

Lincoln's Political Record.

Since Abraham Lincoln has been nominated for the Presidency his friends are trying hard to make him out the greatest man in America. But unfortunately his history will not sustain such a character. What has Lincoln ever done that he should be called great, or worthy of the presidency of a great nation? Absolutely nothing! He has been a member of the State Legislature of Illinois two or three times, and for one session a member of Congress—and that completes his political career up to this time.

THE COMPILER.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1860.

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

- Special Electors: Hon. George M. Keith, District Elector. 1. Frederick A. Sever, 14. Isaac Beckwith. 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. Chas. Kelley, 19. H. N. Lee. 7. Oliver P. James, 20. Josh. B. Howell. 8. David Schall, 21. N. B. Fetterman. 9. Joel Letour, 22. Samuel Marshall. 10. S. B. Richter, 23. Wm. Hook. 11. Thos. H. Walker, 24. B. D. Hamlin. 12. S. S. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church. 13. Jos. Lashach.

The Baltimore Convention.

The representatives of the Democratic party will re-assemble, at Baltimore, to-day, for the purpose of finishing the work left undone by them when they adjourned at Charleston. Since then the delegates have mixed with their constituents, have ascertained their sentiments, and are, therefore, better prepared, perhaps, to carry out the popular will than they were at their first meeting in National Convention. May we not indulge the hope that they will come together, animated with one desire, and that is to sacrifice all personal preferences—all likes and dislikes—and quite heart and hand in giving the Democratic party a candidate who can proudly and gallantly bear our time honored flag aloft to a glorious victory. The people—the masses of the Democratic party—are heartily tired of this contest. They want a candidate—some sound and unflinching statesman, whose past political life is a sufficient guarantee for his future course—around whom they can rally, and with whom they can successfully encounter the legions of Black Republicanism. There are plenty of such statesmen in our ranks—men who, in sunshine and in storm, have been true, as the needle to the pole—and the Convention need be at no loss to find a suitable standard bearer for the present crisis.

Lincoln a Conservative.

On Monday, the 4th instant, Senator Sumner declaimed violently against slavery and slaveholders, attempting to prove the one a "barbarism," and the citizens of the Southern States "barbarians." He announced his determination to pursue his "sacred animosity" to the bitter end, "until negro equality shall be installed everywhere under the National Government." To effect this he will support Mr. Lincoln, whose "Irrepressible Conflict" and other doctrines are identical with his own. Senator Sumner wrote the subjoined letter to the ratification meeting at Buffalo:

Senate Chamber, May 30, 1860. "My Dear Sir: My duties here will not allow me to be with you at Buffalo; but I shall unite with you in every generous word uttered for Freedom, and in every pledge of enthusiastic support to the Republican candidates.

"We have a Platform of noble principles, and candidates, each of whom, through his well-known principles and his integrity of character, is a Platform in himself.

"Accept my thanks for the honor of your invitation, and believe me, dear sir, faithfully yours. CHARLES SUMNER. A. W. Harvey."

"A. Lincoln appears to be a man after Joshua R. Giddings' own heart. That old fanatic has made a speech at Oberlin, warmly commending Lincoln to the support of the Abolitionists of that neighborhood, and has also written a letter to the nominee expressing his pleasure at the nomination. The following is the note:

"Dear Lincoln—You're nominated. You will be elected. After your election thousands will crowd around you, claiming rewards for services rendered. I, too, have my claim upon you. I have not worked for your nomination, nor for that of any other man. I have labored for the establishment of principles; and when men came to me asking my opinion of you, I only told them 'Lincoln is an honest man.' All I ask of you in return for my services is, make my statement good throughout your administration. Yours, GIDDINGS.

Gen. Henry D. Foster. In all our political experience we have never seen so much enthusiasm evinced for any candidate in this State as greets the nomination of Gen. Henry D. Foster for Governor. From the Delaware to Lake Erie, the Democratic newspapers come to us filled with exultations, at the course pursued by the Convention at Reading, and every member of our party whom we meet is sanguine of triumph, now that the Keystone Democracy is united. Hundreds who had grown lukewarm on account of the dissension and personal difference which for the last two years have weakened our organization and caused its defeat, are now ardent in support of our principles and nominee. Every Democrat is prepared to do his duty, and that our State will be most gloriously redeemed from the disgrace of Republican factionalism cannot be doubted. —Patriotic Letter.

Greeley with his White Coat off.

A Philosopher, it would seem, is not exempt from the common failings of humanity. For example, Horace Greeley, the editorial head of the New York Tribune, has always been held up to the world, by his special admirers, as a model of personal benevolence and political disinterestedness; somewhat eccentric, it is true, and verdant, too—as innocence is apt to be—in things that constitute the wisdom of worldly men; but conscientious to the last degree, and unselfish to a fault. The worst that even his enemies presumed to say of him, remarks the Reading Gazette, was that he was rather irascible, strong in his prejudices, and rude in speech—apt to swear and call hard names, such as "liar" and "villain"—when out of temper. But, as for ambition—that "last infirmity of noble minds"—that "sin by which angels fell"—nobody ever suspected him of that weakness, any more than of a liking for courtly politeness of language and manner, whose elegance is but the smooth varnish that conceals his insincerity. The truth, however, has come out at last. Horace, the Philosopher, is "no better than he should be"—in short, no better than the horde of office-seeking politicians who have, for so many years, afforded the theme of his most scathing editorial philippics. His quarrel with Governor Seward, and subsequent determination—we might almost say, vindictive—opposition to the political advancement of that gentleman, have been traced to the most selfish and sordid origin. The motives, avowed and undeniable, of his desertion of his old associate—to whom everybody thought he was attached by the ties of purest friendship—are a revelation to startle a great many people who now learn, for the first time, that this vaunted philosopher has been a persevering, but unsuccessful place-hunter, both for honor and money; and that, disappointed in his desires to partake of the glory and profits of office, he charges all the blame upon his old friend, repudiates him for failing to serve his private interests, and henceforth devotes him to punishment and political destruction. Verily, there are some men, even among the much-despised class of professional politicians, who, in point of disinterested fidelity to their friends, might shame the philosophic Greeley.

The revelation of Horace's hitherto unsuspected lust after the spoils of office, is contained in a letter, which it is said was addressed to Governor Seward six years ago by Mr. Greeley, but which recent events only have brought to light.

Henry Clay's Doctrine.

In 1837, HENRY CLAY, then a member of the U. S. Senate, introduced into that body the following resolution: "Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to prohibit slavery in a territory of the United States would create serious alarm and just apprehensions—would be a violation of good faith toward the inhabitants of such territory, who have removed thereto with their slaves—and because, [not before] such territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof shall be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves."

Such was Henry Clay's doctrine on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and the right of slaveholders to be protected in the enjoyment of their property, under the Constitution, and such is precisely the doctrine now and heretofore entertained by the Democratic party. We have italicized the words to which we wish to direct the special attention of our readers, and also added two words, enclosed in brackets, for the purpose of more fully impressing the whole sentiment of that distinguished statesman upon their minds.

The Republicans profess great regard for the memory of Mr. Clay, and some of them are wicked enough to claim that they are following in his footsteps! Could anything be more revolting to the sensibilities of every sincere friend of the deceased statesman, than such arrogant assumptions on the part of a faction of sectionalists to link in his great name with their crusade against Southern institutions and their efforts to disrupt and destroy the Union—the glorious heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers?—Intelligencer.

The John Browns Support Lincoln.

At a Republican meeting recently held in Boston, R. J. Hinton read a letter from James Redpath, the British emissary and coadjutor of John Brown, in which he stated "that he should not be present, but thought it was time that slavery should be abolished, by political parties, if possible—if not, then by armed parties of insurrectionists. His heart throbbled for the slave of to-day, and he thought that it would be a blessing to send some of the slave-drivers of the world. When he was in the South he had endeavored to make the slaves strike out for their freedom, and he thought he should live to go again amongst them, and incite them to insurrection. He did not believe in an armed insurrection first, but if slavery could not be abolished otherwise, then they must enforce their sentiments with arms. He alluded to John Brown, and concluded by stating that he should vote in November next for the nominee of the Republican party; he believed that sword insurrection out of slaves makes men, emancipation out of slaves makes free niggers." As the friend of the slave he would rather see to-day a negro Hannan, than a negro Frederick Douglas.

Outrageous!

The means adopted by the Republicans of the House at Washington to strengthen their plurality is in keeping with all their acts since the commencement of the session. They have ousted the Democrats whose seats were contested by Republicans, and refused to consider the cases where the seats of Republicans, or those acting with them, are contested by Democrats. Mr. Barrett (Democrat) was ejected from his seat, to which he was elected by 700 plurality, and Mr. Blair (Republican) substituted, without a shadow of right or justice. The most respectable Republicans of St. Louis condemn the act as palpably unfair, and are ashamed of the men guilty of the gross wrong. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Barrett proved his right to the seat from which he was rudely thrust by an irresponsible majority, all his direct evidence was unheeded by a majority determined to make a vacancy for F. P. Blair, Jr., upon any pretence, no matter how flimsy or disgraceful. While this act of injustice to strengthen the Opposition majority was consummated, the same majority have hitherto refused to consider the case of Mr. Chrisman, (Democrat) of Kentucky, contesting the seat of Mr. Anderson, (Know Nothing). The poll books of the election show that Mr. Chrisman was elected by a majority of eleven votes, and it was discovered immediately after the certificate was given by the judges of the election to Anderson that an error had occurred. The case is a clear one upon its face, and Anderson should not have been allowed to retain the seat two weeks after the organization of Congress, but he is still kept in the place to which he was not elected, while the legally elected member calls in vain for justice. Anderson's vote was necessary to unseat Barrett and his vote did it. By the same system of fanaticism, remarks the Patriot & Union, the House has refused to consider the cases of Winter Davis and Harris, of Baltimore, who were elected by the most unexampled fraud and violence.—These men, who obtained their seats by the aid of bullies and bludgeons, and whose certificates are stained with the blood of offending citizens, are permitted undisturbed possession of seats to which they were never legally elected; consideration of services rendered to the Republican party, by assisting to eject men who were legally elected. Winter Davis has been so useful to the Republican party that they are ready to disregard any evidence invalidating his title to a seat in Congress—but they can put out Democrats upon mere suspicion, without direct proof.

An indignation meeting of the Democrats of St. Louis was held in that city on Wednesday night. Several thousands were in attendance, and the proceedings were quite spirited. Speeches were made strongly denouncing the action of Congress in displacing Mr. Barrett, and resolutions of a similar character were adopted, terming it a tyrannical and unscrupulous exercise of power in the majority, and scornfully repelling the imputation that the election was carried by fraud. Mr. Barrett was renominated by acclamation.

Republican Love for the Irish.

The Black Republicans just now profess great respect for our Irish fellow citizens. In the infamous Helper Book, an electioneering document which these unprincipled men are now circulating broadcast throughout Pennsylvania, and which all the leading Republicans in Congress endorsed, and to which Wm. Seward gave a special recommendation, the following specimen of bigotry and intolerance is to be found:

"With the intelligent Protestant element of the Fatherland (Germany) on our side, we can well afford to dispense with the ignorant Catholic element of the Emerald Isle. In the influence which they exert on society there is so little difference between Slavery, Popery, and Negro Driving Democracy, that we are not at all surprised to see them going hand in hand in their diabolical work of inhumanity and dissolution."—Helper's Impending Crisis, page 83.

Stand for Under.

The friends of Seward in New York, a powerful majority of the Abolition party, are already manifesting symptoms of a grand bolt. The Tribune, anti-Seward organ, thus sneeringly announces the fact and threatens its authors: "We hear that some prominent members of the Albany lobby, who have hitherto professed to be Republicans, express their determination to bolt the Chicago nomination. This is good news. If a few members of the Legislature of the same stripe would join them, it would be a great blessing to the party, and a great help to the ticket."

"The statements which have gained currency, to the effect that leading Republicans remonstrated against Mr. Sumner's speaking, or have since disapproved of his efforts, are unfounded.—Some of the best friends of Kansas here have expressed their gratification in strong terms."

"So says a Washington despatch in the Tribune. Mr. Sumner, instead of being censured by leading Republicans, is commended for delivering the most insulting and disgraceful speech ever uttered in the Senate, which for ferocious Abolitionism out-Garrisons Garrison and out-Phillips Phillips.—Those Republicans who have 'expressed their gratification' no doubt highly applauded the enigma on Garrison, which is one of the gems of the speech. How long will it be before the Republicans circulate Garrison's speeches as campaign documents?"

A Republican club has been formed at Perry, Pike county, Ill. Seventy voters, and a large number of ladies and boys, joined it at the first meeting. Capt. James G. Wood was chosen President.—N. Y. Tribune.

If the Black Republicans have to eke out their numbers with "ladies and boys" thus early in the campaign, they will have to call in the babies, or import coolies, before the campaign is over.

A Twin Lost.—A correspondent enquires after the twin that was in the old Republican platform, but is left out of the last one—namely, the "Twin relic of barbarism," Poltany? Has Greeley stowed it away in his breeches pocket?

How Lincoln Made Two Hundred Dollars.

Last winter Mr. Lincoln lectured before the Young Men's Republican Club at New York and every city at the East, receiving in every instance pay for his lectures. For his lecture at New York he demanded of the club \$200. The amount was paid, but the president of the club was justly indignant at the charge, and, at a meeting held the next evening, took occasion to volunteer his opinion of Mr. Lincoln, free of charge, in words as follows:

"He thought that for a prominent political man, and a candidate for the Presidency in some parts of the country, as Mr. Lincoln was, to charge \$200 for addressing a Republican meeting was shameful. [Applause.] If he were to receive a nomination for the Presidency, and this fact were known among the generous people of his own State, how many votes would he get? He did not believe that prominent men who had won their way to high office by a devotion to the Republican party, if they were invited to speak before this committee, would charge anything for their services in such a case. [That's so.] He was willing to pay George Christy for dancing, or Mrs. John Wood for acting at the Winter Garden, or Forrest for impersonating the characters of Shakespeare; but he was not willing to pay man for addressing Republican meetings. It was wrong—[That's so.] It was wrong; it was mean; and he meant what he said." [Applause.]

Summer Once More.

Senator SUMNER is evidently on the hunt of another caning or cowhiding affair to teach him good manners. After a four years' rest at the expense of the Government, he has turned up again in the Senate, and a few days ago delivered one of the most rabid, disgusting and infamous tirades of abuse against our Southern brethren that ever was uttered anywhere in the United States; and this vile speech is endorsed in full by all the Republican papers of the North, and even, to some extent, the House has refused to consider the cases of Winter Davis and Harris, of Baltimore, who were elected by the most unexampled fraud and violence.—These men, who obtained their seats by the aid of bullies and bludgeons, and whose certificates are stained with the blood of offending citizens, are permitted undisturbed possession of seats to which they were never legally elected; consideration of services rendered to the Republican party, by assisting to eject men who were legally elected. Winter Davis has been so useful to the Republican party that they are ready to disregard any evidence invalidating his title to a seat in Congress—but they can put out Democrats upon mere suspicion, without direct proof.

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A Curious Article of Stationery.

We hope that some person will devote himself to ascertaining whether the following, which is credited to the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier, is true or not. We are loath to believe that any representative of a congressional district could be guilty of anything so disgraceful and ignominiously mean as this act charged upon Abraham Lincoln, representative of the whole abolition party. The correspondent writes:

"The best thing, however, I have heard about Lincoln is connected with his record whilst a member of Congress in 1847-'49. As you are aware, the General Government supplies each representative with stationery, usually consisting of paper, ink, envelopes, &c., &c. It is said that in the stationery bill of Mr. Lincoln may be found the following item: 3 pair of boots. \$25. 'It is the only instance on record, I believe, where boots have been regarded as stationery, and when the Government has supplied representatives in Congress with that desirable and highly useful article. Whether a further examination of the stationery bill will disclose the fact that the Government supplied Mr. Lincoln with his shirts and 'unmentionables' remains to be seen.' Can this be true?—Washington Constitution.

More Aid.—The organ of the "culled puseons" in New York, has raised the Lincoln and Hamlin flag, and it appears that the distinguished darkey, Fred. Douglass, has returned to this country and taken charge of the editorial columns of the paper expressly to battle for the Republican candidates. It will be remembered that Fred. disappeared in a hurry a few days after the Harpers' Ferry raid.

In connexion with this, the Patriot & Union mentions that there is a rumor afloat that the colored military company of Harrisburg, heretofore known as the "Henry Highland Garnet Guards," is about to be re-organized under the title of the "Lincoln Guards." Very appropriate name, as would be Summer Blues or Lovejoy Greens.

The Reason for It.—One of the leading speakers—Mr. EVARTS—at the late Black Republican meeting in New York, said in substance, that Mr. SEWARD was not aside because it would not do to put forward Republican principles nakedly, and yet that Mr. LINCOLN was just as ultra as Seward.

An Abe Lincoln rail, that cost \$10 in Sagamore county, Ill., was sent to one of the Republican clubs of Pittsburgh, Pa., it is said under the frank of a distinguished M. C. "We appeal to the public (says the Despatch) against these outrages; we protest against them in the name of the laborious clerks in our distributing offices. Are all the rails in Sagamore county to be checked into the mail bags, and, under the frank of M. C.'s, distributed from Maine to California? Let the Administration look to this matter."

Bolting Lincoln.—The St. Louis News, the home organ of Edward Bates, Mr. Greeley's candidate for the Presidential nomination at Chicago, refuses to endorse the Republican nominees. After hesitating for some weeks, it has at last taken its position and comes out boldly for Bell and Everett, declaring the intention of the Bates men to support those candidates in Missouri.

Mr. Lincoln is now said to stand six feet four inches in his stocking feet. A month ago he was six feet three; this shows the effect of a Presidential nomination upon physical growth. It is more rapid than manuring with guano.—N. Y. Times.

Good manuring tends to rapid growth in the vegetable world, generally. The way Lincoln grows, we shall expect an "early heading out"—and a "run to seed"—and a "sound thrashing," in November.

Prophetic Verse.—The sybilline leaves from which the priestesses of Republicanism are accustomed to read prophecies, contain the following ominous words: "As I walked out by the light of the moon, So merrily singing this old tune, I came across that same old Coon A-sitting on a rail, A-setting on a rail, and sleeping very sound." This indicates that the unlucky Lincoln will go to his last sleep early in November next, "a-setting on a rail."

The Richmond Convention.—The succeeding delegations from the National Convention at Charleston, which assembled at Richmond on Monday, have adjourned without action to await the result of the Baltimore Convention.

The Ebensburg Democrat says that "the success which attended the efforts of the outside pressure men at Chicago in securing the nomination of Douglas to make arrangements for playing the same game at Baltimore." An immense crowd of Douglas men may therefore be looked for in that city, to do upshouting in a tremendous fashion.

Abraham Lincoln, when in Congress, voted against the bill giving bounty land to the soldiers who served in the war with Mexico.

The New York Tribune is very chilly about Sumner's speech, and intimates that it will do Lincoln and Hamlin much harm.

LOCAL NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It becomes our melancholy duty to record the death of Mr. NATHANIEL RAYBOLT, who last spring removed from this county, with his son-in-law, Mr. O. M. CHANNEY, to the State of Illinois. It seems that he was riding on a wagon, seated upon a chair, which accidentally upset and threw him to the ground. He fell upon the back part of his head and shoulders, and with such violence as to affect the spine and paralyze the body from the breast down. He was insensible to pain, and in full possession of the faculties of his mind to the last. The accident occurred on the 23rd of May, and he lingered in this condition until the 25th, when death came to his relief. Prayer, which is "the Christian's vital breath," occupied his mind up to the moment of dissolution.

NEW OXFORD.—Our neighboring town of New Oxford is still on the high road of improvement. Building lots are now bringing a hundred per cent, more than their admitted value before the construction of the Gettysburg Railroad through the place. The elegant residence of Mr. John R. Herch is nearly finished. Mr. A. F. Gitt has commenced a commodious dwelling. Mr. Fieser is erecting a two-story brick building—J. C. Ellis, Esq., a two-story brick—and Mr. Blair a frame house. The mansions are at work upon the new Lutheran Church edifice. The first class residence of Mr. J. S. Gitt is receiving the finishing touches—one of the best buildings in the county.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The very handsome residence of Rev. Dr. BARNES, on the North side of the Borough, is offered for sale—the Dr., as President of the College, intending to take possession of the new dwelling in the Campus as soon as completed. The property in market is beautifully located, commanding a handsome view of Gettysburg and the surrounding country. It is, altogether, a most desirable home. See adv.

RAILROAD TO CHAMBERSBURG.—The Chambersburg Spirit is urgently advocating the extension of railroad facilities between that place and Baltimore. The only thing necessary to be done is to build a road from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, and it proposes that a meeting be called and a delegation be selected to lay the whole matter before the merchants of Baltimore.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We find the following complimentary notice in the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, of the 29th ult.:

"JOHN W. BIRTENBERG, Esq., late of this city, has located at York, Pennsylvania, and associated himself with Hon. W. H. WALSH, in the practice of law. Mr. Birtenberger lived several years in our city and left it with the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. A sound Democrat and a good lawyer, he deserves success. We wish the firm of Walsh and Birtenberger the full measure of success they deserve."

Mr. JOSEPH BROADHEAD requests us to state that after the 1st of July next, the Spy and Clipper will not be delivered to subscribers at their residences. Those wishing either will please call at his Periodical Store, in Carlisle street.

Caledonia Springs will open on the 4th of July, under the management of Mrs. COOPER and Mr. HUTTONS. The Mechanicsburg Brass Band has been engaged for that day, and no effort will be spared to make the opening a grand affair.

On Monday last, Mr. AMOS CARMAN, of Straban township, met with a serious accident while assisting to raise a barn for Mr. HENRY WATKINS. A heavy piece of timber fell from the frame work above and struck Mr. C. on the head, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound.

A new Postoffice is established at Green Ridge, Adams county, Pa., and John Heagy appointed Postmaster, on the route from New Oxford to Carlisle.

The crops present a promising appearance, and should no accident happen the growing grain, the yield in this county will be very large.

Hay-making has commenced in this vicinity. Grass crop good.

We were much gratified a few days ago by a visit to the Notion House of Mr. LAWRENCE D. DIRT, No. 151, Franklin street, Baltimore. We agree with the Honorable Spectator that this is a very fine establishment and conducted upon correct principles. The proprietor himself is a business man of rare tact, and by the excellence of his goods, his moderate charges, and accommodating disposition, but seldom fails to secure the permanent custom of any who may chance to patronize him. His trade is very large and growing rapidly—a satisfactory evidence that his enterprises is appreciated, and the inducement he offers to purchasers real, and such as his advertisements represent.

MCKELLIP'S SYRUP.—Mr. H. C. CARR has placed in our possession a bottle of McKellip's Syrup, a medicine which is fast gaining a world wide reputation for the cure of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Vomiting, &c. We have not had occasion to test the virtue of the article ourselves, but judging from the long list of certificates from doctors, ministers, lawyers, farmers and others, who have experienced almost instantaneous and certain relief from the use of it, it must be a remarkable medicine, and something that should be in every family. Call at Mr. Carr's, in York street, and get a bottle at once.

The U. S. Census.—Prosecution for Refusing to Answer Questions.—As the deputy U. S. marshals are now engaged in taking the census, the following from the Cincinnati Commercial is not without interest here:

U. S. Marshal Bufford served summonses yesterday against three citizens, two gentlemen and a lady, to appear before the U. S. Circuit Court, and answer for refusing to make returns of their property, etc., according to the schedule prepared by the Secretary of the Interior, under authority of an act of Congress, for taking the census.—By the 15th section of that law, authority is given to the U. S. marshal to prosecute all persons refusing to make the returns required of them, the penalty imposed being \$30 and costs.

A Terrible Catastrophe.—In the great tornado which recently swept through Iowa, destroying among other places the town of Camanche, a terrible calamity befell Mr. John Westphal, who formerly owned the garden known by his name. The house in which he lived was entirely destroyed by the storm, and he with his whole family, nine in number, buried in the ruins. Reports say that all were killed.

Hon. BENJ. NUNEMACHER, State Senator of Berks county, died at his residence, in Sharsville, on the 27th inst., aged 58 years.