THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

BY H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1858. NO. 17.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1,75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2,00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half square from the Court House—"COMPILER" on the sign.

Jury List for January.

GRAND JURY

Reading—Wm. S. Hildebrand, Joseph J. Kuhn, Moses M. Nealy
Germany—Wm Butters, David Guldon.
Tyrone—Peter Rigle, Charles Yeatts, Balzer Snyder.
Franklin—Jacob Hartman, John Brady.
Menallen—Thomas H Wright
Hamiltonban—James H Marshall, John Herbet
Cumberland—Isaac Pfoutz, Leonard Bricker, Abraham Spangler
Huntington—John Starry, Jacob Wierman
Straban—Samuel Deardorff, George B Wundert.
Gettysburg—George W McClellan, John Hahn.
Berwick bor—Samuel Wolf.
Butler—Cornelius Hauer.

GENERAL JURY.

Gettysburg—Robert Smith.
Oxford—Jacob Hamm, Edward Colgan.
Freedom—Joseph Hoffman
Cumberland—Jacob Hankey, John F. Carrom, John Group
Straban—James L Neely, Henry Witmor, George Ehrehart, John Thomas
Tyrone—Marks Brown
Butler—Daniel March, Jeremiah Roth, John Leaver.
Menallen—George Bender, Jacob M. Meals, John Eppleman
Huntington—Thomas M. Dicks, Daniel Menges, Jacob Meals, Richard Trimmer
Reading—John L. Tanglinbough.
Liberty—Wm. Grayson
Berwick bor—Sebastian Hafer.
Mountpleasant—Jesse Wolford.
Conewago—David Weikert.
Hamilton—John Losch, Barnhard Hildebrand, Joseph Shiresman.
Mountjoy—Daniel Sheely.
Franklin—Daniel Kuhn, Jacob Sheely, James Russell.
Germany—Wm Hull.
Latimore—Henry B Smith.

Blank Deeds, &c.

COMMON DEEDS, (single and double acknowledgment,) and Deeds for Executors and Administrators with the will annexed, just printed, on superior paper and with new type, at THE COMPILER office. Summonses, Subpoenas, Bonds, &c., also on hand and for sale. Dec. 21, 1857.

Edward McIntire,

SURVEYOR for the county of Adams. Office in Liberty township. Post-Office address, *Emmitsburg, Md.*
Nov. 16, 1857.*

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST. HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover. [Gettysburg, April 11, '55.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.
Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay superded Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope,
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.
MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Horner, E. W. Stable, J. Aughinbaugh, Abdiel F. Gitt.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 28, 1857.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO.—This Institution receives deposites, for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposites, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of $10,000 has been paid in.

Loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5,00, and on each additional $5,000 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposites every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

President, GEORGE THRONE.
Treasurer & Secretary, GEORGE ARNOLD.

Directors.

John Brough,	John Horner,
Samuel Durboraw,	George Arnold,
A. Heintzelman,	Jacob Musselman,
D. McCreary,	D. McConaughy,
William Calp,	John Mickley,
Robert Horner,	John Throne.

April 6, 1857.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

Second Train leaves at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c.

Nov. 30, 1857. J. LEIB, Agent.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now on hand at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they will sell rapidly.

TOBACCO & SEGARS, of best brands, and at astonishingly low rates these high times, at the Flour, Provision and Grocery Store of GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

The Poet's Corner.

THE BIRD THAT SUNG IN MAY.

A bird last Spring came to my window shutter
One lovely morning at the break of day;
And from his little throat did sweetly utter
A most melodious lay.

He had no language for his joyous passion,
No solemn measure, nor artistic rhyme;
Yet no devoted minstrel e'er did fashion
Such perfect tune and time.

It seemed of thousand joys a thousand stories,
All gushing forth in one tumultuous tide,
A hallelujah for the morning glories
That bloomed on every side.

And with each canticle's voluptuous ending
He sipped a dew drop from the dripping pane;
Then heavenward his little bill extending,
Broke forth in song again.

I thought to emulate his wild emotion,
And learn thanksgiving from his tuneful tongue;
But human heart ne'er uttered such devotion,
Nor human lips such song.

At length he flew and left me in my sorrow,
Lest I should hear those notes no more;
And though I early waked for him each morrow,
He came not nigh my door.

But once again, one silent summer even,
I met him hopping in the new-mown hay;
But he was mute, and looked not up to heaven—
The bird that sung in May!

Though now I hear from dawn to twilight hour
The hoarse woodpecker and the noisy jay,
In vain I seek through leafless grove and bower,
The bird that sung in May!

And such, methinks, are childhood's dawning pleasures,
They charm a moment and then fly away:
Through life we sigh and seek those missing treasures,
The birds that sung in May.

This little lesson, then, my boy, remember,
To seize each bright winged blessing in its day,
And never hope to catch in cold December
The bird that sung in May.

[Harper's Weekly.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

Com. Paulding Justified—Filibusterism Denounced—Letters of Instruction—Captain Chatard Recalled.

The following is the message of President Buchanan, communicated to the U. S. Senate, on Thursday, in response to a resolution of that body, asking for all the official correspondence touching the arrest of Gen. Walker. It is a document that will command no little attention:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1858.

In submitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations.

In capturing General Walker and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has, in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the communications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injury by the act of Commodore Paulding. This has inured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory; and it is quite certain she will never exercise this right. It unquestionably does not lie in the mouth of her invaders to complain in her name that she has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults.

The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions, and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to law and conformity to instructions are the best and safest guides for all officers, civil and military; and when they transcend these limits, and act upon their own personal responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow. Under these circumstances, when Marshal Rynders presented himself at the State Department, on the 29th ultimo, with Gen. Walker in custody, the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the government did not recognize General Walker as a prisoner; that it had no directions to give concerning him, and that it is only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges that might be brought against him.

In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulding, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined than I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States.—This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the constitution and the laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of these laws corresponds entirely with that expressed by Mr. Monroe in his message to Congress of December 7, 1819. That wise, prudent and patriotic statesman says:

"It is of the highest importance to our national character and indispensable to the morality of our citizens that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromit the interest or the honor of the nation."

"The crime of setting on foot or providing the means for a military expedition within the United States, to make war against a foreign State with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated and dangerous character, and early engaged the attention of Congress.—Whether the executive government possesses any, or what power, under the constitution, independently of Congress, to prevent or punish this and similar offences against the law of nations, was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the administration of General Washington, and on the occasion of the French revolution. The act of Congress of the 5th June, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question which had heretofore existed. The 5th and 7th sections of this act, which relate to the present question, are the same in substance with the 6th and 8th sections of the act of April 20th, 1818, and have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years.

"The military expedition rendered criminal by the act must have its origin, must "begin" or "be set on foot" in the United States; but the great object of the law was to save foreign States with whom we were at peace from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The 7th section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and punishment, would have been inadequate to accomplish this purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual it was necessary to prevent "the carrying on" of such expeditions to their consummation after they had succeeded in leaving our shores.—This has been done effectually, and in clear and explicit language, by the authority of the President, under the eighth section of the act to employ the land and naval forces of the U. States "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or domain of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, or district of people with whom the United States are at peace."

For these reasons, had Com. Paulding intercepted the steamer "Fashion," with Gen. Walker and his command on board, at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile, this would have prevented them from "carrying on" the expedition, and have been not only a justifiable, but a praiseworthy act.

The crime well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality and humanity held sacred by all civilized nations, and by none more than by the people of the United States. Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is a usurpation of the war-making power which belongs alone to Congress; and the government itself, at least in the estimation of the world, becomes an accomplice in the commission of the crime unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better and more in accordance with the bold and manly character of our countrymen for the government itself to get up such expeditions than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then at least exercise some control over our own agents, and prevent them from burning down cities and committing other acts of enormity of which we have read.

The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is contained in the Divine commandment that "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Tried by this unerring rule, we should be severely condemned if we shall not use our best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister republic of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain; that people did not exist who would call any other nation to a strict account that we should ourselves for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territories. By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington for the faithful performance of our international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations.

But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy.—These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress; although to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings. It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and this at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their natural course. The tide of emigrants will flow to the South, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress. If permitted to go there peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective governments. Liberty, under the restraint of law, will preserve domestic peace; whilst the different transit routes across the Isthmus in which we are so deeply interested will have assured protection. Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States to make war upon the Central American States. Had one-half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of Gen. Walker settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been, in a great degree, accomplished.

These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion. It is our true policy to remove this apprehension, and to convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil. We desire, as the leading power on this continent, to open, and, if need be, to protect every transit route across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possession.—This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition, under the command of Gen. Walker, escaped from our territories, and proceeded to Punta Arenas. Should another expedition of a similar character again evade the vigilance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragua, this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the peaceful settlement of these countries, and to the policy of American progress. The truth is, that no administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country in Central America, or anywhere else, if it is to be interfered with at every step by lawless military expeditions "set on foot" in the United States.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Accompanying the message are a number of official documents, including the instructions of Secretary Cass (heretofore published) directing naval, revenue and other federal officers to be on the alert and arrest all illegal military expeditions. Then follows a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Oct. 7, from Lieut. Almy, commanding the U. S. steamer Fulton ordered to the harbor of Chirigul, to prevent the landing of such expeditions. Lieut. A., referring to the instructions of Secretary Cass, says:

These directions to preserve the neutrality of the country are very plain for the government of officers where they are required to act in the ports of, or in the jurisdiction of the United States; but I must confess that I might find myself embarrassed when required to act in a foreign and neutral port.—Therefore, I must be pardoned for soliciting from the honorable Secretary of the Navy answers to certain questions, and more specific instructions in the premises.

Suppose, for instance, that while lying in a port of Central America an American steamer should enter, having on board a large number of men whom I suspect of being "filibusters"—people intending to land for the purpose of obtaining possession of the country, and of forming a government there; must I seize this vessel, and bring her into a port of the United States, or merely use the force placed at my command to prevent their landing.

It is generally conceded that American citizens have a right to travel and go where they please.—Suppose that this suspicious body of men inform me that they are going to travel; that their intention is to cross the isthmus, or intend to settle peaceably in the country for the purpose of developing its agricultural resources—indeed, that they have been invited to come and settle there.

These and other delicate points and kindred questions which may suggest themselves to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, I deem it necessary to be enlightened upon, in order that I may not compromise the government, and at the same time be enabled to assert and exercise the power intrusted to my hands with due spirit, dignity and respect.

To this the Secretary of the Navy replied. He says: True, that American citizens have a right to travel and go where they please, when engaged in lawful pursuit, but not to violate the laws of their own or any other country. They have a right to expatriate and to become citizens of any country which is willing to receive them, but not to make that right a mere cloak and cover for a warlike expedition against it or its government. Your instructions do not authorise you to act arbitrarily or upon mere suspicion. You will not seize an American vessel or bring her into port, or use the force under your command to prevent her landing her passengers upon mere suspicion. You will be careful not to interfere with lawful commerce. But where you find that an American vessel is manifestly engaged in carrying on an expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua or Costa Rica, contrary to the sixth section of the act of Congress, of April 20th, 1818, already referred to, you will cause the force under your command to prevent it, and will not permit the men or arms engaged in it, or destined for it, to be landed in any part of Mexico or Central America.

The three points which it is most important to guard are Aspinwall, Chiriqui, and San Juan del Norte, and with this view you will dispose of the forces under your command to the best advantage. The President directs me to inform you that he considers it all-important that you should not leave the neighborhood of these points until further instructed by the department, which you are hereby ordered not do under any circumstances.

Should the Saratoga not have left before you receive this, you will suspend Commander Chatard from his command, and order him to return to the United States to await the further action of the department. You will then place Lieut. George S. Sinclair in command of the Saratoga, with directions to carry out the instructions to Commander Chatard of the 16th ultimo to proceed to Norfolk.

The Jamestown, Commander Kennedy, will leave Philadelphia early next week, to join you at San Juan.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Confession of one of the Lancaster Murderers.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says, "It is understood that Richards has made a confession of the crime. He lays all the blame on Anderson, whom he charges with concocting and perpetrating the murders. He says that *Anderson killed the two women while he remained on the outside to keep watch.* This story is not credited; however, as it is pretty certain the women were killed almost simultaneously, and that no one man could have overpowered two strong women in the time in which it is apparent the two murders were committed. It is generally thought that from the disposition Richards now has to make admissions in regard to the bloody deed, that he will eventually make a clean breast of it, and reveal the whole transaction."

Singular Discovery in Horticulture.

An Italian florist is said to have made the discovery that a delightful fragrance may be bestowed upon plants naturally inodorous by the following singular means: In order to attain this object, the roots are covered with fragrant manures. Thus, with a decoction of roses the discoverer has been enabled to give to the rhododendron the perfect fragrance of the rose. In order to secure a successful result, it is necessary to treat the seeds of the plant to which it is desired to give fragrance. They are steeped two or three days in the required essence, then dried in the shade, and shortly afterwards sown. If it is desired to change the natural odor of the plant for one more agreeable or more desirable, the strength of the essence is doubled or tripled, and a change must be made in the nutrition of the plant.

In order to make the artificial odor permanent, the plant must be sprinkled and dampened with the essence several days in the spring for two or three years. And thus, also, it is said, a gardener may at his pleasure cause different plant or trees to share their odors with each other, by boring through the stalk, or trunk, or root, an opening into which to pour the fragrant ingredients.

"Keep Your Mouth Shut."

Never allow the action of respiration to be carried on through the mouth. The nasal passages are clearly the medium through which respiration was by our Creator designed to be carried on.—"God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life," previous to his becoming a living creature. The difference in the exhaustion of strength by a long walk with the mouth firmly closed and respiration carried on through the nostrils instead of through the mouth, is inconceivable to those who have never tried the experiment. It is said that the habit of carrying on the work of inspiration and expiration through the mouth is the origin of almost all diseases of the throat and lungs.

☞Some years since, Mr. J. G. Hendrickson, of Monmouth county, invented a perpetual motion machine, for which he was much ridiculed and even apprehended on a warrant, and his machine destroyed. He, however, reconstructed it, and set it again in motion, since which time, as we learn from the *Journal of Commerce*, it has been going successfully. The *Journal* says that two or three days since, Hendrickson came into that office, with the same patient, thoughtful face, and holding in his hand the old invention, in a new dress. He has made it this time of brass ribs, so that there is nothing concealed, and no place of concealment; and in spite of the Jersey persecutors, *it will go!* He has attached to it a simple clock, and this machine furnishes the motive power. How far this power can be extended, it is not for us to say; but we must believe our eyes, and we once more assert that the machine will "go of itself."

☞The Northampton *Courier* vouches for the truth of a statement that a dog, sold in Canada by a resident of Vermont, a year or two since, waited until the St. Lawrence river had frozen over, travelled back to his old home, a distance of more than a hundred miles, and then, being ordered back by his former master, returned to his quarters in the Queen's dominions, where he has since remained, a faithful subject.

☞A living negro child, with two heads, four arms and four legs, is exhibited in Mobile. It is six years old, very intelligent, speaks with both mouths, sings well, waltzes and keeps time. This much the bill says; but the beholder cannot dismiss from his mind that he has before him two children, though strictly speaking, there is but one. The connection is with the spine, and the best physiologists of Europe and this country have pronounced it one individual child.

☞John Gruber, founder of the Hagerstown Almanac, and one of the oldest printers in the Union, died on Tuesday week, in the 91st year of his age.

☞One of the greatest luxuries of life, is to pay a bill. And yet there are some people who never indulge in the thing at all. Let such turn square round and try on a few.

☞Cincinnati, according to an estimate of the *Gazette*, has a population of 244,000 inhabitants, an increase in ten years of over 87,000. The value of manufactures and industry is set down at $80,000,000.

We have a question to put to any of our Democratic friends who may feel like taking sides against the administration on the Kansas question. We ask—*Did you ever know a Democratic administration to go wrong on a great question?* We have often known a great clatter to be raised and kept up for a time, but the people always decided that the administration was right. There was a Bank clatter in Jackson's time, a Sub-Treasury clatter in Van Buren's, a Tariff clatter in Polk's, and a Nebraska clatter in Pierce's. Each of those clatters scared a few timid Democrats, but the sober second thought of the people set every thing right in time. We have a Kansas clatter now, and some of our friends are afraid Buchanan is not right. We repeat to them the question—Did you ever know a Democratic administration to be wrong?—*Valley Spirit.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

☞We commend the following article, which we extract from the *New York Herald*, to the careful attention of all those who are desirous of freeing Congress and the country from this Kansas difficulty. The *Herald* is right in its estimation of the course of the Administration with reference to the Lecompton Constitution. If a portion of the people of Kansas did not go to the polls and vote, they cannot expect the President to aid them in interfering with the legal rights of those who did avail themselves of the privilege. All the President has to guide him is the Constitution, the laws of Congress, and the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. As none of these have been infracted by the Lecompton Convention, and as the people have expressed their opinion upon the Constitution submitted, there is but one course to pursue, and that is to admit the State when the Constitution is presented, localize the question, and let the people of Kansas take care of themselves in their *own way*, in the future. The *Herald* says:

According to our latest authentic information from Washington upon Kansas affairs, the administration will most probably adhere to the Lecompton Constitution, even with the adoption of the slavery clause, and upon that basis recommend the admission of Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State.—And in view of the removal of this bone of contention from Congress, and the transfer of the entire authority and responsibility in the matter to the people directly concerned, the prompt admission of Kansas, even as a slave State, is, after all, perhaps the best thing that can be done.

The Lecompton Convention was a legitimate and authoritative body. It submitted the only Constitutional issue of any moment to a vote of the people. Granted that the Kansas free State party there are five to one, or even as ten to one, of the pro-slavery party, the responsibility lies with the former for allowing the latter to carry the late election by default. But, again, no serious outrage will be committed upon the free State party by admitting Kansas as a slave State, possessing, as that party does, a numerical ascendancy sufficient to change their organic law within six months, into a free State Constitution.

Next, so far as a Congressional balance of power is concerned, the admission of Kansas as a slave State, and its temporary existence as a slave State, will amount to nothing as a Southern acquisition. Minnesota, with her free State Constitution, and with her Congressional delegation as a State, already elected, must be admitted within a few weeks. Close behind her will come Oregon, as another free State, and with a case so clearly and indisputably in favor of the acceptance of her Constitution that she cannot be rejected. Here, then, supposing Kansas to be admitted as a slave State, she will be more than counterbalanced by two additional free States admitted during the same session of Congress.

There was a very great agitation in 1820 against the admission of Missouri as a slave State; but the equivalent to the North in the admission of Maine as a new free State, formed an essential element of the Missouri compromise.—And surely at this day, with their preponderance in the Union firmly established, the Northern States may consent to the admission of Kansas as a temporary slave State in consideration of the paramount object of giving to the people of Kansas the absolute right and the entire responsibility of managing their own affairs in their own way.

We anticipate a tremendous row in Congress should the administration recommend the admission of Kansas as a slave State upon the basis of the late Lecompton constitutional election; but let the act be consummated, and within six months all the existing agitation, and all the terrible uproar, which is threatened, will have died away.

☞The people of Morristown, N. J., were victimized last week by a fellow who pretended to be an agent of the "Swiss Bell Ringers," and announced a concert. He contracted bills at a hotel, the printing office, the hall, &c., and on the appointed evening for the entertainment received the money at the door, amounting to a considerable sum. Just before the hour for commencing the concert he decamped with the funds, leaving the audience, numbering over three hundred, to amuse themselves by waiting. Of course, no "Ringers" appeared, and after becoming aware of the deception the audience dispersed.

A Warm December.—The meteorologist of the Boston Traveler reports the average temperature of the first twenty-four days of December as 38 10 degrees, which is six degrees above the average of the same period during thirty-three years. The average temperature last December was 26 3, or 12 degrees colder than this year.

☞A young lady recently committed suicide, by drowning, at Louisville, because her parents would not consent to her marriage with the man of her choice. Her name was Mary Ross Sheely, aged about 17 years.