

The Compiler.



H. J. Noble, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, June 28, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JAMES H. BUCHANAN, President of the United States.
WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Vice President.
WESLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

Mr. JOHN A. H. RETHER has been appointed Postmaster at Bigler P. O., Middletown, in this county, in the room of Henry Koser, sen., deceased.

Official notices received at Washington, from England, disclaim any intentional offence on the part of Great Britain toward this country, as regards the late insults offered to our flag.—Orders have been issued to discontinue the visits to American vessels—her Majesty's Government not insisting on visitation as a right. This is well.—Had these visits been allowed to pass unnotified by our press and Government, it is likely England would not so readily give up her supposed right to "rule the waves."

The New York Herald starts the rumor that the Mexican Government have arranged to make a sale of the territory of Sonora, for a certain consideration, to a Colonization Company, whose managers and headquarters are in New York city.

The Democrats of Westmoreland county have nominated Hon. Henry B. Foster for Congress.

Drowned.—We learn, says the York Press, that Mr. Joseph Pentz, a worthy and highly respected young man, was drowned in Mr. George B. Emig's mill dam, in the Cowago creek, on Friday evening last. The deceased, in company with a number of his fellow workmen—who were engaged in putting up a barn for Mr. George Spahr, in Washington township, in place of the one destroyed by lightning some weeks ago—went to the dam for the purpose of bathing, and not being able to swim, ventured into water which was deeper than he imagined and was drowned before his companions could render him any assistance.

Killed by Lightning.—On Sunday last, as Mr. David Comp, of Antrim township, this county, was returning in an open vehicle in company with his wife and daughter, from meeting at Brown's school house, the party were struck by lightning. Mr. C. and lady were stunned and the daughter, an estimable young lady, was killed. The horse was knocked down by the force of the stroke.—Chambersburg Spirit.

Three Hundred Fishermen Drowned.—On the 1st inst., a heavy gale occurred on the banks of New Foundland, attended with great suffering among the fishermen, no less than 300 of whom perished.

Pretty Good Prices.—A gentleman who lately came through from Salt Lake City states that at Fort Bridger salt is selling at \$2 50 per pound; bacon \$5 per pound; flour \$100 per sack, and not over eighty-six pounds in a sack; tobacco at \$1 50 for "a good chew;" whiskey \$25 per gallon.

The New Shoops of War.—The Secretary of the Navy, it is stated, will order two shoops of the seven authorized by Congress to be constructed at Philadelphia—probably a like number at New York, and the rest will be distributed among several places.

Military Visitors from the West.—A detachment of the 23d regiment Illinois militia, numbering 112 guns, under command of Major Payne, will visit Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston the coming season. It will be the most extensive military expedition ever undertaken.

The hog cholera is making havoc with the hogs in Pulaski county, Ill.—Many farmers have lost their entire stock.

A New Cent Piece.—We have seen a specimen of a new coin of one cent denomination, just from the mint at Philadelphia. Something of this kind is much needed to take the place of that abominable abortion, the one cent coin of 1857. The new cent piece, like the other, is of nickel, and of the same size; it has the head of an Indian girl upon one side, and the words, "United States of America," with the date. Upon the reverse is a wreath, surmounted with a shield, with a bunch of arrows entwined at the bottom, and the words "one cent" in the middle of it. The workmanship as well as the design is beautifully executed.—Boston Post.

The Frog Market.—Frogs are now a specialty quoted article in the New York market. The last report reads: "Frogs are in demand, and sell for one dollar per dozen. These are fast becoming a favorite dish, and the demand for them is becoming constantly greater."

The National Administration.

When JAMES BUCHANAN was inaugurated President of the United States, a feeling of satisfaction pervaded the entire country, and the conservative and patriotic men of all parties congratulated each other on the auspicious event. The whole tenor of the new President's public life foreshadowed an Administration that would add to the greatness and glory of the nation. Nor was that foreshadowing untrue. In the short space of one year and three months, this Administration has been called upon to unriddle nearly all the difficult and complicated questions connected with the Federal Government.

First came that offspring of political fanaticism, the Kansas question. This was a problem (as the Bedford Gazette with entire truth remarks,) from the solution of which statesmen and legislators shrank aghast. The wise men of the nation approached it with fear and trembling. Senators and Congressmen discussed it from session to session—quarrelled over it—fought about it—without putting it at rest. Like the ghost of the murdered Banquo, it would not down at their bidding. The cry of "Bleeding Kansas" rent the air from one end of the land to the other, until the common sense, unfinching firmness and lofty patriotism of JAMES BUCHANAN silenced the whining hypocrites that raised it. Kansas is quiet now!—It bleeds at but one spot at present, and that is where the blood of JENKINS cries from the ground against the murderer, JAMES H. LANE, the leader of the Kansas Abolitionists.

Next came the Nicaragua difficulty. Filibustering expeditions had been carried on unchecked, for years, by some of the ambitious and restless spirits of the country. One of these expeditions was again about to make an incursion in the territory of a friendly people, but JAMES BUCHANAN was in its way this time, and it was thwarted in its lawless purpose. Thus another bright page in the history of our Pennsylvania President was written.

During the same time in which the Kansas and Nicaragua questions occupied the attention of the Administration, another important and embarrassing exigency demanded its timely and careful consideration. The rebellious attitude of the Mormons in Utah, threatened the nation with a grievous and perplexing trouble. Other statesmen had shirked this question—had suffered the Mormon cancer to root itself firmly in the body politic. Other Presidents had allowed the treasonable bravado of Brigham Young to go unrebuked—had made no effort to correct the evil which sprang from his uncurbed fanaticism. It remained for JAMES BUCHANAN to rid the Government of this dangerous embarrassment, and his far-reaching wisdom and comprehensive statesmanship have already accomplished it. Well may it be asked, what Administration has ever, in so short a period of time, met with so many difficult questions and has solved them so creditably to itself and so satisfactorily to the people, as the glorious Presidency of the "Sage of Wheatland?"

The Late Congress and the Administration.—The New York Journal of Commerce, an independent and influential journal, says few occasions have arisen, under any Administration, demanding a higher order of executive talent, or a more comprehensive statesmanship than have been demanded by the extraordinary concurrence of events affecting our country's interest and honor during the last few months. It is fortunate for the country, and especially fortunate for the cause of republican government, that we have in the executive chair, at the heads of departments, and in Congress, men equal to the emergency, and that from all the confusion and threatened danger, the government will emerge with honor and with renewed claims to confidence and respect.

Popular Sovereignty.—We thought the conversion of the Republicans to the Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty was more sudden than sincere, and we were right. They had no intention of abandoning the old Federal ground of the power of Congress to do whatsoever it pleases. The advance they pretended to make towards popular sovereignty was a feint, and intended to lure unwary Democrats into the fatuous mazes of Black Republicanism. Hear what they say now in Illinois:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 16.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. One thousand delegates and alternates representing ninety five counties were present.

James Miller was re-nominated as a candidate for State Treasurer, and W. Bateman as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Philadelphia platform, denouncing the Dred Scott decision, and reaffirming the power of Congress over the Territories.

The power of Congress over the Territories is reaffirmed by the Republicans of Illinois, and it will be reaffirmed by the Republicans wherever they have boldness enough to declare their honest sentiments. That is their platform, and they are untrue to their principles whenever they depart from it.—Valley Spirit.

Green corn is now brought to market for table use, in several cities in Georgia.

The Public Expenditure—Plan of the Coalition.

We expect to lay before our readers next week an able and convincing speech on the expenditures of the government, delivered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia. "This unanswerable exposition," says the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, "of the made-up statements of the opposition cannot be to widely circulated at this time, when the watchword of extravagance has been passing along the allied line, and it is being re-echoed from all sections of the Union. Mr. SHERMAN had been chosen for the purpose of leading the financial wing of the opposition army, and according to his statement, the Government expenditures for the fiscal year 1858-'9, will reach ninety-two millions of dollars. But this calculation is materially interfered with by the figures of Mr. LETCHER, who shows most certainly that the total of the appropriations for the past session, including all the expenses of the military expedition against the Mormons, and all deficiencies in either branch of the Government on account of expenditures incurred by previous Congresses, will only sum up Sixty-eight millions of dollars. This knocking off Twenty-four millions of dollars at one blow, and reducing the expenditures of the first year of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, below the appropriations made by the Black Republican Congress of 1856-'7 some Twenty millions of dollars. The real expenditures of the Government for ordinary purposes for the fiscal year 1858-'9, will not amount to more than Fifty millions of dollars.—The balance up to the figure set down by Mr. LETCHER is produced by extra appropriations, which cannot rightfully be charged against the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN.

"This speech of Mr. LETCHER demonstrates the unscrupulous character of the opposition, and proves the folly of trusting to assertions which are simply made for political effect, and are not based upon facts and official statements. The effort of Mr. SHERMAN is intended as a feeler for the Presidential campaign. The charge of extravagance is to be sandwiched between Protection and Anti-slavery, and in this manner the fight against the Democracy is to be conducted. The very men who, during the session of 1856-'7, voted away twenty millions of dollars in excess of that appropriated for the fiscal year of 1858-'9, are now clamoring against the Administration of Mr. Buchanan on account of its extravagance, while those who proposed and carried the amendments to the Tariff of 1846, are now claiming to be the only friends of American industry, the exclusive encouragers of home labor.—With what justice can Black Republicans arraign the Democratic party for extravagance, when, during a time when there was no occasion for extra appropriations, the country tranquil, the Army stationary, they spent more money in a single year than will be required by Mr. BUCHANAN to carry on the Government for the first year of his Administration, although that year is burdened by the extra expenses of the military expedition to Utah? This position is on a par with that taken by the Black Republican, protection party in this State, when they shouted hosannas to the Tariff of 1842, yet nominated and voted for DAVID WILMOT for Governor, one of the most determined opponents the protection theory. The Eastern manufacturers led the crusade against the Iron interests of this State. They promised free Iron to the railroad speculators if they would give them free materials, from the use of which they could add to their profits when the manufactured articles came to be sold. It was free Wool and free Iron; and the combination came within a few votes of carrying this project in Congress. They did reduce the duty on one of those great staples of this State, about which they are now so particularly interested; and yet after this action, the same party comes before the people with false charges of extravagance and enormous expenditures, in order to make the people believe that they must go back to a high protective tariff to meet the deficiency. If they are honest now, they were false and dishonest when they made the attack upon the Tariff of 1846, and the people should not trust them.

But the speech of Mr. LETCHER is fatal to the extravagance plank of the proposed coalition platform, and when that plank is removed the light shines upon the whole scheme. It is merely to be a revival of the FARMINGTON excitement, with enough of tariff sauce to recommend it to certain localities. Mr. WILMOT wants Anti Slavery for his district, not protection. That will not be acceptable to those whom he has misled. But in the manufacturing districts the negro is to be dropped, and the protection idea pushed into the foreground, not with any intention of making it a practical reality, but as a means of hoodwinking and deceiving the masses, who support they need. This is the meaning of Mr. SHERMAN'S speech, the import of the tariff demonstration in our city; this the proposed plan for the Presidential campaign for 1860.—The shot from Mr. LETCHER has struck this scheme between wind and water, and the people can see how corrupt and rotten the whole combination is. It cannot succeed against the wise, prudent and economical administration of JAMES BUCHANAN.

Caution.—In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and lung diseases, will always prevail. Consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if taken in time can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Batts" on the wrapper.

Northern Central Railroad.—The first locomotive passed over the newly completed portion of the Northern Central Railroad to Gettysburg, Pa., on Thursday last, and it is said that the road was found to work in the very best manner.

The Opposition State Convention.

The Erie Constitution, decidedly the ablest Republican paper in North Western Pennsylvania, whose editor is one of the most influential men of his party, is out in strong terms against the proposed Union State Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 14th of July. After announcing the project, and the means by which it was obtained, it uses the following language: "For one we enter our protest in advance against any affiliation, coalition, union or fusion with such political renegades and traitors as Swoope and Flannigan. Thrice have the freemen of the State struck hands with them and thrice they have been betrayed. If they honestly desire a union of all the opponents of the administration in the present campaign, they ought, in view of the past, to have the prudence to keep their names from any published calls. The Republicans can set it down as an established fact that the Sanderson-Flannigan-Swoope faction, will never keep faith in any political arrangement.—They are partizan guerrillas unfit for association with men who are governed by honest motives in political action. They have cheated us in three campaigns, and it remains to be seen whether Republicans will allow themselves again to be gelled by such tricksters.—We are willing to unite with all honest opponents of the extension of Slavery, and co-operate to overthrow the present National Administration, but we are not willing to join hands or associate with venal leaders who make a show of friendship only to betray. The leading politicians may make what arrangements they please in this matter, but if they in any way ignore the cardinal principles of Republicanism, or if they expunge from our flag the motto of "No more Slave States," they will desert and receive defeat. We march to the battle under no mongrel flag. They will find thousands of staunch and true freemen in the North and West who will repudiate an evasive, unmeaning platform, no matter who the candidates are. We warn the Republicans to beware of the scheme."

We imagine the tricksters who have endeavored to take the lead of the Opposition to the Democratic party, will find after all that their self-glorified patriotism will not produce the exact effect they designed. That "glorious victory" some of their papers claim will not be won with quite as much ease as they predict.

The Opposition State Convention—A Glance at some of the Leaders of the Coalition.

The "American Republican State Committee," of which LEMUEL TOND is Chairman, says the Patriot and Union, had hardly published their call for an opposition State Convention, to meet on the 8th of July, before the call was withdrawn, and the 13th of July substituted, by an agreement between all the elements of the Opposition.—The parties entering into this combination are "The United American Republic and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia," "The American Republican State Committee," "The American Eastern State Committee," and "The Republican State Committee." The several Chairmen of these Committees, with their advisers and lackers, met at Harrisburg last week and perfected the arrangement. It is almost needless to say that they constituted a brilliant array of ability and honesty. JOSEPH R. FLANNIGAN and GEORGE A. COFFEY figure as Vice Presidents of the Philadelphia Committee. Personally, they are the very antipodes of each other, but no doubt there is a moral and political likeness which renders the association fitting and agreeable. Coffey certainly ought to be able by this time to tell which party he prefers. In the campaign of 1856, he started out in opposition to the Democratic party; then he changed his mind, joined the Democracy and stumped it for Buchanan, and growing tired of this in a few weeks, he changed again to Fremont. He is admirably adapted to be one of the artificers of the new coalition. He can be depended upon at any time to leap from one platform to another, to change one set of principles for another set, and to do such little political jobs as may be assigned him, without any of those awkward scruples of conscience which less facile men are troubled. He is certainly the right man for the right place.

H. BUCHER SWOOP is the Chairman of the American Committee. Last Fall this gentleman was opposed to the election of Wilmot, and resolutely anti-Republican. He is most cordially detested by the Republican politicians of the State, on account of the nice little exposure he made of the distribution of a certain fund entrusted to Ford, of Ohio, for the purpose of buying up presses and politicians for Fremont.—Swoope is controlled in his present action by able politicians than himself, who are tired of fighting on their own hook, and who look to a coalition factory as bringing them something comfortable. They have stood on the outside long enough, and are rejoiced at the opportunity of coming in upon terms of equality. Sanderson of the Daily News is the bond and front of this straight-out division. He has been stigmatized and abused beyond measure by the Republicans, for his course in 1856 and last Fall, but they know the case is hopeless without him, and have been compelled to yield to his demands. When Lemuel Todd called a Convention to meet on the 8th of July, Sanderson rebelled, and Todd's party were constrained to give way. The time was then changed to the 14th, and Sanderson's party propitiated by concessions which were no doubt more substantial than the simple alteration of the time of the Convention. The Dai-

By News goes to far as to view the action of the other wings of the opposition as an acknowledgment that the Straight-outs were right in their course.

Witness its language: "Americans were unwilling to adopt the sectional platform of the Republicans, believing it to be injurious and unwise. Time has shown that the conservative policy of the American party was right; and when others are willing to acknowledge it, and to unite in a common effort to resist the tyranny of a despotic President, we are not so unwise as to repulse them. Time, we believe, will show the necessity of adopting all our measures, and every day brings fresh, though ad proof to the people that they cannot prosper under the unwise system which now curses the country and destroys the hope of the people."

But the Republicans will submit to be openly flouted thus by the man they kicked and cuffed last Fall, rather than lose the chance of defeating the Democratic candidates.

W. M. THOMAS is Chairman of the Straight-out Republican Committee, an organization purely Abolition, having no other object but the promotion of anti-slavery sentiments, and uniting with this coalition, not so much from sympathy with "Americanism"—which they cordially detest—as with the desire to use any party that can break down the Democratic.

Most of the men who have been foremost in perfecting this combination belong to the lowest order of politicians. Some of them have sold themselves two or three times, and others are perhaps in search of a market. Having arranged all things for the members composing the different branches of the opposition, they are expected to acquiesce without a murmur. So fall into line!

A Flash in the Pan.

According to a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Argus, "The new political battling called the 'People's Party of the Union,' of which Humphrey Marshall, II. Winter Davis and Senator Crittenden are the veterans, promises to have a puny existence, if it has any existence at all.—The leaders of Black Republicanism are not willing to be tied to the tail of do-funct Know Nothingism for the good of Kentucky and Maryland, and protect loudly against the movement. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats also object to being used for the advancement of their old political opponents; and altogether the thing hangs fire terribly."

The Tariff.—Some of the opposition papers are trying very hard to again make political capital out of the tariff question, but take good care not to let their readers that we are indebted to the late Know Nothing and Black Republican Congress for the present low duties, of which they complain. Why did they not let the Democratic Tariff of 1846 alone? It afforded ample and adequate protection, and our trade, manufactures and commerce flourished under it for ten years. The opposition are chargeable for that which they try to saddle on the Democracy—they made the present tariff, and if there is anything wrong about it, let the people understand to whom doing the injury belongs. As long as the Democratic tariff of 1846 was in existence, all was well. Let the people take warning from the past and beware of the promises the mongrels may make on this subject now.—Eastern Sentinel.

George Peabody a Loner by the Mississippi Floods.—The Cairo (Ill.) City Property Company, which suffered severely by the late flood, is represented by flock to the amount of \$1,000,000, of which George Peabody owns \$700,000, having purchased the same during his visit to this country last year.

Improving.—The United States Treasurer's weekly statement for the week ending on Monday last shows somewhat of an improvement, inasmuch as the increase of receipts is set down at about \$350,000 over the preceding week.

A Good Fit.—Rev. T. O. Lincoln, of Utica, N. Y., was presented by the youth of his congregation (Baptist) with a pair of kid gloves—each of the fingers and thumbs of both gloves had folded in it a ten dollar bill!

The citizens of Hanover are about building themselves a Town Hall—to be named "Franklin Hall."—Capital at present \$6,000—shares \$10 each.

Terrible Disaster.—At a Masonic Dinner at Wellsville, New York, on Thursday last, the floor of the hall gave way, precipitating the company to the floor beneath, wounding forty or fifty persons, including a number of ladies, but killing none. The floor above also fell upon them.

Casper Mantz, Esq., late Sheriff of Frederick county, Md., died last Wednesday.

Warm weather has come upon us in earnest. On Friday the thermometer indicated 93° of heat, and on Saturday 98°. Not a bad beginning.

Yesterday, 95°—in the shade, of course.

The Obituary by X. will appear in our next.

Letter from the West.

SPRINGFIELD, Green co., Mo., June 14, 1858.

Mr. Editor:—This is a section of country little visited and little known, well latterly. The soil is the valleys—along streams and in the bottom lands, is deep, rich and loamy, easy of cultivation when the timber is properly cleared—which requires no little labor. The timber, principally oak of various species, is very heavy and lofty—constituting the chief obstruction to the speedy settlement and agricultural development of this section of country. On the uplands and highlands, and ridges of gentle declivity, where the soil is not so rich and fertile—many places extremely barren—the timber is generally small, of swarthy black oak, just too small to make a cool shade for the road. Singular to find these uplands covered with a rich, luxuriant crop of grass, springing up spontaneously, thus furnishing

Unlimited fields of natural pasture, where feed thousands of flocks and herds. Hence the notoriety of this country as a stock raising country. The mineral wealth of this Southern section of the State is not the least of her natural treasures. Nature in lavishing her treasures upon man seemed to be partial to this region. Here in large beds and capacious veins has she deposited a world of wealth—Iron and lead ores are the most abundant—while copper, zinc and some silver, are also here deposited, in great quantities in the bosom of Mother Earth—who discloses here and there rich specimens to the keen, aviscerous eye of ever-greedy man. The climate in the South-eastern counties is generally very unhealthy, owing to the uncalculated condition of the lands, which are in many parts low and swampy. In this South-western portion, however, the climate is mild and salubrious—the soil here is of a much better quality—more highly cultivated—of which we shall speak hereafter. After the natural wealth and developments of man, but the magic power of skill and industry which has marked the face of other lands, has not been felt here. No wide spreading farms with neat fences bounding in the high waving grain—with orchards weighed down with the ripening fruit—gardens rich in all the vegetation can be seen—flower beds bordering the air with their sweet fragrance. No such an eastern paradise of a skillful and busy farmer meets the view or glads the eye here.

This region of Missouri is settled principally by men from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee—generally of moderate or limited circumstances. They are an hearty, kind and hospitable, their door ever open to, and their table set for, travelers and sojourners. The kindness of their hearts extends the wisdom of their heads. The most striking trait in their character is the utter desistment of order, or a system of neatness and taste—and in some of cleanliness. They live for to-day, caring little to-morrow. As to their style of Architecture, it seems to be original with them. Having cleared a little land they build, or rather they first build, a small house, (often without windows,) two doors, one on either side—thus affording a fine passage for the air in summer. The kitchen, dining-room, parlor and bed chambers are all in the same room.

With the two doors wide open, we have frequently slept in houses, in the midst of wilderness of woods, and soundly too—fearing and dreading the wild beasts without, much less than the small, domesticated animals, usual tenants of old homes, wretches. As for the out-buildings, when there be any, they are always much more useful than ornamental—and some much too convenient for comfort or agreeableness. One of the houses, in brief, in this section, is the most desolate, dreary and cheerless looking places worthy the name of home.

Often not a shade tree is left standing near, though the hand of nature had planted many around. The dull and dingy appearance of a low, grey, weather-bitten house, with its eyesless face, its stick and mud-built chimney at the one end, impaired fences, scattered rubbish around, no grass plats, no neatly platted garden, no flower beds, no shrubbery; all these wanting, or all showing the want of care and attention, leave no favorable impression on the mind of the traveler. To one accustomed to see the neat, chaste cottages of Pennsylvania, with their smiling and cheerful looks, their front yards blooming and blushing with full-blown roses, their gardens in the rear richly luxuriant with flowers of every hue and tint, teeming with luscious fruit—to one thus accustomed to see order and system displayed in the beautiful comforts and adornments of a humble home—such an one the cheerless homes here look doubly dreary and comfortless. But even in these dwellings which look so comfortless, comfort does dwell, and the flowers of affection do flourish and bloom, like the rose in the wilderness, like the lily in the wildwood.

The few towns here are still less cheerful—more desolate in appearance than the woodman's cot or farmer's dwelling. We visited the county seats of the different counties through which we passed. Doniphan, in Sibley county, is a town composed of a few, old dilapidated houses, bleak and destitute of tenants in appearance as the sand bills of Sahara. No enterprise, no stir, no business, no town at all.

Thomasville, in Oregon, is an elder brother to Doniphan—a sort of a dry-faced, shrunken-hearted, out-of-date old bachelor, wearing the only remnants of his good suit, coat shabby and tattered, hat dinged in and dinged out, scuffed all around. Pitiful sight! Irretrievable condition! Not wanted by the youth, nor admired by the ladies. One building was, however, interesting to us—the prison, which is a small, low building standing naked and alone, far removed from any tree or house, on the commons. In this prison has been confined for four years, a murderer, convicted and sentenced to hang next Friday. His name is Sheehan. In a cell ten feet square he has endured the cold of four winters without a spark of fire—the heat of four summers in so narrow a cell that little fresh air reached his fevered brow through a six-inch square grate. So much has he suffered from confinement that he looks (I saw him through the grate), pale and haggard as a witch, so weak that he is unable to stand without support. Justice, though often slow in inflicting punishment, does not demand a slow, lingering death by thus freezing, smothering and roasting. Inhuman treatment!

We next came to Hartsville, in Wright—then Marshallfield, in Webster—the first an old town, obliterated—second a skeleton of a new town largely laid out, more like a town than either of the towns mentioned; some spirit and enterprise here—built in prospect of the South-western branch of the Pacific Railroad reaching its western.

We have been in Springfield now for the last five days. This is the far-famed and much-talked-of town as the largest in the southern portion of the State and no doubt is. It is larger than all the aforementioned towns put together and then multiplied by four, and Gettysburg would make two of its size at least.—So you may form an estimate of these London.

We are now in a country altogether different from that we have just traveled over. We are on the high table lands of the Ozark—prairies stretching out for miles in all directions, dotted here and there with chaparrals and "island groves." Grass and sublime sight! "These are the gardens of the desert—these the unbarren fields, beautiful and boundless." Here blooms the blushing rose—the modest lily, in beds of living green.

A fine climate, rich soil, a spontaneous crop of vegetation—all make this a most pleasant and delightful country. Over two hundred and fifty miles from the nearest Railroad point, far from navigation it has many inconveniences. But the natural wealth is here, and man will soon show more especially the magic transformations of his hard hand of industry.

More soon. We start to-morrow for the Cherokee nation.

Yours, D.

Town & County Affairs.

The Fourth.—Our national anniversary occurring this year on Sunday, the celebrations will, generally, throughout the whole country, come off on Monday, the 5th. In this place, no preparations are making for a general demonstration; but the day will of course be duly observed. The stores will, we understand, be closed (on the 5th); the Independent Blues will celebrate the day in the beautiful wood west-of town, near the railroad cut; many of the young folks will go pick-nicking; others may "try their luck" at fishing, or other amusement; whilst not a few may "lay around loose," killing time as best they can.

The day should be ushered in by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and stirring music—commencing at rise of sun, not before.

Military Company at Arendsville.—The Military Company organized at Arendsville, in this county, on Saturday week, numbers about 40 members, (with the promise of more,) and is named the "Independent Rifemen." Wm. F. WALTER has been chosen Captain, JACOB II. PLANK First Lieutenant, and JACOB M. BESNEY Second Lieutenant. The Company has our best wishes for its success. That it will become a well drilled and efficient corps—a credit to the neighborhood—we do not doubt.

The Town Streets.—The Town authorities have commenced the grading of the new street, or rather the extension of Stratton street—from the Railroad to the Harrisburg road. The material for filling is at present very conveniently gotten, in Railroad street. In the construction of the Bridge across the run, it is to be hoped that the wretched excuses for Bridges on the Harrisburg and Mummansburg roads will not be imitated.

The stone-work of the new Court House is going up, with a good force of masons on the job. Work on the Warehouse for Messrs. Klinefelter & Co. has also been commenced. Mr. Hoke's is ready for the brick-work.

Littletown Railroad.—We are informed by the Secretary of the Company, that the Cars upon the Littletown Railroad will commence running regularly to-day—Monday.—Two trains daily—morning and noon.

The railroad from Hanover to Gettysburg completed to Littletown, Adams county, and the cars are now running regularly from Hanover to that place. The entire road is rapidly progressing towards completion, and we presume that very little time will be permitted to pass before the whole line will be open for travel.—York Advertiser.

Our friend of the Advocate does not appear to be well "posted" in regard to the geography of this county. The Littletown and Gettysburg Railroads are two distinct "institutions." The former takes a south-western direction from Hanover, and stops at Littletown; the latter has a north-west course from Hanover, via New Oxford, and terminates at Gettysburg. Adams county has (mind ye!) two Railroads—with a third in the background, the long-neglected but not worthless "Tapeworm."

Messrs. POLAND and WELTY have resumed track-laying on the Railroad at New Oxford. They expect to "push ahead" rapidly.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Mr. CONVERSE, Principal of the Public School in this place, proposes to teach a Normal Class during his summer vacation. The undertaking is especially commended to Teachers, to whom an admirable opportunity for better fitting themselves for their responsible vocation is thus afforded. The qualifications of Mr. Converse are undoubted. See adv.

Mr. GEORGE BUCHANAN, of Cumberland township, sent to our office, on Monday last, a stalk of Rye measuring eight feet—grown upon his farm.

Mr. URIAH WAHNER, of Tyrone township, on the same day, forwarded a stalk of Clover four feet two inches in length.

On Wednesday, Mr. MICHAEL FREY, of Cumberland township, sent us a stalk of Clover four feet two inches long—grown upon land of his father, Mr. PETER FREY.

Mr. GEORGE FLICKINGER, residing near Abbottstown, a few days since, mailed a stalk of Clover on his farm which measured four feet and three inches.

The Annual commencement of Mt. St. Mary's College near Emmisburg, will occur on Wednesday next, and at the Sisterhood on the day following.

A School Exhibition will take place at Conowag Chapel on the 4th of July.

On Saturday week, the scholars occupying the upper floor of the School building, spent the day in the woods, under the charge of Mr. CONVERSE, the Principal. What more pleasant than to see a party of juveniles "lay around" in the cool shade, upon the green sod, chasing fun more rapidly than the hours chase them!

The farmers of this county have commenced making high hay, which promises a large yield and of superior quality. The weather, just now, is very well suited for this kind of outdoor work.