

The Republican Compiler.

By HENRY J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Arts and Sciences, The Markets, General Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, Advertising, Amusement, &c.

36TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1854.

NO. 50.

TERMS OF THE COMPILER.

The *Republican Compiler* is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOA WORK done, neatly, cheaply, and with dispatch. Office on South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House.

REAL ESTATE.

At Public Sale.

On Saturday, the 16th day of September next, at ONE O'CLOCK, P. M., on the premises, THE undersigned, Executor of the estate of JOHN STEWART, deceased, will sell at Public Sale,

The Desirable Farm

of said deceased, situate in Freedom township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Abraham Krise, James Bigham, the heirs of Geo. Toot, deceased, and others, containing 148 ACRES and 59 PERCHES of Patented Land. The improvements consist of

BRICK HOUSE,

Brick Kitchen and Brick Smoke House, a never failing well of water at the Kitchen door, a large and convenient BANK BARN, built of stone and frame, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings; also a good TENANT HOUSE, with a well at the door, a good Stable, a thriving Apple Orchard and other Fruit Trees. About 40 acres of the Farm are in Timber, with a fair proportion of excellent Meadow.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call upon the subscriber. Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Aug. 7, 1854. Executor.

Desirable Property,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 16th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,

containing 7 Acres, situate in Butler township, Adams county, 3 1/2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Bendersville road, at the forks of the road leading to Arendtsville, adjoining lands of John Hamilton and John Carey. The improvements are a

Frame Dwelling House,

(well situated for a business stand,) a Barn, and other out-buildings; a good well of water; and an Orchard. There is an opportunity to purchase more land adjoining it.

Also, ANOTHER LOT, adjoining the above, and containing 5 Acres, on which is a two story FRAME SHOP, and an Orchard.

Also, A Lot of Two Acres, situate in Cumberland township, on the road leading from the State road to Heri's Tavern, adjoining lands of Isaac Deardorff and Robert Sheekley, on which is a one and a half story HOUSE and Stable, and a small Orchard. Attendance given and terms of sale made known by G. WM. REX, August 14, 1854. is

Executors' Notice.

THOMAS EHREHART'S ESTATE.—Testamentary on the estate of Thomas Ehrehart, late of Strabon township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, (the first named residing in Strabon township, and the last named in Hamilton township.) they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE EHREHART,

DANIEL EHREHART,

Executors.

DOCTOR

JOHN A. SWOPE, HAVING located permanently in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the public. Office and residence in York street, opposite the Bank. Gettysburg, April 24, 1854. 1y

REMOVAL.

J. LAWRENCE HILL, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite Grammer's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. D. Gilbert, Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. William M. Reynolds, Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever, Gettysburg, April 11, 1853. if

Pan Up! Pan Up!

THE undersigned will place his Books in the hands of an officer for collection on the 12th of September next. Those wishing to save costs will call before that time and pay up. AB'M. ARNOLD, August 21, 1854.

FAIR NOTICE.

A QUANTITY of Iron was recently stolen out of the barn of the subscriber, and he has suffered in the same way on former occasions. He therefore gives this fair notice, that a discovery of the person or persons caught stealing his property will lead to a prosecution by law to its fullest extent—they can expect no quarter. T. F. FRAZER.

Sub-Soil Ploughs,

OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in Gettysburg, at the Foundry of T. WARREN & SON.

LOOKING GLASSES—all sizes and prices—at SCHICK'S.

COL. R. COBEAN,

AT THE

GETTYSBURG STEAM MILL.

THE subscriber has completed his new Steam Mill, and is now prepared to SAW TIMBER and CHOP GRAIN at usual rates and short notice. Farmers and others can have Sawing and Chopping done at any time. Handover prices in Cash will be paid for Rye, Corn and Oats, at the Steam Mill. Feed constantly on hand and for sale. C. W. HOFFMAN.

August 14, 1854. 1y

ADJOURNED COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an adjourned Court of Common Pleas will be held at Gettysburg, on Monday, the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested are requested to be present. JOHN SCOTT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, August 28, 1854. 1d

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Office removed to one door West of Buehler's Drug & Book-store, Chambersburg street.) Attorney & Solicitor for Patents and Pensions,

BOUNTY Land Warrants, Back-Pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and lands for sale there.

Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853. 1y

JNO. A. MARSHALL,

Attorney at Law,

Office No. 79 South Fifth Street, below Walnut, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILL give prompt attention to Collections, Agencies, Investments, and all other Professional business entrusted to his care. February 14, 1853. 1y

E. B. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's Drug Store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's Store. [March 20.

WM. B. McCLELLAN,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the Sentinel office. Aug. 22, 1853.

DAVID WILLS,

Attorney at Law,

HAS taken Mr. STEVENSON'S office, North West Corner of Centre Square. Reference.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster. Gettysburg, January 2, 1854.

W. A. M'GINLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the south-west corner of the Square, formerly occupied by D. McConaughy, Esq. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Gettysburg, May 15, 1854.

TAILORING.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

The New York Spring and Summer Fashions are received. Call and see them. Gettysburg, May 1, 1854. "Star" and "Sentinel" copy.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE,

280 Market street, above 8th, Philadelphia.

C. I. Bush & Bro., Proprietors.

THIS House has a central location, on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. No effort spared to make visitors comfortable. \$1.00 per day. June 12, 1854. 1y

RANDOLPH & LATIMER,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 66 South street, BALTIMORE.

ATTEND particularly to the sale of Flour, Grain, Hay, Linseed, and all kinds of Country Produce, and are prepared to furnish bags to persons wishing to consign to them. November 7, 1853. 1y

Guanano Agency.

B. M. RHODES,

General Commission Merchant,

122 W. LOMBARD Street, near Charles, BALTIMORE, MD.

PERUVIAN GUANO, No. 1, furnished at the Government minimum price of \$55.00 for the Ton of 2240 lbs., with a charge of \$1 commission, purchasing and forwarding. The same rate of commission will prevail, whatever may be the established government price of the article. Mexican Guano furnished at the importer's price and at the same rate of commission. April 10, 1854. 1y

Fancy Articles.

To see a fine collection of Fancy articles, at very reduced prices, go to Fahnestock's, where you can select from a large assortment, including Sewing Birds, Port Monies, Cables, Fans, French worked Swags, Cambrics, Hosiery and Bohemian Collars, Top and Side Combs, &c., &c., all of which can be purchased at the lowest rates at the sign of the RED FRONT.

Choice Poetry.

When Shall We Meet Again?

When shall we meet again? Meet ne'er to sever? When will peace wreath her chain Round us forever? Our hearts will ne'er repose Safe from each blast that blows In this dark vale of woes— Never! no, never!

When shall love freely flow Pure as life's river? When shall pure friendship glow Changeless forever? Where joys celestial thrill, Where bliss each heart shall fill, And fears of parting chill— Never—no, never!

Soon shall we meet again, Meet ne'er to sever, Soon will peace wreath her chain Round us forever; Our hearts will then repose Secure from worldly woes, Our songs of praise shall close Never—no, never!

Select Miscellany.

The Cunning Thrush.

There is much more intellect in birds than people suppose. An instance of that occurred the other day at a slate quarry, belonging to a friend from whom we have the narrative. A Thrush, not aware of the expansive properties of gunpowder, thought proper to build her nest on a ridge of the quarry, in the very centre of which they were constantly blasting the rock. At first she was very much discomfited by the fragments flying in all directions, but still she would not quit her chosen locality. She soon observed that a bell rung whenever a train was about to be fired, and that, at the notice, the workmen retired to safe positions. In a few days when she heard the bell, she quitted her exposed situation, and flew down to where the workmen sheltered themselves—dropping close to their feet.—There she would remain until the explosion had taken place, and then return to her nest. The workmen observed this—narrated it to their employers, and it was told to visitors who came to view the quarry. The visitors naturally expressed a wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect; but, as a rock could not always be blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung instead, and for a few times answered the same purpose. The thrush flew down close to where they stood, but she perceived that she was trifled with, and it interfered with the process of incubation; the consequence was that afterwards when the bell was rung, she would peep over the ledge to ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and if they did not, she would remain where she was.—Jardine.

The Swinnetto.

A Western chap, who went to New York to purchase goods, &c., was invited to one of those fashionable parties so common in large cities.

He was clearly a western original—but said very little, until he found that the party was about to close without an attempt to corner him. At length a bevy of laughing girls, by the merest accident in the world, found themselves about said western green one, in a most animated discourse on music, and city playing. When all this had progressed just far enough, one of the damsels, with lead more adorned without than within, and in that peculiar drawl; which fortunately no type can present, addressed the observed of all with:

"Do the ladies play music at the West, sir?"

Original saw the game, and was resolved to win.

"O, very universally, miss," was the cold reply.

"Indeed! Why, I was not aware of that. Pray, do they use the piano, mostly?"

"Never, Miss: the only instrument used out our way, is the Swinnetto, and the girls all play on it."

"O dear, I am sure I never heard of that before; do tell us what it is, and how they play it."

"Well, the instrument is a small pig; and each girl takes one of these under her arm, and chews the end of its long tail, and that brings the music."

The preconceived "come" made no farther progress; and, for the balance of the evening, western "green" was the only lion of the show.

CAUTION TO DARK EYES.

That the color of the eyes should affect their strength may seem strange; yet that such is the case need not at this time of day be proven; and those whose eyes are brown or dark colored should be informed that they are weaker and more susceptible of injury, from various causes, than gray or blue eyes. Light blue eyes are *ceteris paribus*, generally the most powerful, and next to these are gray. The lighter the pupil, the the greater and longer-continued is the degree of tension the eye can sustain.

AGE OF FISHES.—Pike and carp, in artificial ponds, have been repeatedly found with gold rings in their fins, and other kinds of labels, on which were also found dates, that proved conclusively that one hundred years had elapsed since the inscription was made. Gesner speaks of a pike that was known to be two hundred and sixty-seven years old. It is affirmed by some of the French writers, that several pike are in a pond, which formerly belonged to the duke of Orleans, father of the present king, so very aged, that their original complexion is completely lost: they have become of a dingy hue, and actually give the spectator the idea of extreme old age.

"Take care," recommended a father to his children, "when you find yourself in the presence of persons who see you for the first time, to display only the best qualities of heart and mind. They will always judge you under this first impression." That father knew the world.

"Vanity is so copiously solicitous of self, that even where its own claims are not interested, it indirectly seeks the alms which it loves, by showing how little is deserved by others.

Saw-Dust Pills would effectually cure many of the diseases with which mankind are afflicted, if every individual would make his own saw-dust.

The Old Clothes Dodge.

The city journals teem with exposures of the manifold devices by which knaves prey upon and defraud the unwary; but we think the following, which came under our notice a few days ago, a "little" ahead of all precedent:

The Old Clothes Dodge is confined exclusively to West street, where, at almost any hour in the day, it may be seen in operation after this fashion:

A dirty green looking fellow wanders up and down the street, with a bundle of black wearing apparel, tied up in a cotton handkerchief, under his arm. His appearance would lead the superficial observer to suppose he had just landed from an emigrant ship, entirely ignorant of the ways and manners of the people he had so recently come among. He looks with an air of confiding ignorance into the face of every passer-by, until his eye catches one whom he deems suitable for his operations—usually some countryman. Assuming an air of earnest inquiry, he accosts the gull with

"Hey, boss, can you tell a stranger where the pawnbroker's shop is?"

"Of course Verdant don't know."

With a look of despair, Artful exclaims,

"My God, what shall I do; my poor wife and children are starving; haven't had any victuals for two days. If I could only get to my brother in Ohio, we should be all right; but I have no money. [Here he exhibits his bundle, from which peeps the very black and very shining suit.]—It cost me six pounds in the old country, just before I came away; but we've had a long passage, and I am forced to sell it to get food for my family."

This is said in the most lachrymose tone, and with a look of almost irresistible sincerity. Then brightening up, he exclaims hopefully,

"Perhaps, boss, you'd buy 'em?"

"Verdant doesn't want 'em, but is touched with the pitiful story and enquires the price. Artful is too prudent to name one, but leaves it to the other's generosity. After some hesitation and further coaxing he ventures to ask,

"Would five dollars buy 'em?"

"Artful (ignorant of the currency)" "How many syrens is that?"

An explanation is given, and Artful intimates that the "pawnbroker will give more for them than that."

A chaffer takes place and the highest offer of Verdant is eventually accepted: the money and clothes change hands, the cotton handkerchief being thrown in with the latter. Verdant is too bashful to closely examine his purchase in the street, and Artful, with many expressions of gratitude and invocations of blessings on his dupe, leaves to "provide for his starving family."

Soon he re-appears with another bundle: the same scene is gone through, and thus he lives. The clothes are very old and thread-bare, but steamed, renovated and gummed to look like new cloth. At the first touch of rain the dye washes out, and the cloth, rotten from age and acid, drops to pieces.

Such is the "old clothes dodge."—N. Y. Times.

Highly Interesting to Agriculturists.

A correspondent of the San Diego (Cal.) Herald relates the following:

Conversing the other day on the effects produced by different kinds of pasture on the quantity and color of butter, an estimable and witty friend of ours in San Diego, who has lately turned his attention to rural and agricultural pursuits, mentioned a singular fact in "exemplification, which occurred in a churning of butter from a cow belonging to his mother. In this case the butter was found to be red, with green stripes—and was traced to the circumstance of the cow having chewed up, the day before, a piece of carpet containing those colors. The most remarkable feature of this incident was, that the carpet was green, with red stripes, while the butter was red, with green stripes.—Now, although I can readily believe this unusual color for butter to be caused in the manner above stated, yet I find it very difficult to account for the arrangement of the colors, in a different order from what we find in the carpet. The only way I can explain it is, by supposing that the cow in churning her end, must have so ground the colors together on her palate as accidentally to have changed them, or else the agitation of the cream in churning may have mixed them up so as to materially disarrange the whole matter and throw it into j. I am aware that this theory is not perfectly satisfactory, and I shall be gratified if any of our scientific readers will examine this subject and throw some light upon it.

The following is considered by old and experienced farmers as a pretty sure remedy for the "potato" rot: Select a suitable piece of ground; plough to the full depth of the good soil, and, as the old farmers say, so as to "turn up a little yellow dirt;" then subsoil; manure as highly as possible—it doesn't matter much with what, so that it is rich and enough of it—and, when you have done all the rest—plant with Indian corn.

At a small town upon the river, a young lawyer who thought himself "some," made certain proposals at a town meeting, which were objected to by a farmer.—Highly enraged he said to the farmer, "Sir, do you know that I have been at two universities, and at two colleges in each university?" "Well, sir," said the farmer, "what of that? I had a calf that sucked two cows, and the observation I made was, that the more he sucked, the greater calf he grew."

Mrs. Hollock thinks it "rather queer" that the rising of a little quicksilver in a glass tube should make the weather so awful hot.

WORTH HIS WEIGHT IN LEAD.—It is said that every soldier in battle flies away his own weight in lead for every man he hits.

We may forgive ignorance, but not presumption.—He who has nothing to say, should say nothing.

A TREE SAYING.—The strength and safety of a people lie in their knowledge of their rights, and their union in defence of them!

The phrase, "fighting on his own hook," is now more elegantly rendered, "waging war upon the prudent individuality of his personal curve."

Which is the easiest of the three professions—law, physic, or divinity?—Answer—divinity; it is easier to preach than to practise.

A theatre, to cost \$300,000, is to be built in Philadelphia.

Political.

Address of the State Central Committee.

CONCLUSION OF NO. 3.

The Missouri line was never a favorite measure with the old Democratic statesmen. It suited a temporary purpose, and quieted agitation for a time, but it was manifestly wrong in principle, and legislation of a dangerous geographical sections, and create dissensions and divisions among the States and the people.

Thomas Jefferson once said:

"This Missouri question, by a geographical line of division, is the most portentous one that I have ever contemplated."

In 1820 he wrote to John Holmes:

"A geographical line coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated."

James Madison said:

"I must own that I have always leaned to the belief that the restriction was not within the true scope of the Constitution."

James Monroe said:

"The proposed restriction as to the territories which are to be admitted into the Union, if not in direct violation of the Constitution, is repugnant to its principles."

We might swell the list of authorities on this same point, from eminent American statesmen, living and dead.

It is difficult to force from the mind the belief that this whole subject of slavery in the territories is greatly magnified. The right of a sovereign State to control this subject is not disputed even by abolitionists. The right to establish or abolish the institution is admitted. The only effect that the legislation of Congress can possibly have must be confined to the territorial probations of a State, during which time it can exercise but a limited influence upon the social or political affairs of the country. When once admitted into the Union with slavery, a State can abolish it—or admitted without it, she can establish it. Should the people north of 36 deg. 30 min. in Nebraska become numerous enough to be admitted as a free State, they could afterwards establish the institution, even if the Missouri line or the act of 1820 had not been disturbed. Suppose, for example, that any of the States covered by the ordinance of 1787, were at this time to establish slavery, where would be the remedy? There would be none.—If the people of a territory should desire to have the institution, but perceiving that Congress might object to their admission into the Union, they could forbear to establish it until after their admission, and then do as they might deem best. Hence the wisdom of allowing that power to control in the beginning, that will most certainly control in the end, or at a subsequent period.

It is not to be denied that there is a most violent and unwarrantable spirit evoked by this slavery conflict, that should be discontinued by the good men of all parties. It is one of the enigmas of human nature, that it can become so unreasonable in some of its manifestations. Our Anti-Nebraska friends should take care lest the mania of a wild and ungodly fanaticism should possess them as it has already possessed many others. The inflammatory and treasonable proceedings of an abolition convention in the city of New York, not long since, calls for the earnest condemnation of every lover of our National Union.

Wendell Phillips said:

"The Union sentiment is the great vortex which swallows up the great minds, and they have power enough for the time being to influence the people. The only remedy for the slave is the destruction of the government. I challenge any man to tell me what the Union has done for us."

Wm. Lloyd Garrison proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the one grand vital issue to be made with the slave power, is the dissolution of the existing American Union."

Henry C. Wright spoke to the resolution, and said:

"I like that resolution very much. This country denies God, or if it believes in God, I do not. The Christian God is the most accused of demons. No man's rights can be ascertained by reference to a Bible, a law, or a Constitution. I don't care that (snapping his fingers) for any such book or Constitution, when the question of liberty or slavery is to be considered. The only thing of importance is that the mass of the people venerate the Constitution. We should endeavor to do away with this. I thank God that I am a traitor to that Constitution. I thank God also that I am an infidel to the popular religion of this country and of all Christendom."

The Hon. Edmund Quincy said that: "The Constitution displayed the ingenuity of the very devil, and that the Union ought to be dissolved."

This was during the pendency of the Nebraska and Kansas bill before Congress. At the same time the leading Abolition journals were loud in their denunciations of the bill itself; and reasonable in their opposition to the action of the government. Horace Greeley, through the New York Tribune, said in reference to the contemplated passage of the bill:

"Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the National Councils—better that Congress should break up in wild disorder, nay, better that the capital itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins, than that this perfidy and wrong be finally accomplished."

There were many reasonable exhibitions also, by the same class of men, during the recent Anniversary of American Independence. At some places the bells were tolled, as if mourning for some great National calamity. At Farmington, Massachusetts, treasonable speeches were delivered, after which Garrison above named, burned the Constitution of the United States and the Fugitive Slave Law, amid the applause of men of as little patriotism as Benedict Arnold or himself.

Such are the incendiary and inflammatory sentiments with which despicable fanatics are endeavoring to indoctrinate the minds of the Northern people. Such sentiments are the fit precursors of the recent riot and murder in Boston, trampling the Constitution and Laws under the foot of violence.

Let us therefore, fellow citizens, discard the doctrines of the Abolitionists and anti-slavery agitators, and look upon the opinions which they have promulgated and are now promulgating, as the false lights thrown out by the ancient Federalists, during the Missouri controversy, to mystify the people and regain lost power.

We have great confidence in the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and in the justice and wisdom of the people. They have saved the country in many important crises in our affairs. It was the people that settled the government upon the republican platform after the Federalists of 1798 were driven from power. It was the people who sustained Jackson against the mammoth bank. It was the mass of the people who have always upheld the country in time of war. It is to the people that we must look for protection against the miserable treason and despicable wiles of the enemies of the republic. The people of Pennsylvania will be true to their constitutional obligations, and their triumph in 1851 and 1852, are evidences, that they are not only willing to be so, but also that they have the power to be so. The day of wild fanaticism and stolid bigotry on the question of slavery has passed by in this State, and her Democracy and her people generally have planted themselves upon the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and they will continue to stand, whether victory or defeat awaits them. They are willing to see the citizens of the territories determine in their primary assemblages, the question of domestic slavery for themselves, without the control and dictation of the Central Government, which may by a usurpation of power pretend to define the lines of freedom and slavery by degrees of latitude and longitude, or by geographical boundaries. The Democracy of Pennsylvania regarding the destinies of the great central Commonwealth of this Union, will adhere faithfully to the principles of the Constitution, the sovereignty of the States and of the people, and the stability and repose of the nation