The Compiler.

E. S. Sanble, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, June 7, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county

☞Both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on Thursday next.

☞Rev. S. SENTMAN, for seventeen years and a half Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Taneytown, Md., has resigned his charge, to take effect on the 1st of July next; and has accepted a call to the Ev. Luth. Church at *Barren Hill*, Montgomery County, Pa. He enters on this new field of labor about the first of August next.

☞The military spirit, we are glad to notice, appears to have been aroused in every quarter, since the passage of the new Military Law. Nearly all the towns and villages in the State are organizing new Volunteer companies.

Murder at Carlisle.—A soldier belonging to the Barracks at Carlisle, named McNamara, was killed while in town on Thursday night last. Another soldier, named Pierrie, suspected of being the murderer, has been committed for trial.

Alexandria Election.—The election in Alexandria, Va., on Thursday week, for Sheriff and County Clerks, resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket, by about 300 majority.

☞At the municipal election in New Haven, Conn., on Monday, the Democratic Mayor was chosen by 551 majority.

☞Hon. Rufus Choate has been suggested as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Usury Bill Signed.—The usury bill, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law of the State. The legal rate of interest is continued at 6 per cent. and any excess over that is considered usurious, and may be recovered by suit, if proceedings are instituted within six months.

Judge Taney.—There is said to be no foundation for the current rumor that Mr. Taney thinks of resigning the chief justiceship. His health is about as usual for years past.

Lord Napier's Dispatches to the British Admiral.—It is stated that on Monday Lord Napier dispatched orders to the British naval commander on the Halifax station to forward at once to Admiral Stewart, commanding her Majesty's gulf squadron, instructions to discontinue the practice of searching American vessels during the pendency of negotiations, or until specific instructions can be received from the home government. This movement of Lord Napier, the Union thinks, may be regarded as peculiarly significant of the fact that the resident diplomatic agents of the Queen's government in this country have become sensible, at least, of the strong and irrepressible repugnance of the whole American people against the exercise of any act of jurisdiction by vessels of war over American merchant ships.

☞The Chambersburg *Repository* proposes A. K. McCLURE, of that place, as the next "opposition" candidate for Congress. The *Adams Sentinel* mentions EDWARD MCPHERSON, of this place, in the same connection, asserting that "Adams had her claims postponed yearly." The *Repository* replies that the last Congressional Conference offered Adams the nomination, but it was not accepted by her Conferees, and thus was "yielded whatever right she may now claim."

The empty honor of an "opposition" nomination for Congress in this district is hardly worth quarreling about. Keep cool, gentlemen.

☞The people of Kansas will vote on the acceptance of the Land grant in the ENGLISH bill, recently passed by Congress, on the first Monday in August next. The board of commissioners appointed under the act organized on the 24th.

☞The last new party movement at Washington is making no progress—unless *backwards*. The elements seem about as difficult to "mix" as oil and water.

☞Arrangements are making to have a grand military display at Easton, Pa., 4th of July.

☞The R. and requested to announce [illegible] in the Associate Reformed Church, next Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock.

☞We are requested to state that a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place at their hall, next Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Trouble Ahead!

The process of political party making is just now engrossing the attention of quite a number of Abolition and Know Nothing journals. The Buffalo papers contain the proceedings of a "union" or "mulatto" meeting, recently held there, with a view to the more effective organization of the "opposition" forces, upon some change of platform, at which resolutions favoring the reconstruction were adopted. On the other side, we have an extract from the Ohio State *Journal*, the leading Black Republican or "opposition" paper of that State, which is significant—as follows:

"Some people seem to imagine that parties can be made, dissolved, and reconstructed with as much facility as a lithe and active boy can turn a somerset. This is a great mistake. Parties are not made, but grow. They cannot be unmade: they may die, or, by folly or perversity, be killed. We speak, of course, of parties having vital principles—not of ephemeral organizations."

The *Journal* is quite right. There can be no vitality or soul in an organization gotten up by resolutions; a party must have a regular conception, growth and manhood. We are therefore to infer that the Ohio Republicans repudiate the Buffalo movement.

The picture of the proposed new party, as drawn by the *Pennsylvanian*, is life like. We give it:

The Mulatto Party.—The opposition press have been speaking recently of a project looking towards the formation of a new party, to be made up of men of all parties opposed to the policy of the Administration. It would, of course, include the wool speculators, the followers of Sam and Sambo, Abolitionists and strong-minded women, and would be torn to tatters by internal dissensions in less than six months. Like the battle of the "Kilkenny cats," only a bit of hair would be found upon the scene of conflict. This "People's" party would present a picture similar to that of Otway's old woman, whose gown of many colors spoke

"——variety of wretchedness."

The Platform of the New Party.

We don't know how often the charlatans who afflict the politics of this free country have endeavored to effect a combination of "all the elements of opposition to the administration." Every Democratic administration in our day and generation has had to encounter a combination of "all the elements of opposition." If no attempt were made to combine the elements of opposition against JAMES BUCHANAN, there would be room to fear that he had fallen short of his duty to the country.—The combination of these elements is the very best proof that Mr. BUCHANAN, like JACKSON, POLK and PIERCE, has fearlessly done his duty and left the consequences to take care of themselves.

Our adversaries, remarks the *Valley Spirit*, pay us a great compliment when they admit that their only hope of success lies in a consolidation of "all the elements of opposition." It is a confession of their weakness and an admission of our strength. The Democratic party has never been reduced to the necessity of fusing with the fag ends of all factions, to maintain itself at the polls. It has always gone into battle under its own time honored flag and conquered by the power of its glorious principles.

But we set out to give our readers a glimpse of the New Party, which has for its head JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, the Judas Iscariot who betrayed HENRY CLAY, and for its tail JOHN W. FORNEY, the other Iscariot who is trying to betray the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The main features of the proposed organization, as we learn from the papers, "are the ignoring of all questions productive of sectional strife; the protection of popular rights; a judicious system of internal improvements; a settled and firm foreign policy; the prevention of the landing of foreign criminals and paupers; the protection of the ballot box, and an extended period of residence after naturalization, as a condition for the exercise of the elective franchise; the fostering of American genius and art; allowing every Territory rising into a State to have her Constitution and laws framed by citizens of the United States, who are permanent inhabitants, under such rules as Congress may prescribe."

This is the old Know Nothing platform brought to light again. "Sam" was going to put down sectional strife, and protect popular rights, and inaugurate a foreign policy that would command the admiration of the world; but after all, he simply debauched politics for a little season and got put down himself. Now he is trying to crawl out of his sarcophagus, and, with the assistance of CRITTENDEN and GREELY, get on his legs again, and stand up for another fight with the Democracy, FORNEY acting as his bottle holder this time.

☞The Democratic party has outlived every opposing party that ever rose up in this country, and it is destined to out live all the base factions and coalitions that may be formed against it hereafter. It is the only political party that is now worthy of the confidence and the respect of the people, and it is the only party that is calculated to develope the true greatness and glory of the country.

The Result.

The absence of the usual quantity of riots, bloodshed, and disorder, at the Election in Baltimore City on the 28th May, was altogether owing to the fact, that his Honor(!), Mayor SWANN, *did not resort to his customary arrangements for the preservation of the peace!*—*Frederick Union.*

The Right of Visit and the Right of Search.

Some of the Abolition organs, like the New York *Tribune* and Philadelphia *North American*, who look upon every question in its relations to the abiquitous "African," justify the forcible detention and examination of American vessels by British cruisers, on the ground that they have the right of *visit* for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. This is, that the British cruisers have a perfect right to stop vessels on the high seas carrying the American flag, send an officer on board, and examine the ship's papers to ascertain her cargo and destination; in the performance of which duty force may be employed if necessary. This is denominated the right of *visit*, which is held entirely distinct from the right of *search*, by those who justify the English in their recent outrages upon American vessels. In 1842 the British Government—from which the Abolition organs have received their cue—urged this view of the case. Mr. WEBSTER, then Secretary of State, annihilated this distinction without a difference in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, March, 1843.

The British Government supposes that the right of visit and the right of search are essentially distinct in their nature, and that this difference is well known and generally acknowledged; that the difference between them consists in their different objects and purposes; one, the visit having for its object nothing but to ascertain the nationality of the vessel; the other, the search, by an inquisition, not only the nationality of the vessel, but the nature and object of her voyage, and the true ownership of her cargo.

The Government of the United States, on the other hand, maintains that *there is no such well-known and acknowledged, nor, indeed, any broad, and generic difference between what has usually been called visit, and what has usually been called search; that the right of visit, to be effectual, must come in the end to include search*; and thus to exercise in peace an authority which the law of nations only allows in times of war. If such well-known distinctions exist, where are the proofs of it? What writers of authority on public law, what adjudication in Courts of Admiralty, what public treaties recognize it? No such recognition has presented itself to the Government of the United States; but on the contrary, it understands that public writers, courts of law and solemn treaties have, for two centuries, used the words "visit" and "search" in the same sense.—What Great Britain and the United States mean by "right of search" in its broadest sense, is called by Continental writers and Jurists by no other name than the "right of visit." Visit, therefore, as it has been understood, implies not only the right to inquire into the national character, but to detain the vessel, to stop the progress of the voyage, to examine papers, to decide on their regularity and authenticity, and to make inquisition on board of enemy's property, and into the business which the vessel is engaged in. In other words, it describes the entire right of belligerent visitation and search.—Such a right is justly disclaimed by the British Government in time of peace. They, nevertheless, insist on a right which they denominate a right of visit, and by that word describe the claim which they assert. It is proper, and due to the importance and delicacy of the questions involved, to take care that, in discussing them, both Governments understand the terms which may be used in the same sense. If, indeed, it should be manifest that the difference between the parties is only verbal, it might be hoped that no harm would be done; but the Government of the United States thinks itself not justly chargeable with excessive jealousy, or with too great scrupulosity in the use of words, in insisting on its opinion that *there is no such distinction as the British Government maintains between visit and search—and that there is no right to visit in time of peace*, except in the execution of revenue laws or other Municipal regulations, in which cases the right is usually exercised near the coast, or within the marine league, or where the vessel is justly suspected of violating the Laws of Nations by piratical aggressions; but wherever exercised, *it is a right of search*.

On the whole, the Government of the United States, while it has not conceded a mutual right of visit or search, as has been done by the parties to the Quintuple Treaty of December, 1841, *does not admit that, by the law and practice of nations, there is any such thing as a right of visit, distinguished by well-known rules and definitions from the right of search*. It does not admit that visit of American merchant vessels by British cruisers is founded on any right, notwithstanding the cruiser may suppose such vessel to be British, Brazilian or Portuguese.—We cannot but see that the detention and examination of American vessels by British cruisers has already led to consequences, and fear that, if continued, it would lead to still further consequences, highly injurious to the lawful commerce of the United States.

Know Nothingism at a Discount.

All the friends of civil and religious liberty should rejoice that the proposition to call a Convention to revise and alter the Constitution of Maryland, was defeated at the recent election. It was well understood that the real object of the prime actors in the movement, was to have incorporated in the fundamental law of that Commonwealth a clause embodying the famous and cherished "twenty-one years" doctrine of the Know Nothing or "American" party, as against foreigners. But the sentiments of patriotism and of toleration, even in that benighted and mobocratic State, have proved too strong for the unholy schemers, and the attempt at a foul wrong has been crushed in the bud.

A Difference of Opinion.

The Abolitionists in Congress, it will be remembered, voted in a body for Mr. MONTGOMERY's Bill for the admission of Kansas. They now rave most rabidly about the English Compromise Act, which Mr. MONTGOMERY in a late letter *claims to be his own bill with but slight and unimportant alterations.*

"Strange such difference there should be
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee."

Robbery at Manchester, Md.—We learn that the building occupied by the Savings Bank at Manchester, Carroll county, in that State, was entered by burglars on Monday night and $60 stolen.—Entrance into the office was effected. It is supposed, by means of false keys, but access was not gained to the safe, and the above sum was gathered from the drawers, &c.

☞Several fields of wheat grows the present season in Montgomery, Ala., have been harvested recently, and the yield was fine.

☞The debts of Lamartine, the French author, are said to amount to over five hundred thousand dollars.

Black Republican Officials in Wisconsin.

THE WORST SORT OF DEVELOPMENTS have recently been made in regard to the corruption and profligacy of the Black Republican State officials in Wisconsin. In 1856 a bill was put through the Legislature of that State apportioning the lands granted by the United States to Wisconsin to its several railroads. The Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad put in for a lion's share of the grant, and succeeded in obtaining it.—The manner in which the thing was accomplished by the road is thus disclosed in a report made to the present Legislature by an investigating committee. The following amounts were paid to the then officials:

Governor of State,	$50,000
Governor's Private Secretary	55,000
State Officers,	20,000
Supreme Court,	1,900
Eighteen State Senators,	200,000
Sixty-six Assemblymen,	385,000
Legislative Clerks,	17,000
Editors and others,	264,000
Grand total,	$989,900

The name of the Governor was Bashford, who was elected by the Black Republicans in 1855, over Barstow. He was paid in bonds. Every member of the Assembly, save four, who voted for the bill, is stated in the report to have received a consideration! Such wholesale bribery and corruption was never disclosed before in American politics, and it is very disgraceful to Wisconsin.

The British Aggressions.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The dispatch received last night from Georgia, announcing that the British steamer Styx had fired into an American merchantman and killed a man on board, and that the United States steamer Fulton had started in pursuit, has caused much excitement in and out of Congress.—The government, however, has no official information as yet as to the correctness of the rumor.

The Union, in publishing the dispatch, adds:

It comes from the agent of the associated press, an authority which we accept as reliable. The hour at which the dispatch was received will not allow us to indulge in the indignant comment which this outrage upon the American flag would justify, and we content ourselves with the single remark that the most efficient measures should be adopted to vindicate the honor of the nation.

LATER.—Dispatch not confirmed.

The Mormon War.

Gov. Cumming Expelled from Salt Lake —The Mormons in Arms.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Dates have been received from Fort Scott to the 6th of May.

Two Mormons had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, bringing dispatches from Gov. Cumming for Secretary Cass.—The troops were expected to move towards the valley about the end of May.

The expressman states that the commander of Fort Kearney instructed him to inform Colonel Monroe that Gov. Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake City—that the Mormons were in arms and determined on resistence—to request Col. Monroe to push on the troops with all possible dispatch.

Col. Hoffman's command was met beyond Fort Laramie, and had encountered three feet of snow. The peace commissioners had passed Fort Laramie, but were obliged to return to Platte.

No official information has been received.

Municipal Revolution at New Orleans.

Seizure of the Arsenal by the Vigilance Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3d.—The reform revolution, growing out of the numerous riots and assassinations in this city, broke out last night in the formation and organization of a powerful vigilance committee, who have taken possession of the city with the determination of enforcing lynch law.

The vigilance committee, among whom are many of our most respectable citizens, took possession, in large numbers, of the arsenal in Jackson Square, and this morning the vigilance executive committee calls on all law and order-loving citizens to join them, and announce their determination to carry their measures out.

Nothing else has transpired yet, except that cannon are loaded and posted about the arsenal, and about two hundred armed men are on guard.

The vigilance committee have presented an independent ticket for mayor and municipal officers.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3d, 11.30.—Gen. Trucy's division of militia is called out. The Common Council are in secret session and in much confusion.

The Council have possession of the first district armory, with only ten rounds of ammunition.

A battle is expected this afternoon between the vigilance committee and the city authorities.

The Riot Act Read.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 12 noon.—The excitement continues to increase, and both the authorities and the vigilance committee are arming for the conflict. The militia are at their armories making ball cartridges, the vigilance committee having possession of the arsenal. The mayor has just completed reading the riot act at the headquarters of the vigilance committee.

LATER.—The Mayor has resigned, and the city is in possession of the Vigilance Committee, who have barricaded several streets. The excitement is intense, and business suspended.—The whole trouble has grown out of the corruption and scoundrelism of the Know Nothing city officials.

Mother and Eight Children Drowned.—ROSCOE, Illinois, June 4.—A culvert at this place was swept away last night, destroying the house of the Rev. M. Hadley, drowning Mrs. Haley and eight children. Several other houses were demolished.

☞The hog cholera has again made its appearance in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, and the animals are dying by hundreds.

☞President BUCHANAN, it is stated, is unreserved in the opinion that England will disavow the recent outrages promptly, and asserts that the relations between the two countries were never established on a more friendly footing, and cannot be disturbed.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1858.

Dear Compiler:—The outrages committed by British cruisers upon American merchantmen in the Gulf is still a prominent subject of conversation. The debate in the Senate on Monday partook largely of the warlike spirit, Northern and Southern men uniting in the expression of the same kind of sentiments. Mr. Toombs was for taking the bull—John Bull—by the horns.—He wanted something more than pledges as securities that belligerent acts should not be committed in the future—satisfaction for what has been done already. If these proceedings have taken place under the sanction of British authority, we should resist them by force, and do it without delay. We should do more; we should confer full power and authority upon the Executive to send a sufficient force there to seize these vessels, and bring them and their crews into the port of New York. Instead of asking the Government of Great Britain to apologise, we had better put ourselves in a position for them to ask us to apologize, provided they feel aggrieved at our action. Great Britain has kept up these aggressions upon our commerce for a long series of years, and it is high time that it should cease.

Mr. Hammond and Mr. Crittenden were more conservative, but agreed that we cannot assent to discuss the right of visitation or search. We have now to deal with *acts* only.

Before this letter is printed Congress will doubtless have adopted some measure clothing the President with adequate power in cases of aggressions upon our commerce or rights. Our laws have been too lame in regard to such cases.

The Senate yesterday voted upon Gen. Houston's proposition for a Protectorate over Mexico, and it was defeated—yeas 17, nays 30.

The House took up the report on the sale of Fort Snelling Reservation. Mr. Clark, of New York, offered a series of resolutions, the first one declaring that the evidence reported by the Select Committee as to the recent sale of the Fort Snelling reservation, has failed to exhibit any fact or circumstance impeaching the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of War. Adopted. Yeas 133; nays 60.

Mr. Russell, of New York, moved to table the whole subject. Not agreed to. Yeas 68; nays 140.

The second resolution of Mr. Clark declared that the management of the sale by agents authorized by the Secretary of War to convey the same, was injudicious, and resulted, by reason of the want of publicity, in the exclusion of that competition among persons desirous of purchasing, which, under the circumstances, should have been permitted. Adopted—yeas 123, nays 64.

Two other resolutions, comprised in the same series, were also adopted.—These resolutions disapprove of the former sale, and direct that the evidence taken by the Select Committee be transmitted to the Secretary of War, in order that, in conjunction with the Attorney General, he may adopt such measures in respect to the sale as, in his opinion, the public interests may require.

The House, by a vote of yeas 88, nays 108, refused to substitute Mr. Clark's resolutions for those reported by the majority of the Select Committee.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, moved to take up the whole subject. Disagreed to by 5 majority. The first resolution of the majority of the committee was then defeated by 5 majority. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, then moved to table the remainder of the resolutions, which was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 76.

The House also passed a bill giving three years full pay, as a commander in the navy, to Captain Herndon's widow.

The Senate, to-day, voted (39 to 17) to extend the session to the 14th inst. When the resolution was brought up in the House it was amended by fixing Thursday next, (the 10th,) for final adjournment.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., introduced, in the House, a preamble, (referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs,) setting forth that the visitation of American merchantmen in the Gulf of Mexico and ports of Cuba, exercised by the British war steamers, is in direct violation of international law, and that in the course of which illegal conduct one American has been killed—concluding with a resolution that the President be required to give instructions to our navy to arrest all the offending vessels until ample reparation be made by the British government, and guaranties given for the future exemption from violation. Mr. Clay stated that the Committee expected to report as soon as the telegraphic despatch in regard to the killing of an American by a British cruiser was confirmed. The excitement is at high tide, both in and out of Congress; and the hope is generally expressed that the National Legislature will not adjourn until something definite in regard to British offences in the Gulf has been ascertained.

X. Y. Z.

The Fort Snelling Report.

The Martinsburg (Va.) Republican, speaking of the report of Mr. Faulkner, in reference to the sale of the Fort Snelling property about which the Black Republicans have been making so much ado, very truthfully remarks:

"It is established, by an overwhelming, irresistible mass of testimony, that Fort Snelling had been for years utterly useless to the Government, both as a fortress and a depot. That notwithstanding its originally favorable situation, its value was not enhanced, even speculatively, by the prospect of its ever being the site of a town, owing to the proximity of two of the most flourishing and vigorous young cities in all the North West. It is further shown, that the sale of Fort Snelling at $7,50 per acre, is the best ever made of Government property except that of Fort Dearborn, in the heart of Chicago.

"The opinion is expressed by scores of the most competent judges, that the property would not have brought anything like as much as it did, if it had been sold at auction. Indeed it was admitted by some of the parties concerned, that combinations had been made, as is customary in the West, with their notions of morality, to compel a sale at the minimum price of $1,25

[illegible] participation of a public [illegible]. And here is disclosed the *animus* of this violent attempt to destroy Secretary Floyd, which clinches the whole case. The disappointed speculators who expected to cheat the Government out of the property, have raised this hue and cry through their Black Republican attorneys in Congress, hypocritically charging corruption upon the Secretary in underselling public property. As far as we can see, the facts embodied in Mr. Faulkner's Report most triumphantly vindicate the administration and the Secretary from the slightest suspicion of improper conduct in the affair; indeed they evince unusual skill and judgment in the management of the matter.

Town & County Affairs.

Heavy Robbery.

We are informed that the residence of Mr. JOHN SMALL, in Conowago township, this county, was robbed of gold and silver, notes and due bills, to the amount of about $800, while Mr. S. and family were attending religious service at the Conowago Chapel, in the forenoon of Thursday last.

Parties have gone in pursuit, but we have not heard with what success.—Suspicion rests upon two persons who were seen going towards the house a short time before. Their names are not known. They took $300 in York, Gettysburg and Westminster money, $57 in gold, and the rest in silver and due bills.

Improvements in Littlestown.

We paid a flying visit to Littlestown on Wednesday afternoon, and were gratified to find the "building" spirit prevailing at a high pitch.

The Railroad, from Hanover, is near completion. It was expected that the cars would run into town on Saturday evening last, Mr. McFadden having about forty-five hands at work laying track. The company's Warehouse is finished—a substantial brick edifice, of sufficient capacity for a large business—and a Turn-table, of the most approved pattern, is about to be put down. Altogether, the enterprise has progressed commendably, and much credit is due to those concerned in its active management for their untiring efforts.

The Warehouse of Dr. E. F. Shorb and Ephraim Myers, opposite the Station, is up, and they have already nearly 3000 bushels of grain and 100 barrels of flour in it, to be shipped off as soon as the freight business is opened on the Railroad.

Mr. John Duttera has purchased the Warehouse of Klinefelter & Co., also near the Station, for $2,600—the building to be completed before Mr. D. takes possession.

Mr. John Miller will, this week, commence the erection of a fine hotel, three-story, adjoining the Station on the north.

The following gentlemen have either recently erected, have now in progress, or will soon commence, Buildings, most of which are intended for private residences: Maj. George Myers, James Colehouse, Christian Rather, Lawrence Brandt, Col. E. Swope, Henry Miller, Peter Lingenfelter, Jacob Lansinger, Abraham Bankard, Jacob Fisher, Morgan Swope, Martin Steffy, Israel Yount, Henry Dysert, John Miller, Ephraim Myers, Bange & Miller, and probably others—(our notes are mislaid.)

A large proportion of these buildings are to be two-story brick, and of good style.

The Lutheran Congregation are about erecting a two-story brick dwelling for their pastor, Rev. Mr. Ruthrauf.

There are two Lumber and Coal yards in the place—that of John Miller and that of Schwartz & Snyder.

The next great want of the town is, the grading of the principal street, with brick sidewalks.

Track Laying

Upon the Gettysburg Railroad will be resumed at New Oxford next week, should the weather not too seriously interfere. The grading yet to be done is a small matter, and will not in the least check the progress of the track layers. We think it safe to predict that in four months from this time the "iron steed" will be in our midst—for which most-devoutly-wished "consummation" many thanks will be due to those who have been and are active and efficient in this work.

☞We understand that the School Directors of the Borough have appointed Miss AMANDA E. HEAGEN one of the Teachers in the Public School. She takes charge of one of the lower rooms, formerly under the supervision of Miss SCANLAN.

☞On Friday evening week the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Diagnothean Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, was celebrated. A number of orations were delivered. Among the speakers was J. M. MICKLEY, of Mummasburg, this county. The Lancaster *Times* says, "Mr. Mickley is an easy speaker and deserves credit for his oration."

☞On Wednesday last, JACOB CRAIG, the colored man who received a severe stab in the side, in an altercation with Geo. STRICKER, about two weeks ago, was taken before Justice BRINEMAN, and in default of bail, was committed to jail to await a trial at the next court. He has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

☞Mr. JOHN WARNER, of this place, sent to this office, the other day, a stalk of young Clover measuring 3 feet two inches.

Correspondence.

☞At a meeting of the congregation, held in the Presbyterian Church, at Petersburg, (York Springs,) Pa., on Monday the 24th of May, 1858, Col. WM. F. BONNER was called to the Chair, and J. A. GARDNER appointed Secretary.

The letter of resignation of the Rev. J. A. MURRAY, as pastor of this church, was handed in and read, and the following preamble and resolutions were presented, and upon motion unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Rev. J. A. MURRAY, our beloved pastor, has tendered his resignation as pastor of this church; and desires this congregation to unite with him in an application to the Presbytery of Carlisle, to dissolve the pastoral relation now existing, and has been influenced so to do by the enfeebled state of his health, which requires him to retire from the active duties of the ministerial office, in order to recuperate from the physical prostration he has experienced; and to which request this congregation feel constrained to yield, notwithstanding we have the highest regard for, and confidence in him as a pastor, and a faithful watchman upon the walls of Zion, and as such do not desire the separation; yet, in view of the cause that induces him to make the request, therefore,

Resolved, That the resignation of the Rev. J. A. MURRAY be accepted, and that J. A. GARDNER be appointed a Commissioner from the church, to attend the next meeting of the Presbytery of Carlisle, to express the views of this congregation in consenting to the proposed dissolution of the pastoral relation.

Resolved, That while we, as a congregation, would bow submissively to the dealings of divine providence, in thus indicating the necessity of a separation between us as pastor and people, we cannot but deeply regret the cause that requires him to withdraw from the duties of the pastoral office, which he has so excised with great acceptance over this congregation for nearly eighteen years, faithfully preaching "Christ and him crucified."

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our beloved pastor, in the affliction which has thus interfered with the discharge of his duties, and obliges him, for the present at least, to retire from the active duties of the ministry; and that he has our warmest wishes for his entire restoration to health and future usefulness; and our earnest prayers that in his retirement he may constantly enjoy the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ—the manifestations of his grace, and the consolation of the Holy Spirit; and that he may be permitted to

"Draw from heaven that sweet repose,
Which none but he that feels it knows."

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this congregation, be hereby instructed to pay unto the Rev. J. A. MURRAY, his salary for the entire year.

The World Amased.

All Nations Thankful.—The shallow proverb, "Familiarity breeds contempt," has a very limited application. Familiarity with that which is admirable, useful and beneficent, breeds respect, gratitude and enthusiasm. It has been thus with HOLLOWAY'S inestimable Pills. The more thoroughly we become acquainted with their wonderful properties, the more we see of their operation in the most desperate cases, the more deeply sensible do we become of the value to humanity of a medical discoverer like Professor HOLLOWAY.—In this country, where we are quick to perceive and prompt to admit the claims of greatness in every department of art or science, his popularity is boundless, and the demand for his remedies might be called a *furore*, if it were not founded on the solid basis of experience. In the seasons when dysentery and diarrhœa prevail, the population of whole districts in the South and West refuse to take any other preparation than the Pills. The resident physicians remonstrate with them in vain. It is useless to tell the sick, who are daily recovering strength, appetite, health and cheerfulness, by the use of this omnipotent medicine, that it is an empirical invention. Their every organ, muscle, nerve and fibre, unite in giving the lie to the assertion. It is the same with dyspepsia, liver complaint, and in fact all internal maladies, without exception.

Under such circumstances, can it be surprising that the name of Holloway is endeared to the American people? Many maladies, deemed incurable before the introduction of the Pills, now create neither fear nor anxiety. It is generally understood that the subjugation of those complaints by a course of the medicine is an easy task; that the sufferer who relies upon any other preparation, patent or prescribed, is literally scrambling for life in the dark; and that he or she who perishes under the false treatment of the faculty, "dies as the fool dieth."

We do not stand alone in our appreciation of the vitalizing and restorative qualities of the Pills. Almost every exchange paper we open contains some anecdote of their triumphs over disease, or of the uplifting of some debilitated and hopeless invalid from the lowest depths of physical weakness and mental despondency, by their aid. No other advertised medicines have ever commanded such encomiums from the [illegible] cal, religious, political and [illegible] press, as Holloway's [illegible] and periodicals too *frigid* [illegible] even to publish the [illegible] ordinary nostrums of [illegible] earnestly commended [illegible] confidence of the [illegible] but great facts [illegible] disputed, could [illegible] that urgent [illegible] mighty [illegible] word [illegible] Truth [illegible] course than the lightning of heaven.—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*