

# The Republican Compiler.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

By HENRY J. STAHLER.

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

37<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1854.

NO. 1.

## TERMS OF THE COMPILER.

The *Republican Compiler* is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLER, at \$1.75 per annum if paid 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. JOB WORK done, neatly, cheaply, and with dispatch.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1853, it is enjoined, that on the 2d of July, 1854, there shall be held, and to be conducted in such manner as officers are to be elected, JOHN SCOTT, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this Public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

## GENERAL ELECTION

will be held in said County, on the Second Tuesday of October next (the 10th) in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Levi Creps, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Widow Miley, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Littleton and Huntingdon at the house of Anthony Shanabrock, in the township of Huntingdon.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by David Newcomer, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, at the Public School house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by Jacob Stallmish, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowing, at the house of John Bushey, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Geo. Snyder, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the house of Anthony Smith, in said township, situate at the cross-roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunters-town to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the house of Mrs. Albert, in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough and township of Berwick, at the Public School-house in Abbotstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the Public School house in Middletown, in said township.

At which time and places will be elected

- One Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;
- One Canal Commissioner;
- One Judge of the Supreme Court;
- One Member of Congress;
- One Member of Assembly;
- One Sheriff;
- One Prothonotary;
- One Register & Recorder;
- One Clerk of the Courts;
- One Commissioner;
- One County Auditor;
- One Director of the Poor; and
- One Coroner.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Berks, viz:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the said Senate and House of Representatives, that the several counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Berks, from and after the passing of this act, shall be divided into wards, and the names of the wards shall be as follows, to-wit: That the County of Adams be divided into the following wards, to-wit: First, the ward of Adams; second, the ward of Adams; and third, the ward of Adams.

Section 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 3. That the election for Judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts in the same manner in all respects as elections for representatives are to be held, and the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, 1853, shall apply to the election for Judges.

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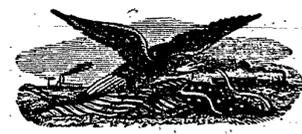
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GETTYSBURG, PA.  
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1854.

## Warn the Committees.

"Warn the committees to be vigilant," were the dying words of one of the greatest patriots and statesmen which our country ever possessed, and we know of no more fitting season to reiterate these words in the ears of the Democracy of the Keystone State than the present.

The Whig leaders have now no public principles to discuss before the country; they abandon all the issues presented to them by the Democracy; and have resorted exclusively to the power of money, secret organizations, secret circulars, and traveling emissaries. In one county they circulate documents prejudicing the people against the Germans; in another county they assert that they are the bone and sinew of the country. In one county they cater to the prejudices of protestants against Catholics; and in another they court the votes of all. In short, they are all things to all men; trimming their sails to every breeze for the sake of expediency; but in case of success the cloven foot would soon be shown.

If therefore warn the Democracy, as they value their free institutions, and liberal principles, their equal rights and equal laws, to be vigilant and active and watchful, night and day, from this time until the second Tuesday of October. Watch the operations of the Whig leaders in every county and township, and do not allow them to avail themselves of any species of management to mislead the people in regard to the issues presented to them at the coming election.

The principles of the Democracy are the principles of the people, and we cannot fail of success if we do not permit ourselves to sleep on our arms, whilst the enemy are active. Let the secret machinations of the opposition be exposed, and all their projects laid bare. Go to work then, DEMOCRATS!—GO TO WORK!!

The Tide Turning.  
Democrats are beginning to discover that Know-Nothingism is only a cunning Whig trap, and are rapidly leaving this secret organization and returning to the old Democratic standard. In Fort Wayne, Indiana, at a late election for city clerk, the Know-Nothing candidate was defeated by a large majority. The Democracy triumphed. In Berkeley county, Virginia, at a special election for Sheriff, the Democratic candidate was elected over a regular Know-Nothing candidate. So it will be, very truly remarks the Reading Gazette, everywhere when the next elections take place.

The evidences of Know-Nothing rule in the Philadelphia city government have alarmed the sober, sensible men of all parties, and they will testify that alarm at the ballot-box, where it will be effective. The hard blows of the Democracy are telling upon the Know-Nothing Order in all parts of the country. They cannot longer lurk under the disguise of darkness and within the walls of an oath-sealed chamber. They must meet the issue they have raised. When that is met, the result will be a triumph for the Democracy and the Constitution of the most decisive character.

GOOD NEWS FROM SCHUYLKILL.—The *Mining Register* says that in Schuylkill county the Democratic party is united on its nominees with a degree of unanimity that must tell with terrible effect upon Know-Nothingism at the October election; while hundreds who have acted with the opposition for years, rally under our banner at this time, as the only party pledged to constitutional freedom, and judicious measures of governmental policy.

VERMONT.—In Vermont, the vote for Governor stands very nearly as follows:—Clark, Democrat, 15,300; Royce, fusion, 27,600; scattering, 1400. The Democrats—regular administration, Nebraska Democrats—have thrown over two thousand more votes than General Pierce received in 1852, when his vote was 13,644, and the united vote of Scott and Hale was 30,794.

A picnic gathering of Know-Nothing, to the number of 4000 or 5000, was held in Georgetown.—*Exchange Paper.*

Of course the above is a "fish story," and yet it is going the rounds of the papers as a veritable truth. When first we saw the article it read thus: "A picnic gathering, composed of forty or fifty couple, was held near Georgetown, yesterday." Next it was changed into a Know-Nothing gathering; and by adding a cipher (0) to each number, it was made to read 400 or 500; and now, by the addition of another cypher, it has reached the enormous figure of "4000 or 5000!" By the time it has got through all the Whig papers, it will probably read something like this:

"A picnic gathering of Know-Nothing, to the number of 400,000,000,000 or 500,000,000,000,000 was held in Georgetown."—*Clinton Democrat.*

Mr. Wise, of Va., was lately married. Somebody, therefore, says punningly to a bachelor friend there, "go and do like-Wise."

## Sale of the Public Works.

LET THE PEOPLE READ AND JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES!

For many years the Whig party of this State has been clamorous for a sale of the Public Works, alleging as a reason, that they are a burthen to the tax payers, and that they will never be a source of much revenue to the Commonwealth. Although this reason is put forth in the Whig press; it is pretty generally understood, that were the Works controlled by Whig officers the utility of a sale would be a matter with them of exceeding great doubt, and it is still more doubtful whether they would ever sanction a bill authorizing the sale.

The Democratic party, however, governed by the principle which recognizes at all times the voice of the people, and wishing to satisfy what was declared to be the public will, had passed at the last session of the Legislature, a bill authorizing the sale of the Main Line for ten million of dollars. The Whigs rejoiced that their favorite measure had been successful—Whig editors crowded long and long, and predicted the downfall of "locofocoism." Indeed, as soon as the bill was signed and became a law, these same editors let the "cat out of the bag," and in so many words declared that their only object was to take from the Democratic party a part of its strength. The first Monday in July, the time fixed for receiving and opening the bids, came, and lo and behold not a single bid was received. Not a single company in all the State could be formed willing to risk so much money. The plan proved a failure, and those Whigs who had calculated all manner of "good things" from the scheme became disheartened, and in order to relieve themselves from all responsibility, actually declared that the failure to sell was owing to a Democratic State administration. This was one of the ways to get out of the scrape, and it proved how silly men will act when they attempt to prostitute the interests of the people to the purposes of party.

If there ever was an intention on the part of any company to purchase these improvements, we are at a loss to conceive how it was possible for the present State administration to prevent the purchase.—The bill was signed by Governor Bigler, and was a law. The provisions were plain, and liberal even to a fault. The price was acknowledged upon all hands to be a fair one, and why then was the purchase not made? An overweening anxiety to accomplish a particular purpose, will sometimes become itself an insurmountable objection to its accomplishment. This was the case in this instance. The desire manifested by the Whigs to take from the Democratic party its strength, led them into all manner of extravagant assertions. They denounced the Public Improvements as worthless and a heavy burthen to the tax payers of the Commonwealth; and never had paid any thing like the interest upon the capital invested in their construction, and that therefore it would be much better they were sold and the State relieved from their management. On the contrary, the Democrats contended that they were a fruitful source of revenue to the Commonwealth, and argued that it was wrong to depreciate the public property, especially when it was desirous to sell it. The Whigs made all manner of statements to show what they said was true—figures were made to fit, and the language of public officers perverted and misconstrued. Well, when the day came for their disposition the result was as had been anticipated. If what the Whigs said was true, their capitalists would be foolish to invest their money in so hazardous an enterprise, and it would be a difficult matter to raise a company to embark in a project that had been pronounced a bad one at best. Thus, the desire to minister to the prosperity of the Whig party, at the expense of the State, proved the very cause of the failure to sell. Had the Whig party stated the true value of the Works, but contended that such improvements were better in the hands of a company than in the State, in all probability the sale would have been effected, and the desire of Whig politicians gratified.

The attempt therefore to fasten upon the Democratic party the responsibility of Whig indiscretion, and we might say too foolery, is futile. The Democracy has never sought to destroy the interests of the people by the depreciation of the public property for party purposes. It depends for success upon the advocacy of constitutional principles, and not upon factions whose political principles are as opposite to each other as the poles. This is the secret of its strength and power, and whenever the Whig party adopts the same course it will know wherein consists the pleasure of political triumphs.—*Platform.*

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

Inconsistency of Know Nothingism.  
Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, that the Know-Nothings, alias Bunline conspirators of this City, whose creed consists in a total proscription and exclusion of all foreigners from every public trust—who would put the badge of odium upon them, and entirely repeal the naturalization laws—have the unblushing effrontery to ask a portion of them to assist in their own degradation by voting the ticket that has been agreed upon by the Know-Nothing Order—and this in the very face of their defeat of Mr. KRAMER, a Protestant foreigner, at the last School election in Lancaster! The impudence of these men now, in their approaches to foreign Protestants, is unparalleled.

In accordance with their lying tactics, they tell this latter class of men that they are only making war upon the Catholics—not foreigners in general—and invite their help in such a cause. The Father of Lies himself could not utter a more bold and unflinching falsehood. Their proscription extends, as we said before, to all foreigners, regardless of their religions or opinions. The Irish Orangeman, the English Episcopalian, the Scotch Presbyterian, and the German Lutheran, are equally the objects of persecution with the foreign Catholics. All are struck down by the same blow of intolerance and bigotry. For additional proof of this, look at the avowed proscription by the Know-Nothing Mayor of Philadelphia, who has boldly avowed his determination to appoint none but native born citizens to office. No one but Americans, whose fathers, as well as themselves, were natives to the manor born, are qualified for admission in the secret councils of the conspirators, who intend, by means of these modern Jacobin clubs, to rule and govern the country, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

## Tax-payers, Read!

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have made a report of their operations during the last three years, from which we learn that there has been paid and extinguished the public debt of this Commonwealth, five hundred and eleven thousand, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents, and the certificates of stock representing that sum have been cancelled. In addition to this, the sum of two hundred and sixty-four thousand, one hundred and forty-two dollars of relief notes have been cancelled and destroyed, leaving a balance in the hands of the State Treasurer, applicable to the same purpose, of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand, six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eight-four cents, making in all a reduction of NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS AND FIFTEEN CENTS of the public debt. Think of this, tax-payers, when you come to cast your votes on the second Tuesday of October. The State debt reduced nearly one million of dollars! The Whigs have been endeavoring to create the impression that Governor Bigler has increased the public debt. What will they say now, in the face of an official statement, showing that it has been so largely reduced.

WHO ARE THE KNOW-NOTHINGS?—All the candidates upon the Democratic ticket in Philadelphia, (twenty-five in number) have signed a letter to the Democratic Executive Committee, in reply to an interrogatory addressed them by the said Committee, which relieves them entirely of the faintest suspicion of being tainted with Know-Nothingism. They use the following straight-forward language: "You may receive this as the assurance of each of us, that we have no connection with any political organization other than the Democratic party; and that we are not in any manner connected with nor attached to any institution, society or order having for its object or incident the proscription or exclusion from office or civil privileges of any class of citizens, whatever, on account of their birth-place or religious creed."

Democratic candidates everywhere should be required to pledge themselves in the same positive manner against all connection with secret political societies. The designs of the Know-Nothings are opposed to the supreme law of the land, and utterly at variance with the principles of civil and religious freedom incorporated in the Democratic creed; and the sooner the party is purged of this dangerous heresy, the better for its permanent welfare, if not for its present success. Jealousy of every species, whether Protestant or Catholic, is inimical to republican liberty; and it should receive no countenance in a land where political parties, if their aims be honest and patriotic, need no concealments for their principles or acts.—*Reading Gazette.*

WHY ASHAMED OF IT?—If Know-Nothingism has sprung into existence from pure motives and justifiable ends, why do men who belong to the Order shrink all questions, and deny their connection with it? If it is an order established for high and holy motives, why do those who belong to it deny the fact? If it is not a political and religious crusade against one denomination alone, why make it a secret midnight convulse?

Al! these questions are easily answered.—The editor of the West Chester *Jeffersonian* having come in possession of a list of the members in that place, he was waited upon by a number of them, who begged of him not to publish it, as it might injure them in their business! The editor further states that at the succeeding meeting many entered the Hall with masked faces!

We shall anxiously await the great and good ends to be accomplished by an order which men are ashamed of, or too cowardly to avow an open connection with.

RIOTS AT NEW ORLEANS.—The city of New Orleans has been the scene of terrible riots between natives and foreigners, which lasted several days. Guns, pistols, and other weapons were freely used, many persons were shot, and five or six killed. The military had to be called out, to restore order. The Mayor had issued a proclamation ordering all the bar-rooms to be closed, for the present, at 8 o'clock in the evening, and directing the enrollment of a special police. The disturbance originated in a mere trifle. An Irishman shot a dog owned by an American, for biting him, and the American endeavored to get a watchman to pursue and arrest him. Failing in this, he stirred up the blood of a party of natives, and at it they went upon the Irish. It is deplorable that in this land of freedom, people can be found base enough to excite the prejudices of birth and bloodshed. But this is one of the legitimate fruits of Know-Nothingism.

A singular excitement at Washington, D. C., has been caused by the publication of a long list of names purporting to be all the members of one of the ward associations of the Know-Nothing order, and the threatened publication of similar lists from all the wards of that city. People all over the country are becoming ashamed of Know-Nothingism, and dread nothing worse than an exposure of their connection with it.

Judge Pollock has at length taken the stump, but his speeches are represented as a mere tirade of abuse against the Democrats, destitute of either point or argument. He judges the Know-Nothing question—never opens his mouth on the subject of the TARIFF—his silent about the Independent Treasury—and seems to have his warmest affections centered in the cause of Abolitionism.

Know-Nothingism cannot live in the light of American liberty. There is too much honesty and too much intelligence—too strong a love of republican equality in this country for the success of such an intolerant or mischievous order. Like some rank and noxious weed, it may flourish for a day. But decay and corruption will soon overtake it. With intelligent and patriotic men, contempt for its insidiousness is as strong a feeling as detestation of its character.—*Dem. Union.*

An Irish boy trying hard for a place, denied that he was Irish. "I don't know what you mean by not being an Irishman," said the gentleman who was about to hire him; "but this I know, that you were born in Ireland." "Och, your honor, if that's all," said the boy, "small blame that.—Suppose your old cat had kittens in the oven, would they be joys of bread." The boy got the place.

## Final Decision of the Wilson Case.

The case of Wilson's heirs against Miller and others, which has been pending in our courts for a number of years, has at length been finally decided by the Supreme Court. As most of our readers are no doubt aware, this was an ejection suit brought by the heirs of James Wilson to obtain the possession of a large tract of land in Dickinson township, in this county, known as the Cumberland Furnace estate, which had been sold many years since as the property of Wilson and wife, and is now occupied by some forty or fifty families. The trial of the case caused considerable interest in the public mind. After having been twice tried in the Court of this county and as often carried to the Supreme Court, it has been finally decided by the latter, against the Wilsons.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

## Anonymous Letters.

The following remarks on that most reprehensible practice, anonymous letter writing, we find in the *Philadelphia Ledger*. It is strong language, but nevertheless true: "The most pusillanimous species of malevolence which any mean-souled wretch can exhibit, is the sending of anonymous letters, with the view of wounding the feelings, injuring the business, or blasting the reputation of others. The assassin who, with stiletto in hand, waits in concealment the approach of his victim, is a magnanimous and high-souled hero in comparison with the anonymous threater of mischief. The former has to attempt the deed his malignant spirit prompts him to perpetrate, and he exposes himself in the act to the danger of detection, but the skulking craven whose venom is infused through anonymous means, confesses, in the pains he takes at concealment, the pitiful cowardice of his nature, as well as the impotency of his threats. His act has not the dignity of a crime, but all the malice of a murder. He would stab if he dared, but has not bravery enough to make the attempt, and stands shivering in fear lest his clandestine guilt should be traced to the right quarter. Fortunately for society, such pusillanimous rascals are rare, but while there is curative virtue in the dried cuticle of a cow applied to the hide of such nocturnal knaves, the examples, for the honor of mankind, should be rare."

## The Boy of the Times.

We like an active boy—one who has the impulse of the age, the steam engine in him. A lazy, plodding, small-paced chap might have got along in the world fifty years ago; but he won't do for these times. We live in an age of quick ideas; men think quick, eat, sleep, court, marry, and die quick—and slow coaches are not tolerated. "Go ahead, if you bust your boiler," is the motto of the age; and he succeeds the best in every line of business, who has the most "do or die" in him. Strive boys, to catch the spirit of the times. Be up and dressed always, not gaping and rubbing your eyes, as if you were half asleep, but wide awake, whatever may turn up, and you may meet somebody before you die. Think, plan, resolve, and act quickly and closely, and when you have fixed your eye upon an object, spring to the mark at once. But, above all things, be honest. If you intend to be an artist, carve it in the wood, chisel it in the marble; if a merchant, write it in your ledger. Let honesty of purpose be your guiding star.—*Southern Organ.*

PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH, &c.—*Columbia, S. C., Sept. 23.*—Nearly the whole population of Augusta has quitted the city, and the country for miles around is covered with tents. The fever was increasing. The Post Office was closed, and the mails delayed, there being no one to distribute them. No Southern papers have been received here since Monday.

The people of Jacksonville fired into the steamer *Wetoka*, from Savannah, on the 17th, while she was passing up the river, on account of their dread of the fever.

CHOLERA IN THE LANCASTER POOR-HOUSE.—About 35 deaths have occurred from cholera in the Lancaster Poor-House. The disease, however, has now disappeared—no new case having occurred for more than two weeks.

HIGH PRICE OF LABOR IN OREGON.—The Portland Times says the demand for labor in that territory exceeds the supply. Carpenters receive from four to five dollars per day, blacksmiths the same, day laborers from two to three dollars, and farmers are paying as high as three dollars per day for hands to harvest.

A MISCHIEVOUS PARROT.—In Boston, a parrot that was kept aboard a ship, was much interested in watching the drays that came to leave goods on the wharf. One day the driver of a dray left his team and went down in the cabin of the ship. The parrot watched him, and when he was out of sight began to imitate his talk to the horses. "Whoo! Back there, back! I say!" exclaimed the bird. The horses backed, and the parrot encouraged by the success of his experiment, continued to scream "Back! back, I say!" until the team backed over the wharf into the water, and one of the horses was drowned.

When a young man's head has begun to run on "alabaster shoulders," exquisite ankles and similar excruciating goods, he must either be shut up, discontinue business and travel, or else "jine" some interesting piece of calico for life.