

# 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.

37<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1855.

NO. 15.

## TERMS OF THE COMPILER.

The *Republican Compiler* is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, 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. JOSEPH 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.

## PUBLIC SALE

### Valuable Personal Property.

THE Subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Union township, Adams county, Pa., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22d of February next, the following Personal Property, viz:

### FOUR HORSES,

Seven Cows, Nine Head of Young Cattle, Hogs, two Narrow-trail Wagons, (one nearly new,) one Grain Drill, Penstock's Improved, nearly new; Lancaster Winnowing Mill, nearly new; Grain Rake, Roller, Corn Sheller, Rolling Screen, good as new; first-rate Cutting Box; Wood and Hay Ladders, Stone Bed, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Forks, Grind Stone, 2 Jack Screws, an excellent Cross-cut Saw, a lot of Shop Tools, Horse Gears, Log Chains, Sixth Chains, Cow Chains and Halters, Breast Chains, Butt Traces, (a good article,) 3 Spreaders, a first-rate Feed Trough, Rakes and Forks of all kinds, with many other Farming Utensils.—Also, a large variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture, viz: a large Cook Stove, Pipe, &c., a ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Tables, Beds and Bedsteads, one Kitchen Cupboard, Iron Pots and Kettles, Meat Stands, Tight Barrels, and other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to mention. Also, a quantity of Apple-butter—and a lot of seasoned Mill Cogs, (a good article.)

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on each of said days, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

AMOS LEFEVER.

J. F. KUEHLER, Auctioneer.

January 1, 1855. ts

### Rail Road Election.

THE Stockholders of the "Gettysburg Rail Road Company," will meet at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, to choose, by a majority of the votes present, a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

JAMES G. REED, Sec'y.

Dec. 11, 1854. ts

### NOW READY.

KELLER KURTZ'S Holiday Stock of Elegantly Illustrated and Standard BOOKS, adapted for Christmas and New Year Presents, the Drawing-Room Table, &c., are now ready for examination. Also, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, in endless variety. Kurtz's is a perfect storehouse of delight for the little ones, where they can purchase from the simplest Toy Book up to the most expensive colored edition. [Dec. 18, 1854.]

### NOTICE.

AS I have rented out my Foundry, to take effect from and after the 1st day of April next, and being anxious to close up the business of the same, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against me, or the late firm of "T. WARREN & SON," to present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, or said firm, in money or trade, are requested to call and make settlement by that time, as after said date I shall be away from the foundry. I intend this to be the only notice I shall give, and all persons, interested in the same, will do well to give it their immediate attention, as after the above date I intend to place all my claims in the hands of an officer for collection. Jan. 1, 1855. T. WARREN.

### THIS WAY.

IF YOU WANT A VEHICLE THAT CAN'T BE BEAT!

THE undersigned, having purchased the Carriage-making establishment of Wm. Graham, respectfully informs the public generally that he will continue the said business at the old stand, in Washington street, half a square from Chambersburg street, where he is prepared to manufacture to order, at short notice,

Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, SULKIES, JERSEYS, &c.

He flatters himself that his work is a little ahead of any turned out by any other establishment in the place—having none but the best of workmen employed, and using none but the best materials. His prices are moderate. REPAIRING done at short notice. Country produce taken for anything in his line. J. BARRETT.

Gettysburg, March 13, 1854. if

### SPOUTING! SPOUTING!

GEORGE and Henry Wampler will make G. House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their Houses, Barns, &c. spouted, would do well to give them a call. G. & H. WAMPLER.

April 18, 1853.

### 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

ALMANACS FOR 1855.—Hagerstown, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Christian, Farmer's and Housekeeper's—J. KURTZ'S Bookstore. Dec. 18.

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

## British Periodicals.

### EARLY COPIES SECURED.—PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

THE present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of Early Sheets from the British Publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our Reprints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, together with the following Premiums to new Subscribers:

### TERMS AND PREMIUMS.

[See List of Premium Volumes below.]

For any one of the four Reviews and one Prem. vol.	For any two " " " " " "	For any three " " " " " "	For all four of the Reviews " " " " " "	For Blackwood's Magazine " " " " " "	For Blackwood and 3 Reviews " " " " " "	For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews " " " " " "
1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

The Premiums consist of the following works, back volumes of which will be given to new Subscribers according to the number of periodicals ordered, as above explained:—

### PREMIUM VOLUMES.

FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW (one year).  
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE (six months).  
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (one year).  
EDINBURGH REVIEW (one year).  
METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE (six months).  
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (one year).

Conservative Premium volumes cannot in all cases be furnished, except of the Foreign Quarterly Review. To prevent disappointment, therefore, where that work is not alone wanted, Subscribers will please order as many different works for premiums as there are volumes to which they may be entitled.

### CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

\*No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to Clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the Publishers without recourse to an agent. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

### POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, through Agents, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 54 Gold Street, New York.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late Prof. Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1000 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, \$6. Jan. 1, 1855.

### LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE undersigned has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and fashionable STOCK OF GOODS,

which he will dispose of at VERY REDUCED PRICES to all who may favor him with a call. His assortment consists of the following:

SHAWLS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS, LINEN, PLAID SILKS, F. MERINOES, WOOL PLAIDS, DEBEGES, CASHMERES, CASSINETS, SATINETS, CALICOES, COLLARS, GINGHAMS, HANDKERCHES, RIBBONS, &c.

Also, a lot of Groceries and Queensware, which were bought low and will be sold low for Cash or country produce. To punctual customers a credit of six months.

J. S. GRAMMER.

October 16, 1854. if

### HARDWARE.

A LARGE addition to our stock of Hardware, Carriage Trimmings, &c., has been made, and those in want of any article in that line, should not fail to examine our stock. We pledge ourselves to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Come to FAHNESTOCKS.

October 16, 1854.

MOROCCOS.—Those wishing to select from a large assortment of Madras and Boot Morocco, Pink and Laid Linings of a superior quality and at low prices, should call early at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCKS.

ASHES for sale at the Gettysburg Steam Mill.

BONNET Velvets, Satins and Silks, very low, at GRAMMER'S.

## The Republican Compiler.

### Meeting of the State Committee.

There was quite a full attendance of the members of the Democratic State Committee in Philadelphia, on the 26th ult., and the proceedings were conducted with spirit and unanimity. Mr. Bonham presided, and E. B. Chase, of Susquehanna, acted as Secretary pro tem. After a full and free interchange of opinion in relation to the present position and duties of the Democratic party, the following resolutions and address were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the immutable truths embodied in our principles, which have been faithfully and successfully carried out by the Democratic party, and by which the glory, honor, and prosperity of the country have been upheld and secured, forbid and preclude the possibility of our making any treaty with error, or forming alliances for the sake of expediency, or temporary party triumphs.

Resolved, That the allegations against the Democratic party of using influences to obtain the votes of naturalized citizens, and of favoritism towards them in the distribution of offices, are unfounded and unjust;—that while there has been no proscription on account of religion or birth-place—no negation of constitutionally guaranteed privileges—there has not been any deviation from that principle of justice, that regards equally the rights of every citizen.

Resolved, That our faith in the great fundamental Democratic doctrine has not been diminished by the fortuitous combination of circumstances that occasioned the temporary defeat of the Democratic party in this State, confidently believing that the people will perceive in the first attempt to incorporate into our system of government principles and measures inimical to the rights of any, the beginning of a policy dangerous to the rights of all.

Resolved, That the idea, that the old issues on which the Democratic party triumphed, have been abandoned by our opponents and are obsolete, is false and deceptive;—all experience proving that on the acquisition of power by our adversaries, they seek to overthrow the Democratic and substitute the antagonistic policy.

Resolved, That as the battle of the Democracy is a battle for measures, not men—principles, not place—the defeat of their candidates produces no evils or discouragements, except so far as it enables their opponents for a time to carry out obnoxious measures; and being fully aware of this truth, a sense of duty and patriotism will constrain them with unrelaxing zeal to advocate, and unabated vigilance to guard, those principles of government to which the country is indebted for its unexampled growth and prosperity.

Resolved, That a State Convention of the Democratic citizens of this Commonwealth, composed of a number equal to the Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly, to be selected in the respective Representative and Senatorial Districts of the State, be held at Harrisburg, on the Fourth day of July, A. D. 1855, to nominate a suitable person for the office of Canal Commissioner, transact such business and adopt such measures as the exigencies of the times may seem to demand.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow-Citizens.—The State Committee of the Democratic party have thought to address you briefly on the present aspect of public affairs.

A full conference with one another, and a careful review of the facts connected with the late election, have satisfied us that we have nothing to fear in the future. The Constitution of the country is not yet under the feet of those who would trample upon it. The civil rights of our citizens are not yet overthrown. The Democracy has weathered a storm, and rode out in triumph. We have encountered many an enemy, but never one that did not in due time fall before us. We are armed from head to foot in all the strength of a just cause, and truth has thrown her broad shield over us. We stand up as we have ever stood for equal laws and equal rights: for that liberty of conscience which the Constitution guarantees to all men; and fighting for such principles as these, we are and must continue to be invincible. The idea that the American people will ever deliberately consent to see the great doctors for which their fathers fought and died in the revolution, overturned for the sake of giving office to a few politicians, is simply preposterous. If any true Democrat sees anything to fear in the signs of the times, let him add to his faith courage. The good sense, the honesty and love of justice, which characterize the public mind, will scatter the present combination of adverse elements to the wind. In a very short time the Democracy will be stronger than ever. We can afford to go into a minority for a season, and then emerge, as we shall do, with brighter hopes and prospects for the future. We will soon reach a new, and in a manner more impressive than ever, the lesson so often read and so fully known and understood, that the policy and principles of the Democratic party can alone make the institutions of a free country safe.

Remember that the Democracy has completely quelled its most dangerous enemies. The political superstitions and greedy infatuation which threatened to put the industry of the people under the dominion of banking and manufacturing capital, are almost entirely extinguished. The party that advocated those dangerous doctrines, with so much energy, talent and boldness, and with which we struggled for seventy-five years, has been crushed to death in the folds of a new organization, that has not a single element in it to give strength or endurance. Its secrecy is calculated to give it temporary success, but that very feature will insure its speedy and final repudiation. The party that has beaten Federalism in so many shapes will not be conquered by an enemy which avows no political principles at all, or which is ashamed to make that avowal publicly and in the face of the people. The Eagle will not be hawked at and brought down by the mousetrap owl.

We regard the defeat of Governor Bigler as a great misfortune to the State, and we feel sure that history will so record it. Nevertheless, let us give the measures of his successor a fair and impartial consideration. The tree will be known by its fruits. If he boldly uses the veto against the corrupting influence of incorporated wealth: if he does not prostitute the prerogative of the pardoning power to the use of his political friends; if he economizes the public treasure; if he keeps the oath which he

takes at his inauguration, and disregards that which he took in the Know-Nothing Lodge, on the 15th of June last, at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets, in this city, we will be bound to confess that his administration is a better thing than we hoped.

But if, on the other hand, the influence of his office shall be lent to the evil purposes of bad men—if he stirs up religious bigotry and strife among the people—if he squanders the money of the tax-payers or despoils the Commonwealth of her public works, without adequate consideration—if he acknowledges the sworn obligations he owes to his election, as being more binding than the faulty he owes to the Constitution—then he is entitled to no forbearance—his name will become a hissing and a by-word, and the short period of his power will be remembered hereafter as we remember the blights and mill-dews, the times of famine and drought and potato-rot, when all the years of plenty and prosperity are forgotten.

We ask you, fellow-citizens, to consider and reflect carefully upon the political topics which the present condition of things suggests. Our opponents work in secret. They prefer darkness rather than light. They have no principles which they are not ashamed to discuss. But the Democracy rely on a fearless, frank and full avowal of their sentiments. The contrast between such a course and that of a party which shrinks from all public investigation, is alone sufficient to give the Democracy an enviable moral superiority which must in a very short time secure them the political ascendancy among a people so marked by the many virtues of truth and boldness, as are the freemen of Pennsylvania.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman.  
E. B. CHASE, Sec'y. Phila., Dec. 26, '54.

### Arrival of the Atlantic.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.  
NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamer Atlantic arrived here this afternoon about 5 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to Monday, the 18th inst., having been compelled to return a few hours after sailing on Saturday, owing to an accident to her rudder head.

The war news is wholly unimportant.

THE WAR.  
The dates from Sebastopol are to the 4th instant. Up to that time nothing further could be done, as owing to the heavy rains the trenches were all full of water, and the roads had become impassable.

Omar Pasha was at Varna, engaged in embarking nineteen battalions for the Crimea. Private letters say that the ratification of the treaty with Austria was exchanged at Vienna on the 14th.

If the negotiations now pending do not produce peace, Russia will call out 16 men per thousand, equal to one million of men, to take the field as early as possible.

The siege of Sebastopol was at last accounts still progressing, though the weather was very cold, and the elements adverse to successful or speedy operations. Bombardment was continued at intervals without any special effect. The damage done was speedily repaired.

A rumor prevailed that five thousand Russians had retired from the second line of the defence of Sebastopol. It is also stated that the trenches cut by the allies in these sieges, owing to the incessant heavy rains, had been filled with water and rendered almost useless.

### THE AUSTRIAN ULTIMATUM.

This appears to be the most important item of intelligence by the present arrival. The "Ost Deutsche Post" publishes the following as the ultimatum addressed by Austria to the Emperor of Russia.

1st. No modification of Russia's territorial possessions is demanded.

2d. Besides the four points, indemnification for the war expenses is to be the basis of peace propositions.

3d. The future Russian protectorate, over the Greek Catholic subjects of the Porte, is declared inadmissible, as interfering with the Sultan's sovereign rights.

4th. The five powers are to guarantee the privilege of equal rights to Christians.

5th. The Russian protectorate in the Danubian Principalities, and in Servia, are to be declared extinct.

6th. The navigation of the Black Sea is to be guaranteed by raising the siege of Sebastopol, and converting other arsenals on its coast into common harbors.

7th. The Russian fleet (in the Black Sea) is to be reduced to four frigates and two line of battleships.

8th. The remainder of the Black Sea fleet is to be allowed to withdraw to the Baltic.

9th. The free navigation to be insured by a formal declaration.

10th. The Salina mouths with its environs are to be declared neutral territories.

The above alteration, it is generally believed, will be indignantly rejected by the Czar. Some, indeed, look upon it as a ruse of Austria, to free herself from the peculiar relations she stood in towards the allies.

Affairs in Hungary are much agitated. Austria's movements are badly relished.

### PRUSSIA.

It is stated with much confidence that Prussia has signified her determination to join the allies against Russia, for pacific purposes.

### ENGLAND.

Affairs in England were still much excited. The war question seems to absorb all else.

### FRANCE.

Throughout France the war question was the absorbing topic of interest. Troops were being shipped daily for the Crimea. Aside from this, there was nothing else of special moment.

### Latest from the War.

Accounts from Sebastopol to the 7th state that great movements were observed before and around that city on that evening. Important steps were supposed to be taking. It looked like preparations for another great battle. The investment of the place had been nearly completed. Numerous reinforcements had arrived to the allies. The Russians were also pouring in in immense numbers.

RAILROAD LAW.—A Mr. Crocker brought a suit against the Norfolk and New London Company, for putting him out of a car, whereby his knee-pan was broken. The fare for a ticket between the two places is fifty cents, without a ticket the cents additional. Crocker endeavored to procure a ticket before the train started, but the office was closed. He had but fifty cents in his pocket, and so could not pay the additional five cents. The conductor, according to the rules of the company in such cases, put him out. The jury awarded him \$5,500 damages.

## Choice Poetry.

### THE FUTURE LIFE.

BY WILLIAM C. BENTLEY.

How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps  
The disembodied spirits of the dead,  
When all of thee—that time could wither sleep,  
And perishes among the dust we tread?

For I shall feel the sting of countless pain  
If there I meet thy gentle presence not;  
Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again  
In thy serene eyes the tender thought.

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there?  
That heart whose fondest thought, to us were given,  
My name on earth was ever in thy prayer,  
And must thou never utter it in heaven?

In meadows fanned by heaven's life-breathing wind  
In the refulgence of that glorious sphere,  
And larger movements of the unfettered mind,  
Will thou forget the love that joined us here?

The love that lived through all the stormy past  
—And meekly with my harsher nature bore,  
And deeper grew, and tender to the last,  
Shall it expire with life and be no more?

A happier lot than mine and larger light  
Await thee there; for thou hast bowed thy will  
In cheerful homage to the rule of right,  
And lovest all, and rendered good for ill.

For me, the sordid career in which I dwell,  
Shrink and consume my heart, as heat the scroll—  
And wrath has left its scar—that fire of hell—  
Has left its frightful scar upon my soul.

Yet though thou wear the glory of the sky,  
Will thou not keep the name beloved name,  
The same fair thought that glow and gentle eye,  
Lover in heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?

Shalt thou not teach me in that calmer home  
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this—  
The wisdom which is love—thill I become  
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

## Select Miscellany.

### Judging before Buying.

Americans are an independent, self-reliant people, fond of judging for themselves. There is no doubt of this. We had an instance of it yesterday. A gentleman, evidently from the rural districts, unaccompanied by the vicious refinements of any large city, called at the establishment of Mason Brothers, enquired for "The New Singin' Book the Hallelujah," giving the j in the last syllable its full sound. "I heard tell it was considerable good, but I'm in the habit of judgin' for myself, I am." The book was presented. Our friend in the felt hat and homespun looked at it carefully on one side and then on the other; then on each end and side. At last, with due deliberation, he opened it and read the title page. Next he turned to the record of copyright entry, and read that. So he went on, page by page, through the elements. He was evidently about to examine the work for himself. Through the elements he went paragraph by paragraph. An hour passed. The clerk had long since turned to other employment, but still the same deliberate turning of the leaves. At last our friend reached the music. Here he laid the book carefully down upon a pile of paper, keeping it open by the aid of other books placed upon each end. Diving an arm into one of his capacious pockets, he drew therefrom an instrument of music, even a veritable fife. After a careful adjustment of its parts, he applied it to his lips, and commenced playing the air of the first tune. This finished, he went to the second; then to the third, then to the fourth, then to the fifth, and so on in regular succession. It is true that our friend had not yet arrived at great skill on his favorite instrument. He did not always (we might say often) produce the right notes, and quite frequently he was oblivious of time. Nevertheless the intent was there and certainly, according to his ability, he was faithful. No tune nor part of a tune was omitted. Hours rolled on. Customers came and went. Boxes of books were packed and went off. Yet amid the clatter of hammers, the calls of clerks and porters, and the rolling of carriages in the street, still the fife held on its way "toot, toot, toot, toot, toot-o-o-o." The clerk went to dinner and returned. The fife was still there; evening approached and yet he went not. At last the hour for closing arrived. The clerk was too well-bred to show any signs of mirth, but broad grins in sly corners, and behind piles of books, gave some vent to their feelings. At last one addressed him. "We wish to close for to-night, now, sir." "Oh! ye do, do ye?" was the response. "Wal! I'm in the habit of judgin' things for myself and I don't like to make up my mind too sudden. Ye see I can't tell about a singin' book without tryin' all the parts. I aint quite got through the trebles yet, but I'll call agin in the morning and go through the other parts."

We like perseverance, we like an independent judgment, but that fife was not to be borne another day. An expedient occurred. A book was presented, and our friend left with many thanks, and the promise that when he had thoroughly examined it, we should have his written opinion.—*Musical Gazette.*

### Statistics of Muscular Power.

Man has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect this, he has in maturity and health, sixty bones in his head, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty-two in his arms and hands, and sixty-seven in his trunk. He has 434 muscles. His heart makes sixty-four pulsations in a minute, and therefore 1,840 in an hour, 92,160 in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings, and of impelled bodies, it may be remarked that size and construction seem to have little influence, nor has comparative strength, though one body giving any quantity of motion to another is said to lose so much of its own. The sloth is by no means a small animal, and it can travel only fifty paces in a day, a worm crawls only five inches in fifty seconds; but a lady bird can fly twenty million times its own length in less than an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that; an eagle can fly fifteen leagues in an hour; and a Canary falcon can reach 250 leagues in the short space of sixteen hours. A violent wind travels sixty miles an hour; sound, 1142 English feet in a second.—*Buck.*

"Time is money"—be saving with it.

## A Western Wedding Fee.

A minister, settled in one of our frontier villages, in which the primitive manners of a pioneer's life had been smoothed and polished by refinement and cultivation, was seated in his study one day, endeavoring to arrange the heads of his to-morrow's discourse, when his attention was called by a knock at the door.

The visitors proved to be a tall, gawky, shambling countryman, evidently arrayed in his Sunday suit, and a stout girl, attired in a dress of red calico, which, from the frequent and the complacent glances towards it by the fair owner, was considered quite a magnificent affair.

"Won't you walk in?" asked the minister, politely.

"Much obliged, squire; I don't know but we will. I say, you're a minister aint you?"

"Yes."

"I reckoned so. Betsy and me—that's Betsy; a fast rate sort of a girl, anyhow—"

"Oh Jonathan," smirked the bashful Betsy. "You are now; and you needn't go far to deny it. Well, Betsy and me have concluded to hitch teams; and we want you to do it."

"You wish to be married?"

"Yes, I believe that's what they call it. I say, though, before you begin, let's know what is going to be the damage; reckon 'tisn't best to go it blind."

"Oh, I never set any price. I take whatever they give me."

"Well, that is all right; go ahead, minister, if you please, we are in a hurry, as Joe's got to finish plantin' the potato patch, afore night, and Betsy she's got to fetch the butter."

Thus adjured, the minister commenced the ceremony, which occupied but a few moments.

"Kiss me, Betsy," said the delighted bridegroom. "You are my old woman, now. Ain't it nice?"

"First rate," was the satisfactory reply.