 aldermen and 7 councilmen. Of the police justices the Democrats have 5 and the opposition 3; and of civil justices the Democrats 3, and the opposition 4. The supervisors and governors of the almshouse are equally divided between Democrats and Republicans.

But for a general combination of factions against Mayor Wood, he would have been handsomely re-elected. In all the qualifications for the position, he has had few equals. Tiemann will break down in three months.

"Even in our own town, a Roman Catholic, recently a candidate for School Director, openly declared his hostility to the whole [Free School] system."—STAR OF FRIDAY LAST.

☞ Mr. WM. J. MARTIN, a member of the Church which the *Star* takes so much pleasure in abusing, was one of the Democratic candidates for School Director in this borough last spring, and as he was the only one of that religious persuasion upon the ticket, the presumption is that reference is had to him in the extract quoted from the *Star*. If so, we are authorized by him to pronounce the assertion an unmitigated falsehood—"cut out of the whole cloth"—a *characteristic* Know Nothing attempt to misrepresent a private individual that a cowardly party purpose may be subserved.

The Wilson Murderers.—We learn from the Pittsburg *Post* that Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones, two of the persons convicted of the murder of George and Elizabeth Wilson, near M'Keesport, have confessed that they, and they alone, are guilty of the double murder, Monroe Stewart, their fellow convict, they exonerate entirely from all participation in the crime, and from all guilty knowledge of it, either antecedent or subsequent to its commission.

☞ The St. Louis Democrat publishes the Kansas constitution. It contains nothing on the subject of slavery not heretofore published.

☞ Secretary Stanton, of Kansas, is said to have withdrawn his resignation.

☞ President Kimball, the Mormon, boasts that he has had altogether, about fifty children, and that he is doing the works of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

☞ Manufactories at the eastward are said to be steadily, one after another, resuming operations.

☞ A lady recently put up at the Covington House, Ky., with her husband and thirty-two children.

Horse Sausages.—Two men were arrested, and committed for trial, in Philadelphia, last week, charged with making and selling sausages largely composed of *horse meat!*

☞ A copy of the Address of D. E. Bittle, D. D., President of Roanoke College, Virginia, before the Alumni of Pennsylvania College, in September last, has been placed upon our table. It is published by request—subject, "Our Responsibilities." It contains many happy points.

For sale at BUEHLER'S.

John C. Fremont a Know Nothing.

A recent quarrel in a Know Nothing Lodge in the North, says an exchange, has developed the fact that John C. Fremont, late Republican candidate for the Presidency, was initiated as a member of the brotherhood, at the city of Washington, in 1855.—His signature, it is said, stands out boldly on the books, as if he had taken the step with a right good will, and under the same assurance given to his defeated opponent, Mr. Fillmore—"This will make you President"—to which he doubtless responded with quite as hearty an amen.

We have thus the evidence which convicts those Republicans hereabouts, who were Know Nothings themselves, and who continued in declaring that Fremont *was not one*, merely to cheat those who opposed the order into the support of their secret leader and candidate for the Presidency. They did succeed in deceiving many to vote for the Know Nothing Fremont, but the deception was not general enough to elect him. The bold and vigorous Democracy were too many for the band of secret political cheats, and the great triumph of James Buchanan saved the country from the *misrule* of such an army of hungry office seekers and dark lantern conspirators.

At It Again!

The opposition papers again teem with abuse of Catholics and Foreigners. The unsuspecting reader may ask, Why is this, after the *discouraging* defeats of the Dark Lanternites during the past two or three years? We will tell him. After all the noise made about Kansas, these Know Nothings *know* that she will come into the Union a *free* State. Such a result is certain—beyond question. Assured of this, we say, the tricksters have but one hobby left, and they seem determined to "pamper" it up, with the hope of again humbugging a sufficiency of verdant ones to give them power. They are, hence, denouncing all connected with the Catholic church, in no very choice terms, as enemies of the country, the schools, and so on. But the plan will not work—it lacks the elements of truth and common fairness. There is an air of proscription about it, which will not be approved in the nineteenth century, plenty as religious (political) fanatics are.

We are not at all apprehensive as to the effect of the present Know Nothing move; but shall watch it, as at first, confident that its fate "will get no better fast."

☞ The N. Y. Tribune is utterly opposed to a re-organization of the old Whig party. It says:

"We deem an attempt to revive the Whig party as preposterous as would be an effort to revive the anti-Jackson party of 1832, or the Clintonian party of 1812 or '20. The revival of the Whig party means, if it means anything, a new party struggle for a National Bank and a Protective Tariff, in the face of a hostile Executive, Judiciary and Congress—an attack on Gibraltar by a flotilla of gunboats. This is sheer lunacy. A Bank established by the triumph of one party over the other, is a doomed institution,—experience and common sense combine to assure this. The best constituted and best managed Bank could do no real good, could not maintain its own solvency, with one of the great national parties warring upon it and eager for its overthrow. So a Protective Tariff, enacted as the fruit of a party triumph, and therefore regarded with disfavor by the vanquished party, would be so essentially unstable and precarious that no solid good could be rationally expected from it. Withdraw these topics altogether from the arena of party controversy and contention, allow time for old wounds to heal and old rancors to be forgotten, and it is quite possible that some beneficent modification of the policy now dominant will be silently and gradually effected. To make Bank and Tariff party Shibboleths is to destroy the last chance of any favorable action on either."

$1,750,000 in Gold Arrived.

Murder of California Emigrants in Utah.—NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall, via Havana, arrived about six o'clock this evening. She brings $1,750,000 in treasure, 600 passengers, and the California mails of the 5th instant.

The evidence of the massacre of one hundred and eighteen California emigrants to California, in the Southern part of Utah, appears to be conclusive against the Mormons. There is much excitement in California in relation to the outrage.

N. C. R. R. Winter Arrangements.

The Express train from Baltimore to Harrisburg, leaves Calvert Station at 10 o'clock at night, arriving at York at one o'clock fifteen minutes; leaves York for Harrisburg at one o'clock twenty minutes. Way passenger train leaves Baltimore at eight o'clock fifteen minutes in the morning, arrives at York at ten o'clock fifty-four minutes, leaving for Harrisburg at eleven o'clock. Accommodation train leaves Baltimore at three o'clock in the afternoon and arrives at York at six o'clock twenty-four minutes. Returning, the accommodation train leaves York for Baltimore at four o'clock forty-five minutes in the morning. The express train at ten o'clock five minutes in the morning. Way passenger train at one o'clock forty-seven minutes in the afternoon.

The trains for Wrightsville leave York at six and eleven o'clock in the morning and six o'clock thirty-five minutes in the afternoon.—*York Gazette.*

☞ Mrs. Cunningham is in Paris.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1857.

Editor of The Compiler:—The evidences of a near approach of a session of Congress are visible on all sides. The city is filling up, and "the Avenue" assuming its usually gay winter appearance.

That a quorum of members of the two Houses will be present on Monday, is not questioned. There are already nearly enough here to organize and proceed to business.

Senator Rusk, the President of the Senate *pro tem.*, is dead, and Vice President Breckenridge will not be here until the latter part of next week, so that that body will organize by appointing a temporary chairman.

The Democratic candidates for Speaker of the House are Col. Orr, of South Carolina, and Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, with the chances decidedly in favor of Col. Orr. For Clerk of the House, Mr. Allen, of Illinois, and Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, are busily canvassing. Mr. Glossbrenner has no competitor for Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Johnson is prominently mentioned for Postmaster. For the minor offices, numerous candidates are urging their claims.

The President's Message will be lengthy—the Kansas, Utah, Central American, Currency, and other questions of interest, demanding extensive notice. That the document will be able, high-toned, happily constructed, and of unanswerable force, the country may well believe.

The Kansas question appears to be uppermost, but there is a better feeling, a more harmonious purpose, among the Democratic members than the telegraph dispatches represent. Those who count on an open breach may find themselves mistaken. True, there is a difference of opinion, but a disposition to secure *all* the facts before deciding, is quite general.

Some think that when the only question in dispute is submitted to the will of the majority, the best interests of the territory require that Kansas be admitted into the Union as a State, thus immediately settling the vexed question and stopping the "bleeding;" others are willing to prolong the agitation, and run all risks in order that the whole constitution shall be submitted. After all, there is no "fighting" difference between the two sides.

Gov. Walker has had several conferences with the President, who is diligent in seeking the best information on that, as well as all other subjects.

The new Hall of the House was lighted up with gas on Tuesday evening. Magnificent! was the exclamation of every one present.

For a week at least, *adieu!* X. Y. Z.

Hard to Account For.

The Opposition papers find it exceedingly difficult, says the Albany Argus, to account for the uniform success of the Democratic party. For instance, when we point to the election in Pennsylvania, they say:

"Oh, the Quakers did not vote."

"But we have carried New Jersey, Quakers and all?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Railroad!"

"But look at New York!"

"Oh, that is owing to the Canal!"

"But we have carried Illinois?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Germans!"

"But we have carried Indiana?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Methodists!"

"But Louisiana is with us also!"

"Oh, that is owing to the Catholics!"

"Philadelphia city is handsomely with us?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Irish!"

"But Minnesota, where there are few Irish, Germans, Catholics, no Canals and few Railroads. How does it become Democratic?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Federal government!"

"And Connecticut?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Yankees!"

"And California?"

"Oh, that is a new State!"

"And Virginia?"

"Oh, that is an old State!"

"Look at the South, which is composed of an Anglo-Saxon population—a race unmixed, and where internal improvements and eternal salvation do not enter into politics?"

"Oh, that is owing to Slavery!"

"But the North is ardent equally with the South in support of Mr. Buchanan?"

"Oh that is owing to emigration!"

"But New Mexico is Democratic, where the people came over shortly after Columbus; and which was settled before Cape Cod?"

"Oh, that is owing to—Heaven knows what!"

Finally, the opposition run out of apologies, excuses and explanations, as the Democratic victories pour in, each one requiring a different theory.

To Cure Hams.

The following *recipe* for curing hams is recommended as the very best in use, "by one who knows":—

"For 1000 lbs. of pork, take 40 lbs. of salt, 4 lbs. of fine saltpetre and 4 lbs. of brown sugar. The hams are to be first rubbed with the proper proportion of the saltpetre, then the sugar is to be rubbed in, and then the salt. Pack closely in a tight vessel, and let them remain for three weeks, at which time they will be ready for smoking. The great mistake made, in most instances, in curing hams, is using *too much* salt, whereby the juice of the meat is displaced."

Laconic.—The following is a copy of the Thanksgiving proclamation of the Governor of Minnesota Territory:

"Thursday, the 10th day of December, is hereby appointed to be observed by the people of Minnesota as Thanksgiving day. In testimony whereof," &c.

☞ Phillip Hawkins, colored, convicted at Frederick, Md., of murder, is to be hung on the 29th of January.

Paying Small Bills.

We know it is difficult, when times are hard, business dull and financial affairs disarranged, as they have been, for persons to pay promptly, small amounts of indebtedness. We once heard a very shrewd, prosperous man remark, that he never considered money on hand his own if he was owing anything to other people; and, therefore, he held his surplus in cash merely in trust until it could be paid over to those who had been kind enough to give him credit. The sooner accounts could be adjusted, the more certain was he of being relieved from the responsibility of keeping safely other people's property. If robbed of it, banks broke, or any misfortune intervened, the loss fell upon himself, and he was obliged to replace the amount with new earnings.

To be on the safe side, therefore, in the light of self-defence, his clerk was directed to liquidate all bills of a transient character on presentation, provided money enough could be found on hand to do so. This, whilst it served greatly to accommodate creditors, also saved both him and them much valuable time lost in dunning and being dunned, including other annoyances for more profitable appropriation. Attend to business in the hours of business, when business is transacted, go about your business, so that others may attend to their business, is a wholesome maxim, and if the paying of small bills—or indeed bills of any kind—were viewed in this light, great advantage would be experienced all round. As well might a merchant refuse to deliver on demand a package of goods bought and paid for, as to withhold the payment of a bill justly due, if he had the means available towards its adjustment.

We are aware that the monetary difficulties and business interruptions which pressed upon all classes of society during the few past months, have rendered it not only inconvenient, but almost impossible for many to settle bills promptly as they otherwise would have done. Thus the evil consequences spread from one to another, affecting more or less the entire community. Mr. B. offers as an excuse, that Mr. C. did not pay him, and therefore Mr. D. goes unpaid; whilst on the other hand, if Mr. B. had paid Mr. C. he could have paid Mr. D., and so ad infinitum. It is surprising, when we contemplate how much indebtedness can be liquidated by the simple instrumentality of a five dollar note. Passing from one to another it may pay thousands, be the means of affording partial ease to each individual, and finally perform a similar circuit, doing alike good, coming at last to the very same source whence it started.

As in small matters of indebtedness so does this same principle apply to larger ones.—There are some persons who have a natural aversion to parting with money. Their very souls are wrapped up in it, and to pay out a few dollars is like losing so many drops of life-blood. Though they may have an abundance at command, perfectly able at all times to meet every financial obligation, yet it is such as these who say "call again"—and they, indeed, who are readiest to avail themselves of "hard times" as an apology for non-payment.

We conceive it a duty which all good citizens owe the community, to use all laudable exertions towards paying their small bills.—Let the practice be earnestly adopted and its effectual operation will tend greatly towards general ease, coming back at last in salutary evidences of good to the class of individuals who were its strenuous opponents. This done and in a very brief period hence, the lamentations regarding monetary oppression would measurably cease, and "hard times" be no longer offered as an apology.

One man would not tell the other he was unable to pay because his neighbor failed to pay him. On the other hand, we might hear the welcome salutation: "I am glad to see you. Mr. so and so has just sent me some money in adjustment of accounts, and I shall be most happy to liquidate yours." Thus each would be substantially impressed with the idea that times were getting better; and, if all were to do in like manner, the fact could not fail of being fully realized in the complete restoration of confidence. This is a subject of vital importance, and if all good citizens will unite heartily in putting it into practice, we will guarantee, not only a re-animation in business generally, but an easier, more cheerful, and vastly improved condition of things in all departments of trade and throughout social society. We say to all, if you wish to obviate the fruitful cause of grumbling, and be instrumental in bringing about a general relief, nothing better can be done towards this end than *paying up*—not even forgetting the printer.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

New Mode of Stopping a Horse.—A few days since a fiery young horse, attached to a light carriage in which two young men were seated, took fright at the noise of a locomotive, at the railroad depot in Lancaster, Pa., and started to run away, when one of the young men leaned over the dash-board and seized the animal's tail, which had the effect of stopping him instantly.

☞ Five hundred kegs of powder were recently seized by Col. Hoffman from one of the Mormon trains en route to Salt Lake.

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

.....Interesting decisions of the Supreme Court on first page.

.....Need we remind the young, that—"Christmas is coming?"

.....President Comorfort has been declared Dictator of Mexico, and a revolution in favor of Santa Anna is expected—probably now in progress.

.....The receipts of wheat in Chicago during last week exceeded one million of bushels.

.....The wheat crop in Wisconsin is eighteen millions, an increase of six millions of bushels.

.....The Commissioner of Patents denies the statement that the seeds of the Chinese sugar cane are poisonous, either for cattle, or for individuals, when manufactured into bread.

.....General Henderson, of Texas, is lying very ill, and it is somewhat doubtful whether he will be able to take his place in the Senate this winter.

.....Ex-Gov. J. H. Hammond has been elected United States Senator from South Carolina, and will accept. He is regarded as the ablest man in the State.

.....A new Richmond in the field.—The Lehigh Valley (Pa.) Times has raised to its masthead as its choice for the next Presidency, the name of S. F. B. Morse, of New York, the magnetic telegraph inventor.

.....George R. Gliddon, Esq., the distinguished Egyptian traveler and writer, died suddenly of pulmonary congestion at his hotel in Panama on the 16th ult.

.....The Poor:

"Have pity on them; for their life
Is full of grief and care;
You do not know one-half the woes
The very poor must bear;
You do not see the silent tears
By many a mother shed,
As childhood offers up the prayer—
"Give us our daily bread."

.....Two of the shoe manufactories in South Deerfield, N. H., which have been idle for some time, started on the 16th ult. These establishments will give employment for the winter to three hundred persons, male and female.

.....The Supreme Court of Tennessee, in session at Knoxville, has decided that betting on an election held out of the State is not indictable in Tennessee. Betting on the result of an election in Kentucky, for instance, is not an offence against the laws of Tennessee.

.....In the Tennessee Senate Mr. Goodpasture presented a memorial from citizens of Scott county, asking to be released from taxation on account of the hard times, and that an appropriation of $4,000 or $5,000 be made for their benefit.

.....The banks of Canada and of the adjoining British provinces, did not suspend specie payments during the recent crisis.

.....One of the best Advertising mediums in this region is "The Compiler."

.....Winter in Florida.—The Savannah (Ga.) Georgian learns that on the 20th ult., ice of the thickness of half an inch, was found at Jacksonville, Florida, which, it was supposed, would check, at once, the spread of the yellow fever.

.....The retired physician "whose sands of life have about run out," had a box sent him the other day by a Yankee.

.....They had a whistling match at a house in Harrisburg, recently. The darkies commenced at half past seven and whistled until fifteen minutes before ten, when one of them "gin in." A person present says he never heard such infernal shrill whistling in his life; nobody could sleep in the neighborhood.

.....Girls, get up early. Nothing like the morning air for red cheeks. It beats paint all hollow.

.....A large and pleasing variety of Reading Matter is always given in "The Compiler."

.....The Postmaster of Cleveland recently received a letter enclosing one with the following unique direction:

"to the man that married sal porter—
some Where away up
in I way."

.....At Buffalo flour is $4 75; Oswego $4 50 per barrel.

.....A Pennsylvania editor, in an appeal to his patrons, says:

"The editor wants grain, pork, tallow, candles, whiskey, beeswax, wool, and anything else he can eat."

.....An English writer says, in his advice to young married women, that their mother, Eve 'married a gardener.' It might be added that the gardener in consequence of this match, lost his situation.

.....It is reported that in the attempt of Mr. Bright, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to raise the submerged portion of the cable, the shore end was broken, which will greatly increase the difficulty of raising the remainder.

.....For the latest and fullest Local News, always see "The Compiler.

.....A singular and fatal accident happened to Mr. Henry Linge, of Mercer county, one day last week. He had been eating buckwheat cakes, when he partially swallowed a needle that stuck in his throat. Every effort was made to extricate it, but without success, and he died from the effects of it a day or two after.

.....There will be no interference with the religion of the inhabitants of Utah, except in so far as its requirements compel a violation of constitutional provisions.

.....The "Colonel" Duncan, U. S. A., said to have gone in command of fillibuster Walker's artillery, is merely a fillibuster Colonel, not a Colonel in the army of the United States.

....."'Tis pleasant through these winter nights
While winds are piercing cold,
To gather round our own fireside,
Where merry tales are told."

.....When you see a bachelor turning away from hoops and calico, and indulging in "sheep's eyes" shortly thereafter, set him down as a confirmed hypocrite.

.....When you see a lady, after indulging in all sorts of don't care for him and wouldn't have him any ways, and yet talking of "him" on every convenient and inconvenient occasion, make up your mind that "him" is a very particular inmate of all her air-castles.

.....Should it so happen, that an extraordinary number of our subscribers should in the course of the coming week pay in their arrearages, we would spread all the eagles in our office, let all our roosters crow, and fire the big gun in the bargain. Wouldn't we "raise a rumpus?"

.....Our paper maker wants money, and says he must have it. Delinquents, will you not help us to pay him what we owe? Do it now—not next month, or next year, but soon—DELIBERATELY—NOW!

.....Four sportsmen of Clarksville, Tenn., killed 2,000 pigeons one day last week, at the pigeon roosts, 14 miles from that place.

.....For a column of humorous articles, as well as a column of agricultural matter, see fourth page.

.....The Philadelphia Sun and Daily News have both gone down, for want of support.

.....A Caution to Flirts.—In Kanawha county, Va., last week, a young lady sued a gentleman for damages for breach of promise. It was proved in evidence, says the Valley Star, that the young lady was a flirt, and the jury accordingly awarded her ONE CENT damage.

.....Almost everybody is talking of hard times, yet there is no doubt in our mind that there is just as much money in the hands of the people as ever, and more produce. There is a disposition on the part of some to neglect the payment of debts.

.....A lady in Blackford county, Indiana, recently gave birth to a child only seven weeks after a previous confinement. The first child was a boy, and was born on the 13th of June. The second child was a girl, and was born on the 1st day of August. The children and mother are all doing well.

.....The New Orleans banks have already resumed.

.....A friend of ours, the other day, asked a little boy who had just commenced going to school, "Well, Tommy, how do you get along at school; have you got the letters learned?" "I guess I have—six hundred of 'em!" That will do for this week.

Communicated

Young Men's Christain Association.

The undersigned have been appointed to address the Public upon the permanent establishment in Gettysburg of a Young Men's Christian Association—to explain the purposes sought, and the means proposed therefor—and to remove misapprehensions concerning both.

The Association is not intended to embrace only the immature, or such as are commonly understood as Young Men. It is intended for all of active habits, who unite with the necessary moral standing the willingness to aid in promoting the leading purpose. No other qualification for active or associate membership is required, than good moral character, interest in the objects, an election by the Association, and a compliance with unimportant matters of detail.

The object of the Association, is to throw guards around, and exert a good influence upon, mainly the Young Men—as those who are most easily impressed and are most in need of protection from seducing influences. But the care of the Association is not confined to this class. It embraces all within the circle of the activity of the members.—That this work may be the more readily, faithfully and systematically performed, an Association has been formed, whose members may be constantly stimulated to duty by the recurrence of the monthly meetings, and those other efficient agencies which cannot be exerted with much power, except by combined action.

The means proposed are chiefly these:

First. The establishment of a Reading Room, in a convenient locality, with a well-assorted Library always accessible, and made so attractive and agreeable as to draw the Young from vicious places of resort.

Second. A series of Lectures designed for the instruction and improvement of the members and the public; and as a stimulus to the formation of steady and studious habits.

Third. The formation of a Bible-class, under competent instruction, for those who wish to increase, in this manner, their knowledge of the Bible and its precepts.

Fourth. The personal influence of the members among their fellows, to the end that a higher standard of morality may prevail, that vice may diminish, and that the practice of Religion may advance with belief of its truths.

These are the leading means used by similar Associations elsewhere—which have effected great good, and have been gladly encouraged by the intelligent, the orderly, and the virtuous of the community. There is no reason to doubt that similar results would flow here from like fidelity; and we are encouraged, by the spirit already manifested, to predict that the movement will not flag in the hands of the Young Men of Gettysburg.

To carry out the first and second of the series named, funds will be necessary—not an extravagant sum, (for the affairs of the Association will be managed as economically as possible,) but such a sum as will enable the Association to supply those periodicals and books demanded by the various tastes of those who will resort to the Room. A committee has been appointed to call upon citizens for contributions, that all debt may be avoided, and that vigor and promptness may characterize the early movements of the Association. It has been made our duty to second the efforts of this committee by a statement of these facts, and to appeal to the liberality of the public for generous assistance in the laudable work proposed. No citizen is without interest in the subject; for no one is beyond the reach of consequences which it is the aim of the Association to avert. And it is confidently believed that the public have but to consider, to see how largely the common welfare depends upon the healthfulness of the influences which are daily moulding the character of the young of the land.

EDWARD MCPHERSON,
WM. B. MEALS,
J. CASSAT THOMPSON,
WM. T. KING,
D. J. BENNER,
Committee.

Horrible Accident.—We learn from the Centreville (Md.) Advocate that on Friday evening last Miss Goldsborough, a young lady visiting the family of Mr. John Keets, near Wye Mills, and a sister of Mr. Keets' wife, retired to her room for the night, and, as was her custom, seated herself before the fire to read awhile before she went to bed.—After reading sometime she fell asleep, and when she awoke found that her garments had caught fire and that the flame was rapidly enveloping her. Before those in the house could come to her relief she was so horribly burned that her flesh fell in flakes upon the floor. She died early the following morning.

Death of Hon. Horatio Seymour.—MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Nov. 28.—The Hon. Horatio Seymour, LL. D., died here on Saturday. He was one of our most prominent, and respected citizens, and for some twelve years was United States Senator from Vermont.

☞ Poverty is no disgrace, save in the eyes of fools whose forefathers were paupers.

☞ Four boxes govern the world—the cartridge box, the ballot box, the jury box, and the band box.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.

The great question which has agitated the country from centre to circumference for the last three years, was whether slavery should or should not exist in Kansas, and whether that Territory should come into the Union as a free or slave State. This was the absorbing question, which entered into and overrode all others, in the last Presidential election. Growing out of this question and intimately connected with it, was the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The Democratic party strongly advocated this doctrine, and the Republicans opposed it—the latter contending for the right of Congress to legislate for the people of the Territories. The Democracy were victorious, and the leading principle embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the right of the people of Kansas to determine the question of slavery for themselves, abundantly sustained.

The Convention of Kansas, the members of which body were elected under an act of Congress, met at the time and place fixed upon, and, after a somewhat prolonged session, have brought their labors to a close by presenting to the people of the Territory a constitution, republican in form and modeled after the fashion of many of the old States, with a clause in the schedule for ascertaining the sense of the people on the much mooted and troublesome slavery question. Those who want slavery will vote *for* the provision which would make Kansas a slave State—those who are opposed to slavery will *vote against* the provision. If a majority (as we have every reason to believe will be the case) shall vote against the provision, then it will be stricken out, and Kansas will come into the Union as a free State. Now we respectfully ask, what farther guarantee of the expression of popular sovereignty can be asked than this action of the Constitutional Convention provides for? The question of slavery is to be fairly submitted to the votes of the people of Kansas, who hereafter will have the decision of the question in their own hands. If it is not decided in accordence with the wishes of the majority, the majority alone will be held responsible for the result. There can be no more boy's play in this matter. The Territory of Kansas must soon become one of the sovereign States of the Union, clothed with all the rights, immunities and responsibilities of every other member of the confederacy. The Democracy of the country have from the first opening up of the measure, insisted upon the right of the people of Kansas to make their own institutions and government, and they will see this principle carried out at all hazards, regardless of sectional clamor or prejudiced partizanship. Let abolitionists and fire-eaters rave because a sensible course prevails, the masses of the people in every State must acknowledge the fitness and patriotism of the stand taken by Mr. Buchanan's administration.—Kansas we think will be, as the Democracy have always contended, a free State, and abolitionism will have to fall back upon the Garrison platform or give up the business of negro agitation. In a government like ours, the truth must ultimately prevail, if the people possess sufficient intelligence to appreciate it.

Black Republican Hypocrisy.

The most arrant hypocrite to be found is the Black Republican, who pretends to be horrified because the whole of the Kansas Constitution is not submitted to the people of the Territory for ratification or rejection. This same Black Republican was, and is, the advocate of the Topeka Constitution, that was made by a body of irresponsible fanatics, who assembled in open defiance of the laws of the Territory, usurped the power to sit as a Constitutional Convention, made a Constitution in open hostility to the legal authorities of the Territory, *refused to submit any portion to the people for ratification or rejection*, but sent it to Congress, and there insisted that it was the true and legitimate Constitution of Kansas. The hypocrite now pretends to be shocked that the legally constituted Convention of Kansas has failed to submit any other than the Slavery clause for the judgment of the people. Such brazen-faced effrontery and shameless hypocrisy deserve to be scouted and despised by all true national men.—*Washington Union.*

Thanksgiving at the Massachusetts State Prison.—The convicts in the State prison enjoyed their usual thanksgiving dinner on Thursday. The entertainment consisted of 875 pounds chicken (about one half a chicken to each man) and nearly a ton of plum-pudding. Six boxes of raisins were used in the manufacture of the pudding. For breakfast the prisoners had 250 pounds of sausage, with crackers, apples and Java coffee. The usual thanksgiving services were conducted in the chapel by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Hempstead.—*Bos. Herald.*

Indian Outrages in Texas.—The Belton (Texas) Independent records further Indian depredations in that vicinity. On the 11th they stole and drove away one hundred horses. One cavalcade of about eighty in number was taken from within three miles of Gatesville, the county seat. A party started in pursuit. Mr. Lewis, son-in-law of Moses Jackson Esq., was killed on Pecan Bayou, near Camp Colorado, by Indians or men disguised as such. Others had been attacked by them, and there was a general disposition among settlers to leave unless immediate assistance was sent to them.

Dreadful Accident at Weldon, N. C.—A little daughter of W. W. Happer, Esq., proprietor of the Weldon Hotel, a girl about 8 years old, was accidentally shot by a pistol in the hands of a gentleman who was cleaning it, on Monday last. The gentleman was a boarder in Mr. Happer's hotel, and the little girl was playing around him while he was taking the pistol to pieces. By some means the pistol went off, when a ball with which it was loaded entered her left breast about two inches from the heart. She is lying very low, and no hopes of her recovery are entertained.

☞ Snow on Saturday last.