

stitution under which that government was called into being. How can a government exist if the instrument is made void by virtue of which the government lives, moves, and has its being? If the Governor, and other State officers, and the members of the Legislature elected on the 4th of January are legally elected, then the constitution under which they were elected is a legal instrument.

The next question for discussion is, was the Lecompton convention bound by law, precedent, or otherwise, to submit the constitution they framed to a vote of the people for adoption or rejection?

I confess that I would have preferred a submission of that constitution altogether to a vote of the qualified citizens. I have every reason to believe that the President desired that submission; and we all know that Governor Walker preferred it. But, let me ask, what has my preference to do with the question?

What had the desire of the President or of Governor Walker to do with it? Just nothing at all. The convention was independent of all control, let it be assumed by high or low. Governor Walker says to the people of Kansas: "You should not enable yourselves, my fellow-citizens, with the reflection that you may be subsequently to defect the ratification of the constitution. Although most anxious to secure to you the exercise of that great constitutional right, and believing that the constitution is the servant and not the master of the people, yet I feel it my duty to advise you to exercise that right in a prudent manner."

Governor Walker was right. He had not, nor had any other human being outside of the convention, the power to dictate what its proceedings should be.

Was there any law requiring the convention to submit the constitution to a vote of the people? If there was, I have failed in my search for it.

The territorial act, under the authority of which the convention assembled, is in the words following: "The delegates thus elected to the convention shall assemble in convention at the capital of this Territory on the 1st day of September next, and proceed to form a constitution and State government, which shall be republican in form, for admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of the State of Kansas."

It will be observed that there is not one word, either in the organic law or organizing the Territory, or in the territorial act calling the convention, requiring a submission of the constitution to a vote of the people, before it should become binding on them as the fundamental law of the State. By what law, then, was its submission required? By no law whatever.

Indeed, it is but fair to argue that the people of Kansas were opposed to the submission, for the reason that the act which was passed, calling the convention, was voted by the Governor because it did not require the convention to submit the constitution to a vote of the people, and it was afterwards passed, over the veto of the Governor, by a vote of two thirds of the members of the Legislature. If the members of the Legislature represented the views of their constituents, and it is generally supposed that legislators do so, the enactment of a law under such circumstances would be strong evidence to prove that the people were averse to a submission of the constitution, for adoption or rejection, to a vote of the citizens.

Did precedent require a submission of that constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas? Not one of the original States of this Union had submitted to a vote of the people its constitution before entering into the Union. Not one half of the remaining States which have entered the Union since had their constitutions submitted before they were admitted. Two thirds, at least, of all our States entered the Union without a submission of their constitutions. Are all these constitutions invalid because they were not submitted to a vote of the citizens? Who will dare assert such an absurdity? I wish not to be understood as opposing a submission of State constitutions to a vote of the people. But I assert here that a constitution is valid and binding without it; and when the law calling a convention to frame or alter a constitution does not require such submission, the convention is not bound to submit it.

The last subject to which I shall direct the attention of the House, is the question so much controverted here and elsewhere; that is, whether or not the people of Kansas can alter, amend, change, or abolish the Lecompton constitution at any time they may see proper to do so?

I hold the doctrine, Mr. Chairman, that if Kansas is admitted into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the qualified citizens of that State can alter, amend, or abolish that constitution whenever they see proper. I am further of the opinion that the citizens of a State may change their constitution in any other way than that prescribed in the constitution itself; and that if they do, it will be binding upon the people of the State until it is changed again. In this opinion, I am sustained by precedent, and I think by common sense. The people of the State of Maryland are at this hour governed by a constitution framed and adopted by a different mode from that prescribed in the constitution changed.

The constitution of that State provided as follows: "That this form of government, and the declaration of rights, and no part thereof, shall be altered, changed, or abolished, unless a bill to alter, change, or abolish the same, shall pass the General Assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after a new election of delegates in the next session after such new election."

It will be observed that this provides that two consecutive Legislatures shall approve the law providing for the alteration of the constitution. The Legislature at a single session passed an act authorizing the people to decide by vote whether a convention should be called to amend the constitution. The people decided that a convention should be called; the convention assembled, amended the constitution; the amended constitution was adopted by the people; and they are now living under, and observing as valid and binding, its provisions. Who dare say aught against it, or who deny them the right to live under that constitution, and to punish all who violate it? Can any people of any State deny its validity, and if the answer is they are right to complain? I hold that the present Legisla-

ture of Maryland, which has a majority of that party usually called "Know Nothings," have passed an act to amend their present constitution before the time fixed in the constitution itself for its change. If the people of Maryland, under this act, should change their constitution, is there any power or people outside of Maryland that can interfere and prevent its going into operation? Certainly not. I do not speak with certainty, but I am under the impression that the States of New York and Indiana, changed their respective constitutions in a different manner, or at a different time, from that prescribed, so doing in the constitution changed. Will any one here say that the constitutions of these States are not valid, and can be violated with impunity? I think not. Is there anything more sacred and unchangeable in the Constitution of Kansas than in those of Maryland, New York, and Indiana?

If the people of Kansas shall desire to alter, amend, or abolish the Lecompton constitution, if the State shall be admitted with that constitution, all they have to do is to get an act of the Legislature passed, calling a convention to alter or amend the same; and if the people, by a vote, either adopt or acquiesce in the constitution so altered or amended, no people in any other State of this Union can interfere. I will venture to say that there is not a member on the other side of the House who will say that if the Legislature, at its first session, shall pass an act calling a convention, and the act is approved by the Governor, and the convention should strike out all the Lecompton constitution, which recognizes slavery as one of the domestic institutions of Kansas, and if the people adopt the amended constitution, it would not be valid and binding on all people residing there. If this can be done, why not abolish the whole constitution and make an entire new one? If they do so, no power under heaven can interfere with them and their rights under that constitution as long as it remains unaltered. This may be called revolution. If it is, it is a peaceful revolution, under form of law, and destroys no man's rights.

I assume the position, also, that the people of Kansas have the right to alter, amend, or abolish their constitution at any time they may see proper, because the right is reserved to them in the bill of rights, there is a provision in the bill of rights in these words: "2. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and therefore, they have at all times an inalienable right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper."

It is said that a bill of rights in a constitution is the same as a preamble to a law. What is a preamble to a law but a statement of the necessity of a law to secure some right or redress some wrong? It simply shows that up to that time some right was left unsecured, or some wrong unredressed, by reason of the want of law. It does not reserve a right. It shows the necessity of taking away from some the right to injure their neighbors. But what does this section of the declaration of rights provide for? "The right of the people to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper, is inalienable." The definition of the word inalienable is "right which cannot be given up." If this right is inalienable it cannot be taken away by any other provision of the same constitution. If it is reserved in the people—not given up by them—it is a provision above all others, and must be observed before all others; because it is for the security of the rights of the people against oppression and wrong. The rights of the people cannot be taken away or curtailed except by an express provision of law; and when that provision comes in conflict with another provision in the same instrument, by which a certain right is reserved to and declared to be inalienable and inalienable in the people, the former must give way to the latter.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I have discharged the duty I undertook, in the best manner I could. I will record my vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, because I believe the laws of my country, which I am bound to support, demand it of me. The consequence to myself, I have nothing to do with. I am in the hands of those who honored me with a seat on this floor. They are honest, intelligent, and generous, and I know they will do me the justice to believe that my opinions are honestly presented. If they think I have misrepresented them, and that there is another more worthy or capable to represent them here, I believe in their right to send that person in my place. I will not complain. When I have done my duty in obedience to the dictates of my judgment, and as I believe, in accordance with the laws of my country, I shall be contented, whatever may be my fate in the future. I would now willingly sacrifice my position, and all my political prospects in the future, whatever they may be, if, by so doing, I could secure peace and quiet among our people. I love my native land; I am proud of the past history, and present greatness of my country; and I confidently look forward to the day when all nations shall acknowledge our superiority, and when, through the benign influence of our free institutions, the kingdoms of the earth shall be regenerated, and the whole human race disenthralled. Let us cherish these institutions. Let us environ our Union with an impenetrable wall of strong arms and stout hearts. That Union! Who does not love it? The grandest edifice the world has ever beheld—erected by the wisdom of men of whom the world was not worthy—cemented by the blood of the purest patriots who ever lived in the tide of time, and bequeathed by them to us as a priceless heritage—it has resisted all the rads, shocks and angry waves which have heretofore threatened destruction, and shall stand firm upon its base in all time to come, if we, and those coming after us, shall guard it with half the vigilance exercised by those who spent their energies and lives to secure its perpetuity. I earnestly beseech my brethren of the North and of the South to act now, when our country is perhaps in its greatest peril, not as the Representatives of a divided and distracted people, but as the Representatives of the whole country; let us stand around the standard of our common country; let us keep our time-honored flag waving gallantly over our heads,

no star obliterated, no stripe erased, until a State after State shall be admitted to our Union, and star after star be added to that flag, all over the land, from North to South, from East to West, there may be borne on every breeze, "the cry is still they come."

The Compiler.



H. J. SHIPLEY, Editor and Proprietor.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Monday Morning, April 12, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
CASAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

For the very latest news see the last column of the third page.

The Speech of Hon. WILSON REILLY, in the House of Representatives, on the 20th ult., in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, occupies some seven columns of this morning's Compiler.

The space could not have been put to better use—containing, as it does, a mass of facts and arguments unanswerable and not to be explained away. The speech will be generally read, at least throughout this Congressional district, and we are quite confident that it will be the means of clearing up many doubts, if such longer exist, on this vexed question. That its sentiments are in harmony with those of the Democracy of the district need hardly be asserted.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, Esq., retires from the York Gazette, and the paper will hereafter be under the sole control of his partner for twenty-three years, DAVID SMALL, Esq. Mr. G. is a graceful and forcible writer, and we sincerely regret that he has taken his leave of the editorial field. Our best wishes are always with him—as they are with Mr. Small, in whose hands the old Gazette remains, and will continue a steadfast advocate of Democratic principles.

Extraordinary activity is reported in the French and English dockyards and naval arsenals. The misunderstanding between the two powers seems to be widening, and there are not wanting those who predict war in six months as a consequence. Russia is reported as an interested spectator of the course things are taking, with an eye open to exigencies. Of course, "we shall see what we shall see." For our part, we are not ready to believe that Napoleon and Victor intend to array their respective nations in bloody conflict just yet.

It is a remarkable fact that of all the movements which have been made in opposition to the policy of the Democratic party, no one of them has ever had its origin with the people, or been in any way demanded by the wants and necessities of the country. On the contrary, they have all been set on foot by ambitious politicians, and designed to elevate their authors to place and power.

Another Kansas Constitutional Convention, in session for some weeks, has just adjourned. Negroes are allowed to vote on the constitution to be submitted to the people.

A Democratic Meeting will be held at the Court-house in Chambersburg this evening, which Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, of Ky., has been invited to address, and should he not be unavoidably detained at Washington, will attend. Hon. WILSON REILLY is also expected to address the meeting.

The Democrats of Philadelphia have nominated the following excellent City Ticket: Mayor, Richard Vaux; Solicitor, James H. Randall; Receiver of Taxes, Charles Worrell; Controller, Wm. Curtis; and Commissioner, Thomas Ellis.

Barn Burnt.—The barn of Mr. Hoover, at Hickorytown, about four miles east of Carlisle, together with all its contents, was burnt to the ground on Saturday night week. In addition to grain, hay, wagons, &c., four or five head of cattle were burnt. Supposed incendiarism.

The Coming Summer.—It is said that the Earl of Rosse, one of the first astronomers in Europe, has told a gentleman in England that he anticipates one of the most intensely hot summers this year that has ever been known, and he advises farmers to build sheds for their cattle, by way of protection against the extreme heat.

Purchase of Mount Vernon.—It is announced in the Richmond Enquirer that the transfer of Mount Vernon to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association is now a fact. This has been brought about by the defeat of the bill in the Virginia House of Delegates which proposed its purchase by the State.

Women are facts—and "facts are stubborn things."

Two Parties—Which Shall Prevail? The Washington Union remarks with great truth that it is the glory of the Democratic party that it is a national party. Its creed is as broad as the Union, and its policy knows no North, no South, no East, no West. There is no other party in existence of which this can be truthfully said, and there has been no other since the Whig party breathed its last. Nor is its nationality any new feature with the Democratic party. It has always been a national party. It has always maintained the broadest principles, and been instinct with the most generous spirit. The peculiarity of its present position is that it has no competitor in its nationality. The Whig party claimed to be equally patriotic, equally catholic in its creed, and equally free from sectionalism. By a portion of the Whigs, and with reference to their own views and feelings, this claim was urged in all sincerity and truth. No more patriotic men ever lived than some of those who constituted the old guard of the Whig party. But time has disclosed the narrow views and the selfish spirit of too many of their political associates, and while they have been obliged to take shelter in the ranks of the Democracy, the great body of their old party (in the free States at least) is now found advocating principles upon which it would be impossible to administer this government for a single year. This is the condition of parties. There is a national party and there is a sectional party. One or the other must shape the policy of this country upon all the prominent questions which now divide it. There is no middle ground.

The Issue Made Up. The Washington Union of the 3d instant says: "It will be seen that the Senate has promptly joined issue with the House on the Kansas measure. It refused yesterday to concur with the House in its amendment by the desired majority of ten."

This is the issue between the two houses complete; and there must be a conference and agreement on one bill or the other, or the whole measure must fall.

It is impossible for the Senate to agree with the House in its amendment. Besides other insuperable objections which have already been exposed in regard to the Crittenden project, there is a new feature inserted by Mr. Montgomery which is positively unconstitutional. The proposition that a Territorial may form a constitution and be admitted into the Union under its supervision of the President without any consent of the Senate is a violation of the constitution by the express letter of the constitution that Congress is confident the Senate can never agree to it. It is for "the Congress" to admit new States and guarantee to the Union that their governments shall be republican. It is not for the President or any other functionary or tribunal to execute this delicate and responsible trust.

The issue is therefore between the Senate's bill and no measure at all; which is none other than an issue between an immediate and effectual settlement of this chronic, corroding, and exasperating agitation, and an aggravation and continuance of it indefinitely. Such is the alternative presented to those members of the House that have it in their power to decide this momentous question.

The Difference. The main point of difference on the Kansas issue between the President and the factionists is substantially stated by the Pennsylvaniaian, thus: "The President is in favor of submitting the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas—the opposition professes to be desirous of doing the same thing. The President proposes to admit Kansas as a State under the Senate bill, which recognizes the technical regularity and legality of the Lecompton Constitution, but which at once by operation of law, without unconstitutional conditions precedent or subsequent, without arbitrary intervention by Congress in the affairs of the people, and without the new mode of admitting States by Presidential proclamations, proposes to submit the Constitution to the people of Kansas, who, with uncontrolled power over the whole subject, and without any pretence for intervention from any quarter, they may accept, alter, amend, or reject it in toto. To this most wise and equitable proposition, a pitiable coalition of odds and ends of all parties in the House of Representatives oppose what is called the 'Montgomery-Crittenden Substitute,' which besides containing principles utterly inadmissible in a Constitutional sense, demands that Kansas shall be retained in a Territorial condition, subject to all the disturbing causes of sectional intervention and conflict, while the exciting process of voting down Constitutions, and making new ones, and voting over and over again, shall be carried on amidst the clamor and confusion of warring parties in the Territory and throughout the Union."

The Constitution of the United States says, "new States shall be admitted by Congress into the Union." The Crittenden-Montgomery substitute for the Kansas bill says that "the President shall admit Kansas into the Union." The opposition must be changing their opinion of Mr. Buchanan, to place such unlimited confidence in him; or have they, in their intense desire to defeat him, caught themselves?

Connecticut has again gone for the opposition. The Know Nothings and Black Republicans were cordially united, and voted for the same set of candidates.

The Democrats of Brooklyn carried that city handsomely on Tuesday. Cincinnati is with the opposition, as usual; Portland, Me., ditto; St. Louis is "mixed up" in local complications; and Dubuque selects a "People's Ticket."

The Legislature. In the Senate, on the 2d instant, Mr. Brewer presented a petition from citizens of Adams county, for the abolition of the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

Mr. Brewer also called up the House bill to authorize the Commissioners of Adams county to borrow money, and it passed finally.

On the same day, the House passed a new Liquor bill, by yeas 46, nays 29. Numerous amendments were made to the bill as reported by the committee. Its fate in the Senate is said to be doubtful.

The House, on Tuesday, passed finally the bill to incorporate the Mammasburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Will asked and obtained leave to record his vote on the final passage of the bill for the sale of the State Canals, and on his name being called, he voted "no."

The House passed an act authorizing and requiring the supervisors of Carroll township, in the county of York, to grade a certain hill on the State road, in said township, leading from Harrisburg to Gettysburg, Adams county. The bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Senate, on Wednesday, struck out of the Appropriation bill the clause fixing the pay of members of the Legislature at \$700, instead of \$500. Those who voted for the extra \$200 were Messrs. Bell, Coffey, Creswell, Finney, Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Ingram, Mansels, Myer, Raudall, Rutherford, Schell, Straub, Wilkins—18. Those who voted against it were Messrs. Baldwin, Brewer, Bucklew, Craig, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Knox, Laubach, Scofield, Shaeffer, Souther, Steele, Turney, Wright and Welsh, Speaker—16.

The House passed finally the bill relative to J. L. Schick, late Treasurer of Adams county.

The "Extra Pay" Swindle. The Pittsburg Evening Chronicle comments, in no measured terms, the recent unwarrantable action of the majority of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, in voting the members of the Legislature each \$200 extra pay for the present session, and increasing the regular pay of members from \$500 to \$700. The Chronicle says, with truth: "When a project of this nature and importance is inaugurated, there might just as well be a consideration and a discussion of it outside as well as inside the House. We advocate giving full and liberal compensation to all public servants, but we think any efforts towards an advance should be conducted in a solemn and decorous manner, and only after the will of the people thereon has been consulted, and their wishes clearly ascertained."

If the members of the Legislature—merely because they have the power—are to increase their salaries ad libitum, we would be glad to know where it is to stop.

A notorious rowdy, named McAloose, with several others, attempted to effect an entrance into a low grogery kept by a man named Levy, in Holiday street, early on Tuesday morning. The latter shot McAloose in the head with a horse pistol, from the effects of which he died soon after. Levy surrendered himself.

The Wheat Crop.—The wheat crop in the different parts of Tennessee looks unusually fine and promising. The crop is as forward as it has ever been known in March, and it is growing beautifully.

Suspensions of France.—It is stated in the N. Y. Tribune that all French commercial houses having funds in this country to be forwarded to Europe, have ordered their correspondents here to make the transmission in bills of exchange on London, instead of Paris, as usual. They have no confidence in the permanence of Louis Napoleon's government, and take this means of making their money sure.

The Utah Troubles.—We see it stated that the President will appoint a commission to proceed to Utah for the purpose of inducing the Mormons to yield obedience, by representing the determination of the government to reduce them to submission, and the uselessness of opposition. Governor Powell and Major McCulloch are spoken of as the commissioners.

The Fillmore's Again.—It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that upon the representation of the Mexican Minister that parties at the South are engaged in organizing unlawful expeditions for the invasion of the northern portion of the republic of Mexico—the movement being directed against the Sierra Madre country—the President has promptly caused instructions to be issued to prevent such expeditions from being organized or fitted out within the limits of the United States.

Dreadful Occurrence.—The dwelling of Daniel Comstock, in Leroy county, N. Y., was burnt on Saturday night week, and himself and four children perished in the flames.

The Burning of the Steamer Sultan.—Further Particulars.—We have already announced the burning of the steamer Sultan in the Mississippi, near St. Genevieve, on Friday morning week. There were on board when the fire broke out 63 persons including 18 passengers, and it is supposed that 32 lives were lost. Henry Ely, the pilot, died being rescued. Many jumped overboard to escape the flames and were drowned. Capt. Hannum was seriously burned, and H. W. Fairport and H. P. Blessing, engineers, slightly.

Letter From Washington. WASHINGTON, April 8, 1858. Dear Compiler.—The complaints of the tardiness of Congress to act favorably upon the appropriation bills, are beginning to be, if not loud, deep. "Kansas" has been monopolizing all attention, whilst the wheels of Government have been allowed to come to a "lock" almost. Hence the settlement of the question is most devoutly wished—not only that the country may have peace, but that the various pressing interests of the government may be attended to without delay.

It is understood that Gov. Powell and Major McCulloch are appointed peace commissioners to Utah, with instructions to assure the Mormons that it is not the desire of the United States to make war upon them, but that the laws must be enforced at every hazard. What result they may effect with these deluded people remains to be seen. They go out with the next reinforcements.

The bill admitting Minnesota into the Union passed the Senate yesterday by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bell, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Donnell, Durkee, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Gorin, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Harlan, Houston, Hunt, Johnson, King, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Simmons, Silldell, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson, of New Jersey, Tombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Wright—49.

Nays.—Messrs. Clay, Kennedy and Yulee—3. Absentees.—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Davis, Fessenden, Foot, Henderson, Iverson, Pearce, Reid and Thompson, of Kentucky—10.

The House on Thursday voted to adhere to the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment to the Senate Kansas bill, by a vote of 119 to 111—8 majority, same as before. Some suppose that the matter will rest here for the balance of the session, but I am inclined to think otherwise. There are a few Democratic members of the House who would rather than the agitationists who would this question longer open should rest on other shoulders than their own, and hence may do something to rid themselves of it.

The Ohio Republicans and the Crittenden Amendment. The Washington Union says: We published a few days since an article from the Ohio State Journal protesting against the Crittenden amendment, and calling upon Black Republican members from that State to oppose its adoption. We also mentioned yesterday that remonstrance to the same effect, signed by Gov. Chase and the Black Republican members of the Ohio legislature, had been received by their friends in Congress. We have now before us the Journal, containing a letter from its editor, now in this city, in which the writer deprecates the idea of Black Republicans supporting the Crittenden amendment, and says that in doing so they "plant themselves substantially on the broad squatter-sovereignty doctrine, and, in fact, acknowledge the Lecompton swindle to be a legal document." The same paper, commenting editorially on the Crittenden amendment, foretells the fate of its Black Republican supporters in the following paragraph: "We have only to add that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution in any contingency, or upon any ratification whatever, is not the entertainment to which Republican members of Congress invited their constituents, or of which they will very cheerfully partake."

The other day Mr. Grow, the man that represents David Wilmut, and the "Independent State of Bradford" in the House, made a speech in which one of the letter writers says "he showed that the present was a government of despotism, and gave notice that the first federal gun fired to enforce Lecompton on the people of Kansas will light a flame that is a sea of blood cannot quench." There is information for you. The American people are living under a "government of despotism," and haven't found it out. What an ignorant set of Know Nothings, to be sure! But seriously—when will such republican orators as Mr. Grow learn to talk sense to the people instead of such flappdoodle?

Mr. Magraw, State Treasurer, and Mr. Rice, of the Pennsylvaniaian, had a fight on the streets of Philadelphia the other day, whereupon the Gazette says, in noticing the important event, "the former is, we believe, an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and the latter Lecompton—hence the difficulty." Your "belief" is not well founded—gallant Harry Magraw is a straight-out Administration Democrat, as we happen to know.—Erie Observer.

Another Opposition Gun Spiked.—The War Department has transmitted to the House full particulars of the contract for the supplies of the Utah expedition. They do not sustain the published statements of exorbitant prices!

Marriage of a Venerable Couple.—We learn that Mr. Joseph Stratton and Mrs. Kendall were married on Thursday evening in Union Hall, Athol, by Rev. Mr. Burt. This was the second marriage of the bridegroom, who is 78 years of age—the third marriage of the bride, whose age is 74 years. The officiating clergyman has reached the venerable age of 92 years. It was generally known in the village that the interesting ceremony was to take place, and many citizens were present, each paying ten cents for admission to the hall.—Boston Journal.

It is rumored that Judge Loring has been appointed sub-treasurer at Boston.

Mrs. Swinheim's printing office, in Minnesota, was lately attacked by a mob and her press destroyed.

FACT AND FANCY. "THE WORLD IS A STUPID PLACE."Col. Benton's health has manifestly failed within the past few days. He speaks of his life as drawing to a close.The bill providing for a regiment of mounted volunteers for Texas and two additional regiments for Utah has passed both Houses, and becomes a law.A new play is announced in Boston under the title of "An Editor with \$3,000."The Virginia Senate has adopted a joint resolution appropriating \$3,000 to remove the remains of President Monroe from New York to Richmond.At Savannah, Ga., they are feasting on green peas.Major V. Phelps, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Portage Railroad, has been appointed Team Master for the Utah Expedition. A good appointment.Mr. Charles Hill, in Berks county, has a cow which gave birth last Sunday week to a calf which weighed, a few hours after it was born, 115 pounds.An editor at the East says: Our stock in trade consists of industry, economy and untiring perseverance. Our industry we consider worth to us at least \$15,000, economy \$18,000, perseverance \$25,000, making in all an actual capital of \$58,000.In a morning prayer meeting at Hallowell, Me., last week the large audience was suddenly startled by the falling from his seat of Mr. Bartholomew, a highly respected merchant of that city. He died almost instantly from affection of the heart."Gently the dues are o'er me stealing," as the man said when he had five bills presented to him at the same time.It is reported that Edwin Forrest has abandoned the stage and proposes to open a liquor store in Chicago.A singular statement has been published in the Pittsburg Post, to the effect that a man has recently been arrested in California who confesses that he murdered Dr. Samuel T. Norcross, for which crime he says "McKinn, an innocent man, was hung."Mad dogs are very numerous in Duphen county. Last week one of them bit five men and a little girl.C. E. Todd & Co., the Bogus Gold swindler of New York, has been arrested and is now in the Tombs. His real name appears to be Hall.The Luzerne Union was sold last Monday week, by the Sheriff, to Col. H. Wright, E. S. Goodrich, Esq., it is reported, is to become its Editor.The Liverpool Mercury says the Lethian will not be fit for sea in June.The Washington Union says Gen. Penfield F. Smith has been ordered to Utah as well as Gen. Harney, and that the chief command will devolve upon Gen. Smith.The bill to suppress bank notes under \$20 has been rejected by the Virginia House of Delegates.The following riddle is said to be the latest production of Sherridan's witty pen—"Some-times with a head; sometimes with a tail; sometimes without a tail; sometimes with head and tail; sometimes without neither; and yet equally perfect in all situations." Answer—A Wro.

Reader, get your neighbor to subscribe for the Compiler.

A recent fire in Constantinople destroyed three hundred houses.

Spring is coming! Spring is coming! Listen to her gentle voice, Hail her! she is returning, Causing nature to rejoice.

"Six feet in his boots!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington. "What will the importances of this world come to, I wonder? Why they might as well tell me a man had six heads in his hat."

The Democracy of Greene county, in Convention, have adopted resolutions heartily endorsing the Kansas policy of the "National Administration." The vote upon the resolutions was almost unanimous.

Japan has thrown off its exclusiveness and is about to open its ports to the Commerce of the world. So much for the expedition of the lamented Commodore Perry.

The amount of ground covered by the Susquehanna river, including islands, is 28,000 acres.

The bill authorizing the importation of Africans, which passed the Louisiana House, was defeated in the Senate.

An old lady in Texas, who tells eggs, has over her door "new laid eggs every morning by Betty Briggs."

There has never been a period in the history of Democratic Administrations, in which such harmony and unity of purpose and policy have been exhibited as at the Council Board of James Buchanan's Cabinet.

Punch says no woman—was ever known to live as long as fifty years—never being about a woman's ultimatum, and very fondly spared to reach that extreme point of female longevity.

At Ripley, Ohio, the proprietor of a gambling saloon was recently convicted, and at his request a daily prayer meeting was organized in his rooms.

A Remarkable Case. We have heretofore noticed the case of Ranford Daniel, of Roanoke county, Va., who was convicted of an outrage upon his own daughter, chiefly on her testimony, but was afterwards granted a new trial and acquitted, the girl and her mother having acknowledged that they swore falsely. A correspondent of the Lynchburg Courier says: "It is said that the joy of the innocent man was almost beyond bounds when he was released.—He mourned and shed tears for his persecutors, and jumped and shouted, and clapped his hands for joy that he had escaped the thunder of a punishment which would have fallen so heavily upon the innocent. Verily, it is better that ninety-nine who we believe to be guilty should escape than one innocent man to be punished. This plot originated with the mother, and was agreed to by the child, so that they might get the old man out of the way, when they proposed taking up with two animals, in the forum, lacking the morals of men."

Col. Benton, whose illness has already been mentioned, is said to be fully conscious of the approaching end of his mortal career, and has expressed himself to meet it with the serenity of a Christian, and the resignation of a man. He is said to be so greatly enraptured that he can barely communicate his feelings in whispers. His words have been to the compromise of 1850, and the question upon that subject. He has been a sign of Kansas, and has been a sign of Kansas, and has been a sign of Kansas.

Mrs. Swinheim's printing office, in Minnesota, was lately attacked by a mob and her press destroyed.