THE COMPILER,

W. F. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Frederick A. Server.	14. Isaac Rockhow.
2. Wm. C. Patterson,	15. Geo. D. Jackson.
3. Jos. Crockett, Jr.,	16. John A. Ahl.
4. John G. Brenner,	17. Joel B. Danner.
5. G. W. Jacoby,	18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Thos. Kelley,	19. H. N. Lee.
7. Oliver P. James,	20. Josh B. Howell.
8. David Schall,	21. N. B. Fetterman.
9. Joel Leitner,	22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barbour.	23. Wm. Book.
11. Thos. H. Walker.	24. B. D. Hamlin.
12. S. S. Winchester,	25. Gaylord Church.
13. Jos. Laubach,	

☞ The Editor has gone to Charleston.

Baltimore Police Bill.—The Maryland Court of Appeals have unanimously sustained the decision of the Superior Court of Baltimore, in favor of the constitutionality of the Police Bill passed by the recent Legislature of Maryland.

Important from Europe.—The steamship Arago, arrived at New York on Wednesday evening, bringing highly interesting advices from Europe. The English Parliament had adjourned over for the Easter holidays. Spain is again in the midst of a revolution, Gen. Ortega, with three thousand troops, having proclaimed in favor of Don Carlos as King. The aspirant to the throne is the son of the famous Don Carlos who so long headed the Carlist forces in opposition to Queen Christine. The sporting fraternity are likely to be disappointed in the contemplated "mill" between Heenan and Sayers. Warrants have been issued for their arrest, and if taken they will be placed under heavy bonds for a year.

The Japanese Embassy.—The overland express from California, reports the arrival of the United States Powhatan at San Francisco, on the 27th ult., with the Japanese Embassy, consisting of 72 persons on board. The Embassy is expected to reach Washington about the first week in May.

No Duel.—The difficulty between Potter and Pryor, has been amicably settled. Another "tempest in a teapot!"

☞ The public is aware that the Seventh Census of the United States is to be taken this year, under the direction of the U. S. Marshals. The Secretary of the Interior, who has the general direction of the service, in his instructions to the Marshals, expresses the hope that in forming their districts they will make them so small that "an active assistant can complete the enumeration in six weeks of active service" from the 1st of June next, when the work of taking the census is to begin.

New Counterfeit.—A counterfeit $5 bill on the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, is in circulation. The principal vignette represents a steamship, and the note is otherwise distinguished by the yellowish tint of the paper. Look out for them. They will doubtless be offered here.

New State.—The Tennessee Legislature has sanctioned the old project of forming a new State from Northern Mississippi, West Tennessee and the extreme Western point of Kentucky.—The Tennessee river would be the eastern boundary—population, 700,000.

☞ On Tuesday, the 13th ult., the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, voted to amend the militia laws of that State by striking out the word "white" wherever it occurs. This is done to place negroes upon an equality with white men and allow them to bear arms. This is practical Republicanism.

☞ The Democratic National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, assembles at Charleston, S. C., to-day.

Pay of Census Marshals.—The pay of Marshals will be $1 per thousand in the district if the population exceeds one million—if less, then $1.25 for each thousand. The pay of the assistant is 2 cents per head of the population, 10 cents for the statistics of each farm, 15 cents for each establishment of productive industry, and 2 cents for each death reported. The Marshal is prohibited from receiving any part of the fees of the assistant under the penalty of $1,000 for each offence.

The Proposed Clay Statue.—The Star states that on Monday $3,500 were subscribed by a few citizens of Washington, towards raising the $15,000 necessary to procure the statue of the late Henry Clay.

A Fat Office.—By a recent act of the Legislature regulating the fee bill it is provided that the District Attorney's fee on each bill tried, shall be increased from $3,50 to $7. In our large cities this will give this office an enormous salary for very little service, as most of the cases are trifling.

Work to be Done.

Democrats may learn a useful lesson from the energy with which the Republicans work. They are distributing the Helper Book, the life of John Brown, the speeches of Wilson, Lincoln, and other "irrepressibles," issued in a cheap form, by hundreds of thousands, by which appliances they expect to prepare the popular mind for the election of a sectional President. It is time that Democrats were at work to counteract these malign influences. This can be done most readily by the circulation of Democratic Newspapers. Every Democrat should feel an immediate personal interest in this matter. Take hold of it at once. The New York *Tribune* admits that if the Republicans win this battle it must be by the help of voters indifferent or hostile of the cause to-day. We have only to maintain our ground, keep what we have, prevent the enemy from taking possession of the wavering or lukewarm, and strengthen the faith and zeal of Democrats. Let not a moment be lost—Time is precious.—Work done early in the campaign is worth more than greater exertions at a late day. If the Democratic party of this State is defeated at the next election, it will be from want of proper exertion, at this time when labor is most effectual. We can't be defeated if we only do our duty. The current of popular feeling runs in our favor, but we must not depend upon that for success. Labor, and hard labor, will alone insure the reward of victory. Need we say more to Democrats?—*Greensburg Dem.*

Mark It.

Joshua R. Giddings, the great Republican leader says in a published letter that "every sentence" of the Helper book "finds a response in the hearts of all true Republicans." That book says—"no man can be a true patriot without first becoming an abolitionist." This sentence, of course, "finds a response in the hearts of all true Republicans." The book also declares that "not to be an abolitionist is to be a wilful and diabolical instrument of the devil." This sentence also "finds a response in the hearts of all true Republicans." Is it not clear then, that this Black Republican party is an abolition party in disguise, and therefore the covert allies of the enemies of the Constitution and the Union?

A Hit Between the Eyes.

A German citizen of Massachusetts makes the receipt of a Republican speech, under the frank of the Hon. B. F. Junkin, of Pennsylvania, the occasion for a few pertinent remarks in a letter to that gentleman, on the hypocrisy of the Republican leaders and the deleterious effects of the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party on the business interests of the State, and the peace of the country. He concludes in this wise:

"A reaction has already set in; the masses of the people begin to consider their own affairs a little. In Nattick, the home of Senator Wilson, five or six hundred men are marching through the streets, carrying banners with inscriptions, of what? 'Free Kansas,' 'No more Slave States,' 'Free Soil for Free Men?' No, sir. '*Bread for our Wives and Children.*' is the motto paraded before Mr. Wilson's windows.—The speech which he has sent on here in thousands did not supply his constituents with 'bread for their wives and children.' They ask for 'bread,' and he gives them a 'stone.' They ask for labor, and he sends his speech. These anti-slavery speeches don't fill the stomach, though they confound the mind and drive away the customers who buy our manufactures. If there is an avenging spirit, these agitators will have to answer for a grave offence in depriving their fellow-men of their daily bread."

The workmen who have been imposed on by their Abolition employers are beginning to think for themselves.

Now and Then.

In 1854 the politicians who nominated Andy Curtin for Governor at the Republican Convention at Harrisburg a few weeks since, and who are now urging him upon the voters of the State, were secretly forming Know Nothing lodges, in which a foreign born citizen was not admitted, but on the contrary the natives who were admitted were sworn to proscribe every Irishman, German, Englishman, or Welshman, from all participation in the honors and emoluments of office. These honest politicians were so much afraid of "foreign influence" that they basely deserted, and helped to consign to an ignominious defeat a candidate for Canal Commissioner who they had previously nominated for the sole and only reason that he first drew breath and saw light in Ireland. Andy Curtin himself was one of the men who did this! That was six years ago! And what a change has six years brought. Andy Curtin is a candidate for Governor and the votes of the Irish, German, and English born citizens of the State are necessary to his election! Is he traversing the State, as in 1854, forming lodges, and contriving ways and means to proscribe his foreign born fellow-citizens! Not he! That humbug has had its day! Some other dodge must be tried! And forthwith his followers bethink them that Curtin is an Irish name, and that, "in the days we went gypsying" the O'Curtins were a famous family and that Andy himself is a direct descendant of a "wonderful poet" of that name in Ireland! Wonderful discovery! "Our Irish fellow-citizens," as the *Gazette* affectionately calls them, will doubtless feel themselves highly honored! Whether they will vote for him under the pressure of this "bit o' blarney," we can't say. But if you do, won't it be absolutely necessary to secure the other "foreign vote," that his mother was a German, his aunts French, his uncles Welsh, he consists a mixture of Hottentot and choctaw, with a dash of Chinese? And that's the difference between 1854 and 1860, in a party without principles.—*Erie Observer.*

BLACK REPUBLICANISM DOOMED!

Harrisburg Election.

THE DEMOCRATS TRIUMPHANT!

The first election held in Harrisburg under the City charter resulted yesterday in the success of the whole Democratic City ticket. WILLIAM H. REPNER, our candidate for Mayor, received a majority of 145 votes, notwithstanding the desperate efforts made by the Opposition to accomplish his defeat.—We have elected our candidate for Treasurer by 132 majority, and the three City Auditors. Harrisburg is a Democratic city, and takes her position in the Democratic ranks beside Albany, Hartford, Trenton, St. Paul and other cities which have recently given Democratic majorities. In consequence of the defective character of the assessments, a large number of young and active Democrats were excluded from voting for City officers, who will be qualified to vote at the fall election, when our majority will be double or treble what it now is. A Democratic triumph at this time, in the face of all the difficulties against which we had to contend, foreshadows a splendid victory in the fall for FOSTER and the nominee of the Charleston Convention. The signs of the times are all propitious.—Let the Democracy determine to march forward to victory!—*Patriot & Union, 14th instant.*

More Democratic Victories!

Last week we recorded a series of brilliant Democratic triumphs in the North and West. This week we add to the column.

Schenectady, N. Y.—In this city, heretofore a stronghold of Black Republicanism, the Democracy gained a triumph at the recent city election, carrying all the city officers except Mayor by large majorities, together with two-thirds of the Aldermen and a majority of the Supervisors.

Buffalo.—At the municipal election in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 2d inst., the Democrats carried their entire ticket by handsome majorities.

Rome, N. Y.—This thriving city has also been redeemed by the Democracy. At the recent election they carried all the city officers by from 240 to 700 majority.

South East.—At South East, Putnam county, N. Y., the Democrats chose their whole ticket by from 80 to 46 majority. This is the first triumph they have had for years.

The Democracy of New York are beginning to show their strength. In addition to the above, they have carried a large number of places and counties heretofore controlled by the Republicans.

Great Victory in Iowa City.—A great victory was achieved by the Democrats of Iowa City—hitherto a real straight-out *Yankee* Republican nest—at their municipal election, on the 2d inst.—They have made a clean sweep of it—electing a Democratic Mayor, a Democratic Recorder, a Democratic Treasurer, a Democratic Marshal, a Democratic Assessor, and *eight* Democratic Alderman. Well done, Iowa!

Beaver Dam.—The city of Beaver Dam, Wis., elected an entire Democratic Municipal ticket by majorities ranging from 9 to 227. This city has always been Republican!

In Brookhaven, L. I., Democratic Supervisors were elected by 301 majority.

In Kenosha, Wis., the Democrats made a clean sweep.

The Democrats of Freeport, Ill., have carried that city by an overwhelming majority.

The work goes bravely on, and it will not cease until Republicanism is compelled to roost on the ground!—The nomination of the gallant "Harry of the West" for Governor, by the Democratic Convention at Reading, secured a victory for us in Pennsylvania. All we now need, is thorough and complete organization.

FROM THE HARTFORD TIMES.

The Result.

In the contest no quarter was asked or given. It was a square stand up fight, and the steady charges of the National Democracy caused the ranks of the sectionalists and abolitionists to waver, and in many places to give way. Their comparative strength is weakened, till their superior numbers, only sustained at all by money, false representation, unfair means at the boards and especially by forcing laborers to vote against their own convictions, are no longer large enough to give them confidence. They are reduced to just about an even thing. In 1856 the vote in this State

For Fremont was	476,115
" Buchanan	34,995
Fremont over Buchanan	7,720
Fillmore's vote was	2,615
Opposition over Democratic	10,335

Now the entire opposition majority over the Democrats cannot be over 500, the gain being 9,000 on the part of the Democrats in less than four years—and this on the largest and fullest vote the present year, ever given in Connecticut. Well may we say, "Forward thee Ninth!" The black citadel of the opposition must soon fall. The point has already been gained by the Democracy, that a full vote is no longer a guaranty of victory to the opposition.

Wisconsin Judicial Election.

We are gratified to announce, says the *States*, as the result of the late judicial election in Wisconsin, that nullification has received its death blow in that State; that the recusant member has taken the initiative of restoration to the Union. For four years Wisconsin has been in the condition of a revolted State—a State out of the Union—in open resistance to the laws and in defiance of the authority of the United States; in consequence of which it has been the pet State of the Black Republicans as a living and shining example of successful rebellion. It was the first State, and the only one to become thoroughly abolitionized. Its lawless mob had resisted a United States law, and its judiciary, executive and legislature, had joined with and protected its mob in such resistance. It had legalized treason and made loyalty to the Federal Government treason to the State.

Our readers are not, perhaps, all familiar with the circumstances above alluded to, which we will briefly relate: Several years ago a fugitive slave, under arrest in Wisconsin, was rescued from the hands of the proper officer and escaped; the leader of the mob which rescued the negro was indicted, tried, and convicted under the fugitive slave law in the United States District Court and sentenced to fine and imprisonment; the State Supreme Court granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon which the case was reviewed, the judgment set aside, and the prisoner discharged from arrest; the case was certified up to the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of the State Court set aside, and the prisoner ordered back into the custody of the United States officer to undergo the sentence of the law; the mandate of the United States Supreme Court was yielded to by the chief justice of the State Court, but was disregarded by the other members of that court; parties in the State, in the mean time, had become divided upon this question—the Democratic party pledged to obey the United States law, and the Republican party pledged to forcible resistance, if necessary—the latter being largely in the majority, and making nullification the governing principle in the State. An election for chief justice being about to take place, the Republicans rejected the judge who had yielded to the authority of the United States Court, and nominated a man pledged to resistance; the Democrats adopted the rejected judge, went into the canvass with the issue thus clearly defined, and they have triumphed in the election of Luther S. Dixon, pledged to the Constitution and the Union, against the Black Republican, A. Scott Sloan, pledged to nullification and disunion. There is no mistaking the party bearing of this election. Sloan was clearly and distinctly upon the party platform of the State; was endorsed unanimously by a State Convention and supported by every paper of his party in the State. It is a *clean party defeat*, and a most portentous one to the Black Republicans. There was no State where abolitionism exhibited itself in a more virulent form; and it is there it has first exhausted itself, by its own violence. There was no State more certainly counted on for the Black Republican candidate for President; and there is not one more certain for the Democratic candidate, with a reasonable nomination at Charleston.

Connecticut.

We have been asked several times, says the Journal of Commerce, how it happens that, when the Gubernatorial vote is so very close, there is so large a Republican majority in the House of Representatives. One reason in this: that there is a "rotten borough" system in operation in Connecticut, worse than any which exists, or perhaps ever did exist, in England. For instance, New Haven and Hartford, with an aggregate population of 70,000, send *four* Representatives—two from each city.—Many townships with less than 1,500 inhabitants, and one (Union) with only 729 according to the last census, send also two Representatives each. With the same ratio of representation to population, New Haven and Hartford, instead of sending four Representatives, would send 40 or 50; and with the system in vogue in most of the other New England States, of choosing by general ticket, these 40 or 50 Representatives would all be Democrats.

Until within the last few years, the Abolitionists of Connecticut, always ran a separate ticket for State officers, and generally polled about 3,000 votes. These are now all given to the Republican candidates, and so the Democrats have to contend with the aggregate of both. There have been but two years, in a long period, when the Democratic vote exceeded the combined Opposition vote, and those were 1852 and 1853.—Three or four years ago the Republicans and Know Nothings got the Constitution so altered as to prohibit any one from voting who cannot read and write.—This, they calculated, would disfranchise a portion of the Irish population, who are mostly Democrats. Yet, in spite of all these drawbacks, the Democrats, at the recent election, came within about 500 votes of swamping the whole *posse comitatus* of Republicans, Abolitionists, and Know Nothings combined. One more pull, and you have them.

☞ In the recent Michigan city and town elections, strict party lines have been drawn—the Democrats have redeemed many places, and where Black Republicanism holds its own, it is barely by the skin of its teeth.

LOCAL NEWS.

COURT DOINGS.—Court continued in session throughout the week. President Judge FISHER, and Associates ZIEGLER and WIERMAN, on the Bench. The Grand Jury was discharged on Wednesday. The following trials were had:

COMMON PLEAS.

Daniel Lashel vs. Henry Wantz. Appeal from Justice of the Peace, on claim for balance due for work and labor done. Verdict for Plaintiff for $30 75 and costs.

John B. Hoffman vs. Jacob Forney, Executor of David Diehl, deceased. Action on Debt.—Verdict for Defendant.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com. vs. John Eckenrode—Assault and Battery. Indictment ignored, and prosecutor, Samuel Sheets, ordered to pay costs.

Com. vs. Adam Artz. Indicted for removing a Land-mark, by cutting down a line-tree. Verdict—Guilty. Motion in arrest of Judgment and for new trial filed by Defendant's counsel.

Com. vs. John Hildebrand. Indicted for Mayhem, in causing the destruction of one of the eyes of Reuben Stahl. Verdict—Not Guilty. Defendant was bound over to answer at August term the charge of Assault and Battery with intent to kill, growing out of the same difficulty.

Com. vs. Jacob Stover and Henry Craig. Indictment for malicious mischief. Stover sentenced to three months' imprisonment and Craig to six.

Com. vs. Nathan Lewis and Jacob Craig.—Indictment for larceny of trunk and clothing of Mary Bluebaugh. Verdict—Lewis Not Guilty. Craig sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, at hard labor.

All the applications for Licenses were granted.

MONEY STOLEN.—The residence of our townsman, Mr. JAMES PIERCE, was burglariously entered on Saturday night last and $103 50 (one $5 note on the Howard Bank of Baltimore and the balance in specie,) taken therefrom. An entrance was effected through a window into the kitchen, from which the desk, containing the money, was conveyed to an alley in the vicinity and rifled of its contents.

It is to be hoped that the guilty party will be ferreted out and brought to punishment.

JUSTICE'S COURTS.—Among the bills passed by the late Legislature, was one giving to Justices of the Peace power to try certain criminal cases, with a jury of six men. This bill was vetoed by the Governor, on the last day of the session; but, it is said, that the ten days necessary to allow the bill to become a law without the Governor's signature, had expired before he did so, and consequently the veto was of no value.

☞ The following appeared in only a portion of our last week's edition, the facts having come to our knowledge after the paper had gone to press:

SHOCKING DEATH.—We are pained to learn of the sudden and distressing death of Mr. WM. BENDER, son of Mr. JOHN BENDER, of Menallen township, which occurred on Friday last. He had started in the morning for the neighborhood of Papertown, in Cumberland county, for a load of lime, with a team of four horses. Before arriving there he was met by several boys, who requested permission to ride on the wagon. He consented, on condition that they remained quiet, as his horses would not stand any noise. No sooner were they on the wagon, than they commenced whooping and hallooing, when the horses ran off, and Mr. Bender was in some way thrown under the wagon, the wheels passing over him. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning, and by half-past 1 o'clock he was a corpse. His remains were brought home on Saturday, and yesterday interred at Bender's Church. Mr. Bender was one of the most estimable young men in that community, and his untimely death is deplored by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

RE-APPOINTMENT.—The Post master of this city, Mr. G. W. WEIKERT, whose term of office expired the 20th day of March last, has been re-appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. This is one of the few offices of the State, the receipts of which are sufficient to class it among those with which the President and Senate have to do. So long as the Democrats reign, we can submit with a very good grace to the administration of Mr. Weikert; for during a period of seven years, in which we have sometimes had occasion to test his patience, and ask for an open back door at unreasonable hours, we have experienced nothing but a spirit of accommodation at his hands. May he waive until a Shanghai, with bright plumes, shall alight upon his cage.—*Fond du Lac (Wisconsin) Commonwealth.*

☞ Our citizens without distinction of party will be pleased to learn that President Buchanan has re-appointed George W. Weikert, Esq., Postmaster of this city. Mr. Weikert's commission expired last month, and its prompt renewal by the President for the term of four years, is a well merited recognition of the services of a faithful and efficient public officer.—*Fond du Lac Democratic Press.*

HOW TO COOK A SHAD.—The local reporter of the *North American* gives this method of cooking a shad:—"With iron they should never come in contact. A piece of planed plank, two feet long and one foot wide, with a skewer to impale the fish upon it, are all the culinary implements required. A fire of glowing coals, in front of which the shad is placed, gives you a shad cooked as it should be."

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The Summer arrangement for the running of trains on the Gettysburg Railroad went into operation last Monday. The morning train leaves at 7, and the afternoon train at 1. See advertisement.

☞ The Methodists have in contemplation the erection of a large church edifice in this place, on the site of the present one. This is a much needed improvement and we hope they will be successful.

☞ We learn that WM. H. DILL, A. B., late of Pennsylvania College, has been appointed Professor of Ancient Languages in Dickinson Seminary, located at Williamsport, Pa.

☞ Mr. JOSEPH WIRE has purchased from Mr. FREDERICK HERR the old tavern stand and farm on the Chambersburg turnpike, 2 miles from town, at $40 per acre, cash.

FOR THE COMPILER.

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.—I am composed of 14 letters.

My 1 13 5 is a number,
2 13 3 is a word that affirms.
3 1 8 12 11 7 is an iron for a horseman's foot.
4 2 14 10 3 12 is a shell fish.
5 4 1 13 is an obligation.
6 9 13 7 10 13 12 is a royal ensign.
7 11 12 3 13 12 is an officer of a ship.
8 12 4 5 is a useful metal.
9 11 7 is a drinking vessel.
10 13 13 8 1 4 12 2 is a district of country.
11 12 5 is a vessel.
12 13 9 12 11 8 1 is a new soldier.
13 2 12 is the organ of sight.
14 9 4 12 7 8 4 5 is one of the constellations.

My whole is something that is much admired,
Battletown, April, 1860. J. W.

☞ Answers to Enigmas in last week's paper—first, "Daffowdowndilly;" second, "Constantinople." J. H. S.

FOR THE COMPILER.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—MR. EDITOR: On Monday, the 7th day of May next, the School Directors of this county will meet at the Court House, in Gettysburg, to elect a County Superintendent.

This is a matter of great importance, and the Directors of our county should *all* attend. Our present worthy Superintendent, JOHN C. ELLIS, Esq., will be before the Convention for election. This is gratifying—for that gentleman has established for himself an enviable reputation in connection with that office. By a vast deal of labor, exposure, and persistent traveling to the extent nearly of 2000 miles, he was able to visit every school in our county, and, in addition, organize District Institutes in nearly every township of the county. I have witnessed his toiling to reach those meetings on Saturdays in the most inclement weather, and that, after riding constantly the five previous days of the week. When cautioned not to expose himself so severely—his reply was, duty requires it—our schools must be improved.

I feel assured, that, although this has been a labor of no profit to himself pecuniarily, our schools have received great benefit therefrom.

The friends of education have been awakened and aroused to a full sense of their duty—they have been cheered and encouraged by this faithful co-laborer in the good cause, and, although I had not the pleasure of hearing Mr. Ellis's lectures, I have ascertained that they were able and eloquent—*honestly and fairly* showing Teachers their duty—exhibiting the honorable position they hold in society, and inspiring them with ardor anew in their vocation. Let Directors, then, avail themselves of the opportunity which the 7th of May will present of engaging his services. For the full knowledge he now possesses of our schools and their wants, obtained from *personal* inspection, as well as his knowledge of the power and ability of our teachers, coupled with his interest in the cause of education, and his untiring and persevering energy in behalf of our schools, render him *the one to be elected.* DIRECTOR.

COMMUNICATED.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—MR. EDITOR:—The first Monday in May next, being the time designated for the School Directors in the county to choose a County Superintendent of Common Schools, allow me to recommend favorably to their notice Dr. DAVID CARL, of York Springs. He having been engaged in the counties of York, Cumberland and Adams as a practical teacher of Common Schools upwards of sixteen years; and having had the best opportunity of witnessing his method of teaching, I can cheerfully bear testimony to his qualifications, together with other abilities at his command, which eminently fit him for this important position. FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

COMMUNICATED.

THANKS.—It is the pleasing duty of the Hort. Com. to announce the following resolution, passed unanimously at the last regular meeting of the Linnæan Soc., Pa. College, on Saturday, April 14th, 1860:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Linnæan Society be sincerely proffered to those kind friends who, recently, by furnishing teams, tools and tan without charge, have so materially assisted us in repairing the walks and beautifying the College "Campus." H. W. ROTH, D. L. THESSLER, J. B. FOX. } Com.

☞ Mr. F. B. PICKING requests us to announce that he is just receiving from the cities a large and splendid assortment of Ready-made Clothing. Advertisement next week.

The Death of William Cost Johnson.—We briefly announced yesterday the death of this distinguished Marylander at Washington on Sunday. He had been ill for some time, but was thought by his friends to be recovering until the morning of that day, when a relapse took place, and he died in a few hours. Mr. Johnson was born in Frederick county, in the year 1806, and consequently at his death was fifty-four years old. He received an academical education, studied law, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in the year 1831. He was soon after elected to Congress, and served in the House of Representatives from 1833 to 1835, and from 1837 to 1843. He had previously served in the State Legislature of Maryland, to which body he also returned after the close of his Congressional career. He was the candidate of the Whig party for Governor in 1841, opposing the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Frederick county, who was elected.—Mr. Johnson was also a member of the last Convention for revising the Constitution of Maryland, and was President of the National Convention of Young Men, which met in Washington to nominate Henry Clay for President. In Congress Mr. Johnson was for a number of years Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and also a member of the Judiciary Committee. He was usually called by his middle name, in order to distinguish him from William Cave Johnson, a well known Democratic politician of Tennessee, who became Postmaster-General. Cost Johnson was a very entertaining political speaker, and quite popular with an audience.—*Baltimore Exchange 17th.*

The Great Fight for the Championship of England.—Monday was the day upon which was to be fought the great battle for the championship of England. The combatants were John C. Heenan, of New York, and Tom Sayers, the present English champion. The sporting world has for the last six months been in a state of excitement on the subject; it has been the leading subject of discussion in all the sporting journals of the country. So much interest has been taken in this brutal affair, that, we believe, every paper of the kind has had a reporter on the ground. Mr. Wilkes, editor of Wilkes' Spirit, crossed the Atlantic himself for the purpose of being present.

Committed for Contempt of Court.—Baltimore, April 18.—Judge Krebs, of the Circuit Court, has committed Thos. B. Gaither to jail for contempt of Court, in refusing to surrender the papers and dockets of the Court to the Clerk appointed by the Court to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Gaither's election having been set aside. The Governor has remitted the fine imposed by the Court.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. David Taylor, for many years the mail contractor between Mechanicsburg and York, Pa., died on Saturday last from injuries received by being knocked down by his frightened horse, and the wheel of his vehicle striking his head.

Brooklyn, April 18.—A verdict has been rendered, granting the sum of $8,000, exclusive of expenses, to Mrs. John Thompson, for injuries she sustained by a collision on the Hudson River Railroad, near Sing Sing, on the 18th of January.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 16TH INST.

Mr. Hickman's Report on the President's Pretest.

We were complimented by the omission to furnish to the *Journal of Commerce* a copy of the report of Mr. Hickman, which was supplied to the Republican press of this city, in advance of its presentation to Congress, and published yesterday. Certainly we could have no desire to publish a document whose chief characteristic is an exibition of political rancor and partizanship quite unparalleled, and which refers to a pretended investigation, originally suggested by party malice, and disgraceful to the body which by a partizan majority has sanctioned it.

The Investigating Committee, of which Mr. Covode is chairman, was raised, not to examine any charges preferred against the President, but to gratify a malicious partizan spirit, in the hope of annoying that functionary, and of producing political capital for his enemies. Instead of preferring charges upon which proceedings for impeachment could be based, the responsible party in the House of Representatives, knowing the impossibility of succeeding in any such undertaking, preferred to institute a roving commission, to smell out the political slanders always rife against distinguished public men, to concoct a report which, without taking the responsibility of a legitimate proceeding upon specific charges, could impugn the integrity of the Chief Magistrate, throw suspicion upon his public career, and thus manufacture party capital for the next Presidential campaign.

Against this improper exercise of power the President chose to enter his protest; to tell the House of Representatives that in thus instituting an inquisition into the acts of a co-ordinate branch of the Government it was exceeding its proper authority; and that it would do better to confine its proceedings to the course pointed out by the Constitution. Upon this paper the Judiciary Committee was directed to report, and has accordingly produced the document so industriously furnished to the Republican press in advance of its presentation to the House of Representatives. The report concludes as follows:

The Committee, entertaining the views herein expressed, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the House dissents from the doctrines of the special message of the President of the United States, of March 28, 1860;

That the extent of power contemplated in the adoption of the resolution of inquiry of March 5, 1860, is necessary to the proper discharge of the Constitutional duties devolved upon Congress;

That judicial determinations, the opinions of former Presidents, and uniform usage sanction its exercise; and,

That to abandon it would leave the executive department of the Government without supervision or responsibility, and would be likely to yield to a concentration of power in the hands of the President, dangerous to the rights of a free people.

The assumption is here put forth that the Executive department of the Government is to be under the supervision of the House of Representatives. To this extent it is so—that the Constitution has provided a mode of proceeding, when the President is charged with high crimes of misdemeanors. That body is entrusted with the duty of an inquiry into *such* charges, with the view of presenting a question for the action of the Senate, upon which body devolve *all* trials for impeachment. But this provision was never designed to set on foot a mere partizan inquisition, based upon no responsible charges, and instituted simply to discover what measures had been resorted to by the opponents of the majority of the House, in order to carry the elections. For, disguise, and gloss the subject as we may, the fact is patent to every intelligent man, that the movement in question was never designed as a basis for impeachment of the President, but simply as a political scheme to concentrate public odium upon the party opposed to the responsible majority in the House of Representatives. As such, it will be condemned by fairminded men, and in the end recoil upon those political managers who have sought to turn it to party advantage.

The Free Banking Law.—The author of the Free Banking Bill, which passed the last Legislature, and became a law, writes as follows to the Philadelphia *daily News*:

"Persons misapprehend the operations of the Free Banking Law of Pennsylvania. They suppose that the deposits of State or United States stock is part of the capital of banks to be formed under the law. The deposit of stock is merely to secure the noteholder, and nothing more. Suppose, for instance five men desired to establish a bank of the smallest kind—that is, with a capital of $50,000. The bank must have 30 per cent. of its capital to commence with in specie—that is, $10,000. The bank then purchases State stock and deposits it with the Auditor General, so as to secure $10,000 in circulating notes, and no more. It will not then be necessary to keep this $10,000 in specie idle in the bank, as only 20 per cent., or 2,000, is necessary, according to the 31st section of the law, to secure the noteholder. If the bank desires more circulating notes, it must put up a corresponding amount of stock, and add 20 per cent. of that amount in specie to remain in the bank."

Frightful Poisoning Case.—The *New Orleans Picayune* gives a lengthy account of a frightful poisoning case which occurred in that city. A Mrs. Lemley gave a dinner party in honor of a young friend who had just graduated from the Medical College, and a large number of guests were present, among them several young ladies. The cook, having some grudge against her mistress, with the aid of her son, a mulatto boy of seventeen, introduced arsenic into a dish of "Charlotte Russe." All of the company were taken sick some hours after dinner. One youth died, and six ladies are so low that their recovery is doubtful. The negress and her son were arrested and lodged in prison. Great excitement existed in New Orleans relative to the affair.

☞ A private letter from Hon. A. H. Stephens to a Georgia delegate to the Charleston Convention, protests against the use of his name at the Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.