



W. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1850.

Oregon a State! The most important act of the present Congress is the admission of Oregon as a State into the Union—being the thirty-third. On Saturday week, the House passed the bill as it came from the Senate, by a vote of 114 yeas, to 103 nays—nearly all the Democrats voting for it, and the Opposition, with a few exceptions, against it. Mr. Kurkel, of the Dauphin district, was the only member of the Opposition from Pennsylvania who voted in the affirmative. The leading principle of the mongrels seems no longer to be, "No more Slave States," but "No more Free Democratic States!"

The following, from the Philadelphia Argus, though severe, are just strictures, upon the bare-faced and shameless hypocrisy of the Know Nothings and Black Republicans, as exhibited in their course upon the Oregon question: "Who are the Friends of 'Freedom'?"—The "freedom" shriekers in Congress have demonstrated their hypocrisy lately in the most glaring manner. The vote of the Black Republicans and their anti-American allies of the Know-Nothing party, upon the Oregon question, shows in the clearest possible light the hollowness and insincerity of their long-vaunted professions of friendship for "freedom" and "popular sovereignty."

Oregon is a free State and there is no remotest possibility that it will ever be changed in that respect. The Constitution is republican in form, there is more than the requisite population, and the only possible excuses these croakers in Congress can have had for voting against her admission as a State, are, that niggers are not recognized as the equals of an infinitely superior race, and there is there an overwhelming Democratic majority; so these "traitors to freedom," these "dough-faces of the free water," voted almost to a man against the bill. They were entirely willing to place their names upon the Congressional record as enemies to the admission of any more "free" States with Democratic proclivities. Only fifteen Republican members voted in favor of "freedom" and seventy-three voted against it. We hope this fact will be carefully remembered.

The leading negro advocate in the United States, the New York Tribune, openly justifies the vote given by these "freedom" champions. That paper says: "We hold that the great body of the Republicans voted just right on this question, and of course that the fifteen who separated from, opposed and defeated them, did a grievous wrong." So, then, it is "a grievous wrong" to vote for the admission of a "free State" into this glorious confederacy, in the judgment of the sectional fanatics who control the columns of that unscrupulous and malignant partisan paper. The New York Times makes the following admission:

Oregon is a free State—her Constitution prohibiting slavery—and she will unquestionably always remain so. Yet the Times opposes her admission, as well as its Black Republican rival, the Tribune. Oregon is a Democratic State, and is likely to remain so; white men are there acknowledged to be superior to negroes—which are quite sufficient reasons for the hypocritical Abolitionists objecting to her being allowed to enter the great family of republican sovereignties. The Black Republican journals admit that the votes of the two Senators from Oregon settle the political complexion of the United States Senate for the next six years. It will be Democratic beyond all peradventure. The admission of Oregon will give us three more votes at the next Presidential election. To be sure, they will not be needed, but they will be not the less welcome on that account.

Our readers will not fail to bear in mind how faithful to the cause of "freedom" the Republicans in Congress have shown themselves to be.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The admission of Oregon into the Union was celebrated last night by a large concourse of citizens, which with the full Marine Band, surrounded the distinguished friends of the measure, including General Lane, Senator Green, Representatives Nichols, Scott, Stephens, Letcher, Thayer, Comins, Stevenson and other nearly all of whom delivered brief speeches eulogistic of the political event. The President was also serenaded, and in response to repeated calls, appeared at the window of the White House. He sincerely congratulated them upon the advent of another sovereign State into the glorious confederacy of Republics—a State too, situated on the very shores of the Pacific, favored with a fine climate, an exuberant soil, and filled with tried and noble Democrats.—The elevation of Gen. Lane, who proved himself a gallant soldier in war and a true statesman in peace, was also a fit subject for rejoicing. It was an honor he had fairly deserved by his exertions to bring this new State into the Union. Expansion was in future the policy of our country. Towards alone feared and opposed it. Thanking them for the honor paid him, the President concluded by calling for Yankee Doodle, which was performed by the band.

Vice President Breckinridge in another part of the city, declared that whenever he could, he had given the bill a push, and expected next Monday being called upon to say something about Cuba, he remarked that he talked too much and did too little. When England wished to do a thing she did it and talked about it afterwards. If the Island of Cuba, instead of being placed at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, laid at the opening of the British Channel, England would have taken it in ten days. He would not rob for it, but act with any portion of his fellow citizens in using all honorable means to acquire it.

Why is it that we have not heard during the present session, from Seward, Giddings, Chase, and the other leaders of the Opposition, on the subject of the bill? For the simple reason that they do not desire to aid in the passage of a tariff act that will relieve the treasury and afford protection to our interests. Their desire is to have no action on the subject, so that they may have it for a hobby in 1850.

In the House at Washington on Wednesday last, bills for the temporary government of Arizona, Dakota, and Jefferson, were reported from the Committee on Territories, and an effort made to have them considered; but, after some debate, they were tabled for the present. A bill passed granting a pension of fifty dollars a month to the widow of General Gaines. The Senate amendments to the agricultural colleges bill were concurred in.

The Legislature is doing little.

An Unjust Sentence. On Tuesday last, Judge PRABSON pronounced the sentence of the law against CORNELIUS M. DONAVAN, found guilty at the late Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, of an assault and battery upon the person of JOSEPH M. CHURCH, a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from the city of Philadelphia. The sentence was, that Mr. Donovan should pay a fine of two hundred dollars, the costs of prosecution, give one thousand dollars bail for his good behavior, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for the term of three months. The action of the Court in this matter was most extraordinary; and we do not hesitate to express our condemnation of the severity of the sentence. The facts of the case, as given by a letter writer to one of the Philadelphia papers, are simply these:—Mr. Donovan was defeated by Church for a seat in the Legislature, and came to Harrisburg intending to contest Church's seat. Instead of doing so in the formal way designated by law, a petition was presented to the House, in Donovan's behalf, alleging the informality of Church's election. The latter took the opportunity of making a grossly personal and unjustifiable assault upon Donovan, whose mouth was closed, and who had no opportunity of replying. For this cause Donovan, meeting Church a short time after on the street, struck him over the head with a cane; but before any material injury was inflicted, the combatants were separated by the bystanders. Mr. Church resorted to the law, and the result is seen in Donovan's conviction and sentence. It is unnecessarily and unjustifiably severe. Mr. Donovan may have deserved punishment for committing this assault, but the fact that the person assailed was a member of the Legislature, is no reason why his punishment should be severe; on the contrary, members of the Legislature, from their very privileges, should be shielded from personal responsibility, when these privileges are used to cloak personal malignity. This case in no particular differs from any ordinary case of assault and battery, and the sentence was evidently seasonable with a large portion of the gall of partisan bitterness. Mr. Donovan's case is one that calls for the interposition of Executive clemency; not because Donovan is a Democrat, but because the offence and the sentence are entirely out of due proportion.

Since the above was written, we learn that Governor Fackler, last evening, pardoned Donovan, unconditionally.—York Gazette.

The Governor did not act unadvisedly or hastily in the matter, but he refused to grant the pardon until such a force presented itself at the State Department that it was impossible for him to resist the appeal. The petition asking for the pardon was signed by a large number of the Opposition members of the House, and also by every Opposition Senator in Harrisburg at the time the paper was prepared; and when the unfortunate victim of judicial severity was liberated from prison, there was but one feeling exhibited, and that was of approval.

The Washington Union, in referring to a recent speech of Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, on the public expenditures, says: It was high time that the cut against the magnitude of the public expenditures, with which Congress and the opposition press have become so rife, should be refuted and exploded.—All that economy and all the public virtue did not belong to our ancestors.—One of their dollars bought in their day twice as much as one of our dollars will buy in our day. The expenditures of the government in the year 1800 were \$7,411,389; which was equivalent to the money in our time to double that sum; that is to say, measured by the products, merchandise, service, and labor it would be equal in our money to \$15,000,000. The expenses of the government in money of the present time were \$72,500,000 last year, exclusive of payments upon the public debt, and at the time of expensive distant wars. The expenses during the present year will be about \$60,000,000, or only four times (and difference of money being considered) as great as in 1800.—Yet our population is at present six and a half times as great as in 1800; our territorial frontier ten times as great; and our property seven and a half times as great. It thus results that every effort to prove that we are now extravagant in our public expenditures proves also that the men of 1800 were much more so. For ourselves, we are willing to be placed, by the croakers and fault-finders, in the category of Thomas Jefferson and his contemporaries.

The Intolerance of Know-Nothingism. The form of Know-Nothingism may be dead, but its spirit still lives in all its intolerant malignity. As an evidence of this fact, we refer to the proceeding of the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Tuesday last, when an amendment to the Constitution of that State, requiring aliens to reside in the United States two years after naturalization, before they shall be entitled to vote, was agreed to. This, in effect, nullifying an express provision of the Federal Constitution, which gives Congress the right to establish uniform naturalization laws, and which they have exercised in the enactment of a law prescribing a residence of five years to qualify aliens for all the rights of citizenship.

This amendment was originated and passed by the last Legislature, which was almost unanimously Know-Nothing and Republican in its political complexion. It must receive the concurrence of the present Legislature, and be ratified by a vote of the people, before it can take effect. The vote on its second passage in the House, stood 178 yeas to 32 nays. The list of nays embraced all the Democratic members of the House. We are glad to see that distinguished Democrat, Gen. Caleb Cushing, made an eloquent protest against the adoption of this truly tyrannical and anti-republican provision. His speech, as published in the Boston Post of Wednesday, is a noble appeal in behalf of liberty and equal rights.—Reading Gaz.

Local Affairs. It will be seen, on reference to our advertising columns, that the hours for starting and arrival of trains on the Gettysburg Railroad have been changed somewhat. The new arrangement will require the passengers for Baltimore to tarry at the Junction a few hours, but this, it is confidently expected, will continue but a short while,—until a spring arrangement on the Northern Branch shall allow more time to make the run to Gettysburg and back to that point. Whilst the passengers for Baltimore are slightly inconvenienced by the new time-table, it affords an opportunity to people in our county to come up to Gettysburg and remain here an hour, which will give them ample time to attend to business with the Bank, Merchants, &c., and return again the same evening. It is only the passengers to Baltimore who are delayed on the way—none other.

New Machinery. The Gettysburg Railroad Company having resolved to purchase two first class Engines for the running of their Road, additional Bonds will be sold to liquidate the indebtedness which will thus be incurred. These Bonds are among the most desirable securities now offered—being entirely safe, and yielding about 7 1/2 per cent. per annum—we need hardly repeat. The business already done upon the Road is more than a sufficient guarantee for that. Persons who have money to invest could not do better than to put it into these Bonds.

Marking. The quantity of Marking carried over the Railroad, from this place to Baltimore, is steadily on the increase. One large car is now filled with this kind of produce every Tuesday, and we doubt not that before many weeks another will be required—and when so required, it will promptly be put on.—There need be no fear of disappointment for want of car room in this respect.

Narrow Escape. JOHN GROSSMAN, the fireman on the Littleton Railroad, on Friday morning week, fell from the Locomotive while running at a rapid rate of speed, and made a narrow escape from a horrible death. Too much caution cannot be exercised in the running of Railroads.

Church Dedication. The United Brethren Church at Hampton was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday, the 20th ult., the congregation being quite large on the occasion. Rev. Mr. SMITH, of York, preached an appropriate sermon.

Church Bell. The Bell of the German Reformed Church, in this place, re-cast at the Foundry of Messrs. REISTER & WENN, Baltimore, was received by Railway on Friday last, and that afternoon raised to its place in the cupola. The new Bell is very clear in tone, and of increased volume of sound. Provided with all the latest improvements, but half the usual power to ring it is required. The old Bell was cast in London in 1822. Its present weight is 612 pounds, having lost in re-casting 29 pounds.

Adams County Teachers' Association. Pursuant to a notice issued some weeks since by the County Supt. J. K. McIlhenny, to the Teachers, Directors, and all the friends of Common School education, a goodly number convened at the Public School House in this borough, on Thursday, the 10th inst. From the most important business of the day, it was feared that but few from remote parts of the county would be here, but at eleven o'clock a sufficient number had assembled to effect an organization, with J. K. McIlhenny Secretary. Notwithstanding the business was done at the morning session, but the appointment of the following committees, viz: A committee to report permanent officers. To draft a constitution. To report business for the afternoon session. The meeting then took a recess till after dinner. After the Institute had again assembled, the business committee presented their report. The Co. Supt. then occupied the attention of the Institute for some time in a very profitable and interesting manner by stating the object of the meeting.

A. Lytle, chairman of the committee, reported a constitution, which was adopted. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, J. C. ELLIS; V. Pres., J. L. Hill; Secretaries, C. Robinson, M. S. Converse; Treasurer, H. J. Eckoner; Executive Committee, J. K. McIlhenny, R. A. Lytle, G. W. Hilchard. The subject of Orthography was then taken up. R. A. Lytle illustrated the method of teaching the alphabet and orthography by the use of charts. He was followed by M. S. Converse on teaching to read from sight instead of learning to spell, which was followed by Mr. McIlhenny with some remarks on the same subject.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by J. K. McIlhenny, and were unanimously adopted: Whereas, a number of Directors have not complied with the 25th Section of the General School Law, which directs that forms series of text books to be adopted and introduced, and as it is desirable to have the same series in as many Districts as possible, therefore

Resolved, That this Institute appoint a committee consisting of one teacher from each District, in which no suitable series of text books, which committee shall meet with a similar committee composed of one member from each board of directors, and adopt a series of text books, which series shall be introduced into all the schools of said districts at the opening of the next term.

The Institute assembled again at 7 o'clock. P. M. There was quite a large attendance. The subject of Written Arithmetic was then taken up and discussed at length by Mr. S. Converse. He was followed by Mr. Lytle on the subject of Teaching. The further discussion of this subject was then postponed until the next day.

At an early hour the Institute convened, and the subject of Written Arithmetic was under discussion by Messrs. Ellis, McIlhenny, and Converse. The subject of Reading was then taken up. R. A. Lytle called out a class of Teachers and illustrated in an amusing manner reading as it was. He was followed by M. S. Converse with a class of young ladies exhibiting reading as it is. R. Lytle then illustrated his method of teaching the sounds of letters by the use of the Elocutionary Chart. After some further consideration of the subject, it was postponed. During the morning the Institute received quite a large accession of teachers from all parts of the county. Over sixty answered their names as follows:—

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. McEwee. There was a very large audience in attendance, every seat in the capacious hall being crowded. J. K. Shryock being introduced, entertained the audience nearly an hour with an able and interesting lecture, in which he referred to the subject of Mental and Ventilating School Rooms.

The Institute convened at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. G. P. Van Wrek. The Institute was then highly entertained by some vocal music, by Prof. Harry, and his choir, to whom the thanks of the Institute were tendered by Rev. G. P. Van W. S. Galt, on behalf of the committee to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, made the following report:

Resolved, That the establishment of Teachers' Institutes is the most effectual aid in preparing the teacher for the competent, efficient and energetic discharge of the duties of his high and honorable position, and is a necessary and essential element in elevating the Common School system to that standard of excellence to which it is rapidly attaining.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the intelligence and qualifications, exhibited by the female teachers of our profession, and believe them entitled to the same remuneration, and therefore when they do the work of a male, that they should receive the same amount of salary.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the use of the Bible in our Common Schools, not as an ordinary text book, from which to teach, but for a higher and nobler purpose, i. e. as a standard of certain great moral and religious principles, in which all Christian denominations agree, to be read from daily by the teacher or advanced pupils, without note or comment.

Resolved, That in the government of a school, the teacher falling to obtain order, by mild and persuasive means, should resort to corporal punishment.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Directors of each school district, that they certify a series of uniform text books and School Registers.

Resolved, That we recognize in the County Superintendent the great sustaining power of our Common Schools, and that in J. K. McIlhenny, our present able and efficient County Superintendent, we have an officially qualified to discharge its noble but arduous duties, and therefore, if he continues to perform those duties in the future, as he has in the past, none but the enemies of the system or the most fastidious, will have any cause for complaint.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to Prof. J. K. Shryock, of Chambersburg, and Dr. J. H. Marsden, of Huntingtown, for their able, interesting and instructive addresses.

Child Lost in the Mountains. We have the painful intelligence that a small boy, 4 or 5 years old, strayed away from his home on the Shippensburg side of the mountain, last week—day not stated—and it was supposed had crossed towards the Adams county line, near the point at which Adams, Franklin and Cumberland join. He was accompanied by a small white dog, which came to Boyd's School-house on Friday, but the boy was still missing. A thorough search was being made for him, and it is to be hoped that he has been found, alive, ere this.

The Prisoners. After the escape of Saylor from prison on Monday last, (by scaling the wall,) several of the other prisoners became refractory, doubling on account of disappointment in not getting off also. The Sheriff, however, immediately placed irons upon two of them, and since that we believe they have cooled down considerably. It is evident that five or six of them had been plotting to make their escape on Sunday or Monday night.

Saylor is supposed to be hiding in the South Mountain yet. The Sheriff offers a reward of \$25 for his arrest and return.

A Good Luck. A correspondent in Fairview township informs us that some ten years ago, whilst he and another man were quarrying stones for the purpose of building the house in which he now resides, they split a rock some four feet in diameter, in the centre of which they found a toad, which they placed on a log near at hand. The toad was torpid when taken from his sarcophagus, but in ten or twenty minutes he showed signs of life, and presently hopped away. They made no mention of the circumstance at the time, because they thought they would not be believed. Toads have been found embedded in wood many times, and when exposed to the air have regained their vitality. But this is the first instance on record of one existing loose found in a solid rock, and retaining the vital spark. How did it get there, and how long had it been thus embedded? That is the query. It is a remarkable circumstance.—Can any of our Naturalists explain?—York Republican.

We were told, some years ago, of a singular finding of a toad in a rock, during the progress of the work on the "Tapevener Railroad," in this county, in 1838. Upon blasting a large boulder, the animal was found snugly embedded in a cavity of little more than its own size, and although torpid when first discovered, light and air soon brought it to life, and it hopped off as actively as though its breathing arrangements had never been interfered with. Such was the account given us of the singular phenomenon. "We tell it as 'twas told us."

We had no train from Huntingtown on Saturday last, occasioned by the Engine getting off for across the turn-table at Littleton, and requiring another (which would have run here) to help it on the track again.

Mr. J. ALLEN HANCOCK has been appointed Postmaster at the town of Adams in this county, in place of JOHN WALKER, resigned.

The necessary Shedding for another Brick Yard has been put up by Mr. JOHN KEISER, on ground owned by N. COLBERT, a short distance north of the Freight Depot.

Mr. ENTORR—If I am not mistaken, the answer to the Enigma in last week's Compiler is "The Kingdom of Heaven." The country in Pa. is, Tioga—the beautiful animal, a Kid—what we fear, Deer—county in Maryland, Kent—city in Germany, Vienna—exhilarating beverage, the wine of the Lev. Hiver—the noted city in Belgium, Ghent—luscious tropical fruit, Fig—what we all should be, Good.

I hereby place another at your disposal.

Enigmas. I am composed of thirty-five letters. My 7 15 22 24 are a body water. 27 31 34 39 is a rude act. 24 35 is a metal. 14 12 30 33 is a certain measure. 1 18 16 10 35 is for children. 2 25 10 5 3 24 is an insect. 11 17 18 5 is a fowl. 11 28 23 13 4 is a kind of wood. 32 20 19 24 is a bird of prey. 32 13 20 29 26 23 15 are the five senses. My 28 15 22 26 9 24 is a part of a lady's dress. My whole will soon appear. D. C. S. Huntingtown, Pa., Feb. 15, 1850.

For the Compiler. MR. STABLES:—The answer to the Enigma by M. C. S. is "The Kingdom of Heaven."

Miscellaneous Enigmas. I am composed of 16 letters. My 8 12 13 15 is a cold much dreaded by superstitious persons. 7 9 11 is a kind of grain. 10 14 is a pronoun. 6 1 is a preposition. 16 3 13 11 15 is a number. 6 2 is an interjection. 7 12 15 is a very mischievous animal. 4 12 8 16 are very pretty. My whole is very beautiful. SALLIE. The Plantation, Feb. 15, '50.

For the Compiler. MR. ENTORR—The answer to the Miscellaneous Enigma in the last Compiler is "The Kingdom of Heaven," and to the Geographic Enigma, "Lake Michigan." Two letters were omitted in each. Herewith I send you an Enigma, which I place at your disposal:

Enigma. I am composed of 19 letters. My 16 4 5 6 14 10 6 13 10 is a plant. 1 15 11 19 10 is what too many do. 17 3 18 19 9 is a useful article. 2 7 8 is a plant. 12 is a consonant. My whole is a name that should be revered by every true American. T. J. O. For the Compiler.

MR. ENTORR—Sir—I have tried my hand at solving the Problem which appeared in the Compiler of last week, over the signature of A. S. and report as follows: "A share of the gain, \$33,888 8x \$49,444 4x \$91,666 6x Mountjoy (w. P.), Feb. 15, 1850. o. w. s.

The half dozen Enigmas on hand must bide their time.

Resolved, That a synopsis of this meeting be offered for publication in the county papers.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due to the Board of Directors of Gettysburg, for the use of the School House, and the citizens generally for their kind attendance and attention during the Session.

The above resolutions were passed with very little opposition, except the fourth, which was discussed very fully, and by Messrs. Lytle, McIlhenny, Cart, Riegler, H. Orner, S. Orner, Kittinger, Minnigh and Hagerman.

The subject of Geography was then taken up, and discussed briefly by Messrs. Cart, Riegler, and Converse. Prof. Harry to Mr. A. Lytle illustrated their methods of teaching it with the use of Outline Maps. The Institute took a recess till 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The subject of English Grammar was discussed briefly by Messrs. Riegler, Cart, Kittinger and others. Mr. Converse pointed out the advantages of teaching grammatical language in the school-room. After which the most proper method of instructing by the use of the Elocutionary Chart was considered by J. McConnel. There were in attendance at the Institute about seventy teachers, less a number of directors, from all parts of the county. Their business before the Institute, on motion they adjourned.

Railroad from Chambersburg. The Chambersburg Independent, of Saturday week, has the following remarks in regard to the proposed Railroad from that place to Gettysburg: "A 'big talk' is getting up about a railroad to Baltimore, by way of Gettysburg. The interests of all agricultural districts demand the shortest and cheapest way to a market. Franklin county produces as much wheat, corn, &c. as any other county of equal size in the State, and as the market is in Baltimore, it is wanted to place our farmers in a position to do without the aid of second parties. A direct road to Baltimore would enable our farmers to send their produce down themselves, and gain the full value of the profits. It would be more profitable to send to Baltimore, because the difference in freight would be a profit itself. As a general thing the prices paid in Baltimore for produce are equal to Philadelphia; at any rate the difference in price is not equal to the difference in freight. Our voice is in favor of the shortest and most direct route to Philadelphia, let us send our produce to that market which we can reach the quickest and cheapest. We hope the merchants in Baltimore will take hold of this enterprise and put it through—the trade of Franklin county is worth the effort."

No Lecture will be delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association this week—but there will be the work following on Friday evening, as usual.

Prof. JACOB lectured on Friday evening last, in Christ Church, on Botany.

Diehl's large Grist Mill, lately rebuilt, near New Oxford, is so far finished as to allow chopping to be done, and before long flour will be made. The building is three stories high, (the two lower stone and the upper brick,) and makes an imposing appearance.

The "Blue" parade here to-morrow morning, (the 22d,) and make an excursion to Hanover in the afternoon.

The Myriad-Handed Man; or, *The Miracles of Enterprise and Mercy.*—Familiarity, they tell us, is the mother of contempt. Things that we see and handle every day, lose all distinctive value in our eyes. The very air we breathe is an unrecognized blessing, though, if deprived of it for the twentieth fraction of an hour, the world would cease to live! In like manner we have all of us—no matter of what race or country—been so long accustomed to see the name of THOMAS HOWLAND at the head of a medical advertisement, that we begin to look upon it as one of the essential components of a newspaper, and hardly pause to enquire into the true significance of this universal name.

Let not our readers fancy that this paragraph is a puff for the "Universal Remedies," with the fame of which Professor Holloway is associated. It is no such thing. We could say much of the Pills and Ointment; but at present our design is merely to call attention to the biography of a man whose achievements will hereafter be regarded as the surpassing wonder of the nineteenth century.

There are few varieties of the human race unrepresented in the population of this cosmopolitan city. Coolies from China—Malays from the Eastern Archipelago—Boskins from the West—Blackskins from all parts of Africa—Wahstemen from Greenland and the regions of the Arctic Circle—Hottentots from Brazil and the other states of South America—Borneans, Tasmanians, Arab, Hindos, Armenians, New Zealanders and Kafirs—these, with the millions from all parts of Europe, make up the motley immigration which our world-embracing commerce throws upon this favored spot. It is no such thing as a happy name which we have one of the great names which have been trained to regard with reverence; the name of Washington cannot thrill their sluggish blood; of Napoleon Bonaparte, his conquests and his fall, they are utterly ignorant. But when a newspaper and see how rapidly their faces brighten! They recognize its friendly promise—they rely on its long-tested truth; they rejoice and are, perhaps, astonished to know that the great physician, whose visit to their own country formed the epoch of a physical regeneration, has likewise been before them on a like errand of mercy to the land of their future adoption! They no longer feel that they are strangers; for Holloway, by his genius, his labors, adventures and world-wide travels, has established a connecting link between all tribes and races, and thus, by his benevolent and merciful mission, to relieve the afflicted, and fearing nothing that man can do, he has made the pilgrimage of the earth and established in every spot he visited not only depots for the sale of his medicines, but likewise journals in the native tongue, and thus a family of nations has been formed from the labor, perils and adventures of such a life!—'S. S. Journal.'

The Star complains that the Bedford Gazette should find fault with the House at Harrisburg for allowing a seat in that body, while it makes no mention of the fact that a Democratic contestant was also allowed a seat. The two cases differed. The position of the Democratic contestant had some ground on which to stand, while that of the Know Nothing was destitute of the merest shadow of foundation, and looked as though he could have had nothing in view but the drawing of the per diem during the investigation of the case. On that account he should have been refused a seat.

John W. Hetrick, Esq., for a long time clerk of the York County Commissioners, died on Sunday week.

Michael Connelly, an Irishman, was suffocated to death near Carlisle, Pa., on Saturday week, by coal gas from a lime kiln.

Mexico, it is said, had seven Presidents in the month of January.