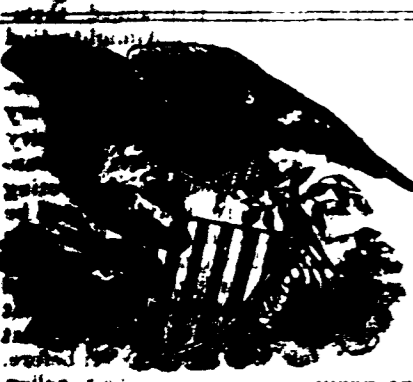


The Compiler



Monday Morning, Jan. 4, 1865.

The Legislature of this State will assemble at Harrisburg to-morrow.

Gov. Packer will be inaugurated as Governor on Tuesday the 19th of January.

Congress having adjourned over the holidays, will meet again to-day.

Col. Geary, one of the ex-Governors of Kansas, is in Washington, and seems to be decidedly favorable to the President's policy in relation to the Territory.

Gen. Cass on Kansas.—The Secretary of State sent a letter to the Philadelphia meeting on Monday night to endorse the administration. The General thinks the best solution of the Kansas difficulty, as it stands, is for Congress to pass a law for the conversion of the Territory into a State, and admit it into the Union under a constitution formed in pursuance of lawful authority, as prominently put forward in the President's message.

Hon. James L. Orr.—The Androscop (S. C.) Gazette gives a glowing account of a demonstration on the evening of the 21st ult. by the friends and neighbors of Hon. James L. Orr, in honor of his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Specie in New York.—The New York papers say that there is more gold and silver in circulation in that city at the present time than was ever before known.

The new Treasury notes are to be issued in about one week. The Union says they are to be executed in the best style of American art.

Monument to Dr. Kane.—The Free-Press of New York proposes to erect a monument in honor of Dr. Kane—a man of noble height—in the park of the Cooper Institute, to be of white marble, of irregular shape, with four tablets in the base, appropriately inscribed.

The Utah Army.—We learn that the War Department received on Saturday information by telegraph from Lieut. General Scott announcing his receipt of favorable intelligence from the Utah expedition. On the 7th of November Colonel Johnson and Smith, and the whole army, had overtaken Colonel Alexander, and were marching upon Fort Hodge, distant only sixteen miles. The troops were in fine spirits and there was just enough snow on the plains to keep the grass from fire. Fort Hodge, it is understood, is 113 miles from Great Salt Lake city.

The Case of Mrs. Gaines.—The New Orleans Picayune says that some new and unexpected evidence has been discovered by that indomitable little woman, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, in her famous case. She brings forward various witnesses, engravers, writing masters and other experts, to show that the signature of her father, Daniel Clark, affixed to the original documents, is a forgery. An interesting point in this connection is the testimony to the effect that these documents were executed with a steel pen, whereas, it is well known that, at the time of their date, 1794, steel pens were not in use.

Prices at Havana.—Eggs in Havana are selling for 30 cents each, butter 50 cents per lb., and the rate of board for one man is \$3.50 per diem.

Hon. Parker.—On Tuesday, Governor Packer slaughtered a hog, of his own raising, fifteen months old, that weighed, when dressed, four hundred and fifty-three pounds. Considering that he obtained the pig at a small cost, it was a little above any of the pigs that we have heard or read of.—Albany Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia. One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Democracy of Philadelphia ever witnessed in that city, the Pennsylvania and Argus say, was held on Monday evening in the Hall, to sustain the views and policy enunciated by President Buchanan in his late Message, and to vindicate the principles of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories and the acts of the legally constituted authorities, against the spirit of turbulence and lawlessness which has sought from the beginning to override the law, and ignore the organic act of Kansas, as well as the authority of the Territorial Legislature.

On the 24th of January, 1854, the Territorial Legislature, assisted by a couple hundred Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Speeches were made by Judge Lewis, Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Hon. Jesse D. Bright, (of Indiana), Robert Tyler, Charles W. Carrigan, George M. Wharton, and S. A. Smith, (of Tenn.). Letters were read from Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. A. V. Brown, Hon. Isaac Toney, Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. Howell Cobb, Hon. John B. Floyd, Hon. John Thompson, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. H. M. Phillips, Hon. Wm. H. Dimmick, Hon. Richard Rush and Hon. Thomas B. Florence. Taken all in all, it was a demonstration worthy of Philadelphia, the commercial metropolis of the old Keystone.

The Republican Senators are in an awkward situation. They wish Mr. Douglas success in combating the Kansas policy of the President, but they are not in a condition to render him much assistance. They have fought so hard against "popular sovereignty" ever since the passage of the Nebraska bill, that with all their ingenuity and flexibility they can find no way of coming round in its favor now. Think of politicians claiming to be statesmen, insisting on the submission of even the slavery question to the people of Kansas, after asserting for years that Congress alone had the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories?

Some of the Know Nothing papers—the Philadelphia Argus, for example—are chucking at the idea they have got into their cranky noddles, that the Democratic party is to split in two upon the Kansas Constitution question. We can't imagine what earthly good it could do them, if it were to happen as they anticipate, for even if it were split into kindling wood, the smallest fragment would be larger and more respectable than their defunct organization.

This is the season when, by common custom, the credit system develops its self almost universally in the presentation of bills. We cannot do better, in connection with this interesting subject, and in view of the general stringency of the times, than to advise all who can do so to pay such bills with the utmost promptness. There should be at any time as little delay in these things as the nature of the case will admit of. The proper examination of every account should be made, and upon ascertaining its accuracy, the best thing to be done is to pay it. A bill presented at the time it is expected is fully due, and the demand is then a just one, according to the most theory of the credit system, and delay is unjust. Bills are expected on or about the first of January, and if all would resolve to pay them at once, great relief would immediately be experienced in all the avenues of trade. Indeed, we are confident that if every man who can pay the bills presented to him at this season would do so, the happiest effect would follow. Try the experiment.—Sun.

Massachusetts Election. The election held in Kansas on the 21st ult., resulted in favor of the slavery clause. We have only detached reports of votes. It would appear, however, that the honest portion of the free-soilers—those who really desired the freedom of the Territory, voted against the slavery clause, while the large portion under the command of Jim Lane & Co. not only refused to vote, but prevented conscientious free men from going to the polls, under threats. This is an indisputable verification of what has long been charged upon the "Shriekers"—a desire to see Kansas a Slave State!

Five barns and one stable, with three cows, and some hay and grain, were destroyed by fire in York on Friday morning last. Messrs. Jacob Wolder, Wm. Sayers, Henry Small and Jacob May, are the sufferers in the loss. Insurance.

We almost forgot to not to be the new heat which the Liberty Bell has been striking some time since. We think it does much credit to the taste of the publisher, as it is both pretty and neat; and, in our opinion, cannot be said of many newspaper heads. We might say that the head of the bell is also of rather unusual character for an editor, being strong and graceful. Success to both of them.—Greenock Ledger.

The Capital at Washington. The Capitol of the United States was completed in 1794, by James Hoban, the celebrated Architect. He was succeeded by Mr. H. Field and Mr. H. Hoban, who finished the north wing of the building. Mr. Latrobe was then placed in charge of the work and directed the building of the south wing, and prepared the plans for the reception of Congress. Before the edifice was entirely finished, the threatened rupture with England, and the subsequent war, rendered it necessary to suspend further proceedings, and in 1814 the interior of both wings were destroyed by the English.

In 1853 Congress determined to rebuild the portion that had been burned, and Mr. Latrobe was appointed Architect for that purpose. He resigned in 1847—when Mr. Bullfinch took charge of the work, and proceeded to execute the design already adopted for the Representatives' Hall and Senate Chamber, and to lay the foundations of the centre, comprising the rotunda, library, and so forth. In the course of ten years these, together with the terraces, gateways and lodges, were completed. After that the wings and centre were finished, and the whole composed the noble building as it stood previous to the present enlargement.

The rapidly increasing population of the country and the consequent addition to the number of grave Senators and wise Representatives, made it necessary that the accommodations should be more extended, and on the 28th of May, 1850, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, proposed in the Senate that the committees of both the Senate and House of Representatives should act together in maturing a plan of action with regard to an enlargement of the Capitol. On the 24th of Sept. 1850, Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution which was adopted authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings to invite plans, accompanied by estimates, for the extension of the Capitol, and to allow a premium of \$500 for the plan which should be adopted by the joint committees of both Houses.

Some thirty to forty designs were submitted, out of which five or six were selected, and sent by the Committees of Congress to President Fillmore for him to choose the design, as it was discovered that by a former act of Congress the President of the United States alone had that power, as well as the power to direct the execution of the work.

Among the designs submitted was one from C. F. Anderson, of New York.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, urged this design, and remarked that whatever they might do at present they would have to come to that in the end. After Mr. Anderson had staked out the ground and had explained the details of his plan at the request of the President, he was informed by Mr. Fillmore, that his Cabinet had deemed it expedient to employ another to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Walker and Captain Leigs have since filled the important post, and notwithstanding the numerous changes and consequent doubts, the building promises to be one of the most magnificent structures of the world.

Bank Fraud at Cumberland. Much excitement prevailed at Cumberland, Md., in consequence of the discovery of an alleged heavy bank defalcation at that place. According to the Cumberland Telegraph the bank alluded to is the unfortunate Mineral Bank of Maryland. The Telegraph says:

In overhauling the books Messrs. John Beall and George A. Poarr, the trustees, discovered that funds of the bank amounting to the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars had been drawn out by the president of the bank on fifteen several bills of exchange, drawn by the president on the 10th day of February, 1854.

Mr. Tucker, the late president, left this place some two weeks since, for the purpose, as alleged by the trustees, of defrauding his creditors. As soon, therefore, as the overhauling of the books exposed the matter, the trustees forthwith sued out an attachment, which was immediately placed in the hands of the sheriff and a levy made upon the personal effects of Mr. Tucker. The affidavit upon which the attachment was issued sets forth the aggregate amount of the bills of exchange, and states further that said bills of exchange are not in the possession of the trustees, and that they believe the same when drawn, were delivered to Tucker, who has abstracted the same from the bank improperly.

The affidavit shows a further indebtedness to the bank on the part of the president, making, with the \$122,700 mentioned above, a total indebtedness of near \$150,000. A small portion of that amount has been secured by mortgage on his real estate in this country.

The matter has excited a good deal of excitement, and during yesterday the affair was the general subject of discussion. But for the defalcation the bank would have been able to pay every dollar it owed, and had on hand afterwards quite a surplus. The sober thought of many of our citizens convinced them that something was wrong in the bank, and many of them did not hesitate to express their opinions. It was well known that a heavy business was done by the bank, and that they who watched the main of its affairs knew that they knew that its aggregate amount could not have been paid on the 10th of February, 1854. It was determined by a proper trial and hereafter. We know, Mr. Tucker's sake, that the trustees are mistaken.

The Washington Union contains a letter from Chief Justice Williams of Kansas, dated Leecompton, December 16, denouncing the troubles at Fort Scott between the free state and proslavery men. After giving a long account of the threats of the free state men, and stating the fact that notices to leave the Territory had been served on Mr. Watson, Mr. Gourly, Mr. Southwood, Jr. and others, who were witnesses as to the outrages committed, the letter proceeds:

Authentic information, verified on the oath of most credible witnesses, has been brought to Gov. Stanton that a body of men fully armed and equipped with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, to the number of one hundred, had appeared in the vicinity of Fort Scott, who was a member of the Topeka convention. This company, or a portion of it, proceeded to the house of Mr. Watson, Mr. Gourly and Mr. Southwood and violently seized them, tied them and took them away. Since which time nothing has been heard of them. A report is abroad that they murdered them. This, however, I think lacks authenticity. Complaints in the form of law have been made of those facts, before a justice of the peace, the proper process was put into the hands of a marshal to arrest the offenders.

He proceeded to their rendezvous in Mr. Southwood's house, found it fortified, and as he approached it fifty men, armed with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, came forth from the house in military order, commanded by Montgomery, and demanded of him an account of his business there. Having informed them that he was the marshal, and that he had come to arrest them, or some of them, by virtue of legal process, their reply was that they had received a dispatch from James H. Lane that the Legislature now in session had repealed all the laws of this Territory, and that they were their own law-makers and executors, therefore they would not permit any arrests to be made, and that he might leave.

Finding their determination to resist him, and knowing that he alone could not withstand the force opposed to him, he left them and returned to Fort Scott. Thus stands the affair so far as heard from. Now, these men openly and boldly swear they will burn Fort Scott, the citizens of that place are virtually besieged, and obliged to be on duty day and night, while in the country around, and the people, by families, are flying from their homes, leaving their property exposed to the depredations of these lawless men.

Concurrent resolutions, endorsing the Topeka Constitution in the strongest terms and memorializing Congress to admit Kansas under it, were passed by both branches with an almost unanimous vote. Joint resolutions denouncing the Leecompton Constitution and protesting against its recognition by Congress were passed. Acting Governor Stanton expressed his readiness to transmit these to Congress, agreeably to the request of the Legislature. An act repealing the "rebellion act" passed over the Governor's veto.

The St. Louis Republican of the 28d says: On the 18th, Gen. Harney ordered two companies of troops, under command of Capt. Sturgis, to proceed by forced marches to Fort Scott, to quell disturbances which had broken out there. It seems that three hundred Black Republicans had collected with a view to obtain possession of certain records in the charge of the clerk of the county, being nothing else than indictments against some of their number, and it was reported that three persons had been killed. It was also stated that Jim Lane had sent a portion of his banditti to protect the Black Republicans in their attempt to get the indictments in their hands, and the object of the United States troops was to get between the hostile parties and prevent the effusion of blood.

From Kansas.—Passage of an Act Over Gov. Stanton's Veto.—Description of the President's Message.

St. Louis, Dec. 24.—The Missourians are said to be assembled in strong force along the border, and more fighting is apprehended. The territorial executive committee has issued a call for the re-assembling of the Delegate Convention held at Lawrence on the 2nd inst., to take place on the 23d, for the purpose of considering the best course to pursue in consequence of the Legislature having failed to submit the Topeka Constitution along with the Leecompton constitution to a vote of the people.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—The Gazette has advices from Kansas to the 17th. The Legislature had passed "an act repealing an act entitled an act to provide for taking a census and election for delegates to a convention" over the veto of Governor Stanton. In the House the vote stood 29 to 1; in the Senate the vote for it was unanimous. A rumor that both Messrs. Walker and Stanton have been removed by the President was received from Lexington on the 17th, and had been generally accredited at Leecompton the next day. It has caused little excitement, almost every one saying, "Just as I expected."

The Gazette's correspondent adds: The President's Message was not received at Leecompton until to-night. Gov. Stanton immediately had that portion of it relating to Kansas printed and directed in the Legislature. During a recess of the House, a meeting was organized and it was read aloud. It elicited huzzas, groans, and many expressions of ridicule.

The Indians in Utah. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Indian Bureau have received official information denying the truth of the reports that the disaffection of the Indians in the Utah Territory created by the Mormons had been communicated to the Indians on the border of California, and especially those in the southern portion of that State. All seemed quiet, and there was no reason to anticipate a different state of things. Private letters from California state that two hundred of the Mormons were ready at the top of the plain to advance against the Mormons, and ten more companies could be mustered in less than sixty days for the same service.

The Capture of the Walker Expedition. The course pursued by Com. Paulling in the capture of Gen. Walker and his followers is the great topic of discussion, and what the final result will be both to the captor and the captive, is also a matter of not a little speculation. The Washington Star says: After diligent inquiry we have to say that we have not been able to learn that the government here entertains the idea of seeking to punish Com. Paulling for returning the filibusters to their haunts, though it is generally understood that his instructions contemplated their seizure only in case they should be reached by his authority on the high seas. All except chronic sympathizers with the former career of the filibusters in Nicaragua, and notwithstanding their bloodthirsty and pardonable atrocity of that career, here, as elsewhere, there are persons who sympathize with it normally on the sympathy-pledge—understand that his mistake, if he has made one, was the result of naught but zeal in the discharge of his duties.

Nothing will strike the common sense reader more forcibly than the coolness of the filibusters in pretending to manifest indignation against Commodore Paulling's alleged violation of law to put a stop to the repetition of such a career of robbery, murder and arson as marked the history of filibustering in Nicaragua—itsself, in all its revolting and atrocious features, naught but violation of all law, human and divine.

Letter from California.—The Walker Expedition Captured by Commodore Paulling.—Return of Walker to New York. New York, Dec. 27.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 5th inst., and \$2,000,000 in specie, arrived here this evening at 10 o'clock. The Allibuster General Walker comes a passenger.

Fort Castillo and four steamers had been captured by Walker, but subsequently Walker and 150 men were captured by Commodore Paulling, of the frigate Wabash. The men were sent in the Saratoga to Norfolk, while Walker comes to New York on his parole. The lake and river steamers were handed over to the garrison.

Col. Andersen and fifty Americans still held Fort Castillo and the river San Juan. He had three months' provisions, six pieces of artillery and an abundance of ammunition. A force of only fifty men captured Walker and his army.

Arrival of Walker at Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29th.—Gen. Walker arrived here this evening, accompanied by Marshal Rynders, T. F. Mosher and Malcolm Campbell. He was received with cheers by a large concourse of people as he entered his quarters at Brown's Hotel.

Shortly after Marshal Rynders, with General Walker, repaired to the State Department, when the former stated to Mr. Cass that he had received a communication from Com. Paulling, saying that he had arrested Walker for carrying on an unlawful military expedition against Nicaragua. That Walker had promised him, on his honor, to surrender himself to him, (Rynders) as marshal of the southern district of New York, on his arrival in that city. That Walker had done so, and he (Rynders) had accompanied Walker to Washington to ascertain the views of the government.

Mr. Cass replied that the executive department of the government did not recognize Gen. Walker as a prisoner, and that he had no directions to give concerning him, and that it was only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges which may be brought against him. Marshal Rynders then informed Walker that he had no further authority to detain him. Both then withdrew.

The Mexican Constitution Overthrown.—The Federal Congress and the Supreme Court Broken up.—Commonfort Declared Absolute Dictator. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—By the arrival at this port to-day of the steamer Tennessee the Picayune is in receipt of intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst., and corresponding dates from other portions of the republic. The news is of the highest importance.

The constitution of the country had been overthrown, the Federal Congress and Supreme Court broken up and dispersed, and Commonfort declared absolute dictator, with power to call an extraordinary Congress. The whole capital was in arms, and other municipalities, including Vera Cruz, had given in their prompt adhesion to the new order of things.

The revolution in the city of Mexico took place on the 17th inst. The movement was a sudden, bold and daring one, and crowned with the most complete success. It was planned by Com. Paulling, and then entrusted to Gen. Lane, who carried it triumphantly into execution without any active resistance on the part of the people. Indeed, the latter welcomed their joy in various ways, and unhesitatingly hailed Commonfort as their supreme ruler.

There were but few arrests made, though among the few were several men of distinction. A number of the ministry sent in their resignations the same day.

The latest advices from the city are contained in a letter to the Picayune, dated 19th inst., which represents "everything as going on well." The latest advices from Yucatan are also furnished. The country continued distracted by civil war. News, which was previously dated as in possession of one Kampuchea's troops and in a state of blockade, had been captured by the Reactionists; but it was again retaken by the former and a strong force of both troops were stationed at that point to defend it from the Reactionists.

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Address of the Compiler to the Compiler in February, 1854. And you know by my name, I'm anxious to live, But my funds are exhausted, then will you not give.

He has been to his customers all the year thro' Through the sun's melting rays, for your sake he has paid.

We will now change our theme, at the Muse's command, And sing of our country so lovely and grand.

And sing of our country so lovely and grand; And sing of our country so lovely and grand; And sing of our country so lovely and grand.

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The Carrier Boy. About half-past two o'clock on Friday afternoon a murderous assault was made upon a man named John Quinn, on Eastern avenue, near Albemarle street, by two men, neither of whom were known. Quinn, with another, was standing on the sidewalk, when they were approached by two men, one of whom had a sabre in his hand, and who asked their politics. Quinn promptly replied that he was a Democrat, but that he was not of his business. The man then drew his sabre and dealt Q. a blow on the back with such force as to break the blade. He then drew a revolver, and taking deliberate aim fired five shots at the party assembled, one of which took effect in the calf of the leg, another aimed the left wrist, the third entered the right leg above the knee, the fourth in the left leg above the knee, and the fifth in the left thigh. After the fifth shot Quinn fell, and his assailant placed the muzzle of the weapon to his head with a view to complete the work of destruction, but he missed fire. Failing in the effort to kill him, both the assailants ran off and effected their escape. The wounded man was taken into a house near by, and after a short time removed to his residence on Stiles street, near Albemarle. Dr. Berwick B. Smith was summoned to attend him, and succeeded in extracting all but two of the balls, which were so deeply imbedded that they could not be reached. The whole affair was but the work of a few seconds; no information could be gained of the course the assailants took. Quinn's wounds are severe, but are thought not to be dangerous. The parties were strangers in that neighborhood, as they were not recognized by any one who saw the affair. From the description of them, however, it is not improbable that they may be detected.—Sun of Monday.

The Harbinger Murder. Confession of the Stout's—Other Implicated.—We are able to announce that enough has been obtained to fix the murder of Charles W. Littleton upon Ira Stout, by a confession. Yesterday Mrs. Stout, the mother of Ira and Mrs. Littleton, confessed to Chief of Police Oviatt, that Ira told her when he came home on Saturday night that she would never see Charley again—that he had knocked him in the head with his cane. Mrs. Littleton was consulted about the matter, and said if Ira was a man he would tell all about it. Ira revealed enough to show that others were concerned in the murder, and partly promised to give the names of the persons this morning.

At this point the independent police stepped in and broke the game, or in other words took possession of the prisoners and excluded the regular city police, who had managed the matter so far, from further participation. But for this interference the whole facts relating to this murder would have been made public ere this. Enough has been obtained to implicate Ira Stout and Mrs. Littleton. The other two young men who were concerned in the murder, may now escape for a time.—Rochester (N. Y.) Union, of the 24th ult.

Interesting Statistics for 1857.—From a number of statistics published in the New York Herald we glean the following: During the year 1857 there were 227 fires in the United States, where the loss at each was over \$20,000. The total loss is set down at \$1,792,000, against \$21,500,000 in 1855. The number of lives lost at fires was 158—the year before 151. Number of steamboat accidents during last year 26; lives lost 229; and \$9 wounded. In 1856 there were 20 accidents, 358 killed and 127 wounded.

Number of railroad accidents, 126; persons killed, 139; wounded, 530. In 1856 there were 143 accidents; 195 killed, and 620 wounded. During the year 26 revolutionary soldiers died, and also 25 persons of one hundred years of age and over.

Marriage Valid by Mere Agreement.—A case has just been decided in Indianapolis, by which it is declared that marriage in Indiana requires no formalities to make it legal, except the mere agreement of the parties; that it is a civil contract only, and differs from other contracts merely in this—that it cannot be dissolved, even by mutual consent.

The tobacco-chewer has been likened to a goose in a Dutch oven—always on the spit.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Letters from North Carolina, Savannah, Ga., March 4, 1860.—Dr. B. W. Fowles, Dear Sir: I have just received your letter of the 27th inst., and in reply to inform you that the article in the issue of the 27th inst. of the Savannah Daily News, is a copy of an article from the Savannah Daily News, of the 27th inst. I am glad to hear that you are interested in the article, and will be glad to receive a copy of the paper, if you will send me the name of the person to whom it should be sent.

Wm. Berline, Isaacson, & Co., 118 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their Agents everywhere. A. D. BURMAN, Chicago, Dec. 23, '54.

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