

# 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.

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## Choice Poetry.

### THE CRICKET.

BY RUDASSEL.

The cricket he dwells in the cold, cold ground,  
At the foot of the old oak tree;  
And all through the lengthened autumn night  
A merry song did he sing.  
He whistled clear and merrily now,  
By the softer light of the silver moon.  
The winds may moan  
With a hollow tone,  
All the while with the rustling tree,  
The crickets may sing.  
There's a tiny cricket within thy heart,  
And a pleasant song-sings he;  
He sings of the mercies and goodness of God  
That hourly fall upon thee;  
Let him who is clear,  
Never be cast down;  
There's darkness enough on earth, I trow,  
Without the gloom of a gloomy bower;  
Darkness enough in the home of the poor  
That never comes to thy lofty door.  
Their song is to be heard;  
Forth to lighten the heavy gloom;  
Forth to brighten the clouded bower;  
Cheer up the soul that is shrouded in night;  
Tell it to the world,  
Of love on earth; and a land all bright—  
The land of Life and Love.  
And never fret,  
That you cannot get  
Just what you want; for you travel here.  
This is not your lasting sphere;  
Trials, vexations;  
Are but temptations;  
Use them aright, and they'll help you along.  
That leads to God;  
Use them aright, and they'll help you along.  
Never fear;  
You'll conquer yet,  
Then sing with a bold hand and clear,  
Never driven down in a tear;  
But all through the length of trouble's night,  
Let him sing his merry song.

## Select Miscellany.

**A Marvelous Story of a Picture.**  
An original picture of Charles I., which was supposed to have been lost in the time of the Commonwealth, when, to prevent discovery of the portrait, they reduced it in size by cutting it, has been found in Barnstable. It was painted by Vandyck in 1640, when the king was forty years of age, one year before the painter died. This painting had, for a great many years, been thrown about as valueless; it was so black it could scarcely be perceived what it represented, and the frame was so rotten that it broke away as it hung. For the last ten years it was in the possession of Mr. Ward, at the Seven Stars, Anchor Lane, and when he left the house and sold off, Mr. W. Lewis, furniture broker, Silver street, bought it and took it home. It was thrown about for a long time under a heap of rubbish; at last it was picked up and ordered to be scrubbed with a scrubbing-brush, and when done it was hung up in his ware-room to dry. Several people passed and re-passed, who asked the price of it; but thought they would consider the matter. At last Mr. Taylor saw it and bought it for £20. Within a week he was offered £200 for it. That gave Mr. Taylor an idea of the value of it. He then took it to the National Gallery to know if there was such a painting missing, and had answer that there was, but finding that it had to go through a process to bring it there, he returned to Barnstable again with it, and since that he has been offered as much as £2,000. But it is considered worth £20,000, being one of the most valuable paintings known.

**A HORRIBLE MEAT STORY—GIBBS THE PIRATE.**—A man named John Jenkins was tried in New York city last week, for selling "Plated Veal." The witness in the case described "plated veal" to be manufactured by putting a piece of fat pork where the kidney ought to be, in calves so young or starved that from them you could not get fat enough to grease a jack-knife with. Some butchers call it "boar's head." Jenkins was found guilty and fined \$10. But the most interesting part of the trial was the evidence of one George Pessinger, who said, under oath: "I can produce a woman in Williamsburg that cooked steaks from the thigh of the pirate Gibbs, who was hung, and people ate and pronounced them the finest they ever ate, being under the impression that it was the flesh of an animal." Pessinger said it was at a hotel in the Bowery, kept by the husband of the woman referred to, at an affair called a "Tackle," in which every person participating contributed some article of food to be prepared for the dinner. This place was a resort for medical students, and the body of Gibbs having been handed over to the medical faculty for dissection, a wag of a student conceived the idea of playing off a joke upon the participants at the "Tackle." He accordingly procured some slices of the remains of the pirate, which were cooked and passed off as the flesh of some animal—those who partook pronouncing it most delicious.

**JAPAN STEEL.**—When Commodore Perry went out to Japan, Colonel Colt, of pistol fame, sent out by him about fourteen hundred dollars' worth of his improved firearms, to be distributed as presents to the Japanese Officials. In return, the Emperor sent him several very old-fashioned, clumsy looking, but curiously mounted and finished arquebuses, or wall guns, and several swords. The Commodore states that the Japan blade is equal if not superior to the celebrated Damascus blade, with which a man's leg could be sliced off like a cucumber.

**At a social party one evening the question was put "what is religion?" Religion, replied one of the party, "religion is an insurance against fire in the next world, for which honesty is the best policy."**

A fresh crater has recently opened in Mt. Vesuvius, from which an eruption is looked for, on account of the threatening aspect of the mountain.

### Lamartine's Mother.

It was the fate of the father of Lamartine, the great living French poet and orator, to be mixed up with the first French Revolution. During the stormy period, he, with a great number of his countrymen, was immured in prison at Macon. He was not there long, before his wife, and her child, took lodgings opposite the window of the cell which enclosed the republican. She soon drew his attention to herself and his child, which though he could not speak to her for fear of the sentinel, reconciled him in some measure to his captivity, and lessened the burden of his woes. "My mother," says Lamartine, "carried me every day in her arms to the garret window, showed me to my father, gave me nourishment before him, made me stretch out my little hands towards the bars of his prison, then pressing my forehead to her breast, she almost devoured me with kisses in the sight of the prisoner, and seemed thus to waft him mentally all the cares which she lavished on me." At last she hit on the happy expedient of conveying him letters in the following manner:—She procured a bow and some arrows, and tying a letter to a thread, she shot the arrow, to which was attached to the other end of the thread, into the window of the prisoner's cell. In this way she sent him pens, ink and paper. He, then, by the same ingenuity expedited, sent love-letters to her. Thus the separated husband and wife were enabled to correspond, to cheer each other's hopes, and sustain each other in their misfortunes. This was all done at night time, when the scrutinizing eyes of the sentinels remained in happy ignorance of the medium of communication. Success having inspired courage, the lady, with the assistance of the arrow and thread, afterwards conveyed a file to the captive, with which he silently filed through one of the bars of his prison, and then restored it to its place. On the next evening, when there was no moonlight, a stout cord was fastened to the thread and transmitted to the prisoner. The rope was firmly fastened on the one end to a beam in the garret of the lady, and the other end to the bars of the cell; then, summoning up all his courage, the prisoner glided along the rope, above the heads of the sentinels; he crossed the street, and found himself in the arms of his wife and beside the cradle of his child. Such an adventure required the hero's courage and the philosopher's caution, but those who were personally interested in it can ever imagine the feelings which must have agitated their hearts! From time to time, when the night was dark, the knotted cord would glide from window to window, and the prisoner would pass from knot to knot, and enjoy delightful hours of converse with her whom he loved best on earth.

### Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, and his Son.

Schamyl has recently been rejoiced by the return of his son, who, eleven years ago, when of tender age, was taken prisoner by the Russians. Since then Schamyl had not heard of the boy, and long ago gave him up for lost. It appears, however, that when he was captured, the Russian general, Prince Woronoff, sent him to St. Petersburg, where the late Emperor took a liking to the lad, and it happened last year that Schamyl, in some sudden surprise, took several Russian ladies prisoners, amongst whom was the Princess Techarawaddy. The Governor-General of Tiflis sent a flag of truce to demand the release, offering a large sum of money, and the liberty of several Circassian ladies who had been made prisoners by the Russians. But Schamyl replied that if his son were alive, and the Russians would restore him, he would release all the lady captives. The Emperor Nicholas sent for young Schamyl, and the exchange took place in the end of January. Young Schamyl has returned to his overjoyed father an accomplished cavalier, with a comparatively civilized education. The following is related by one of the Prussian officers of the 6th Cuirassiers, (Emperor of Russia,) who were sent, in the year 1842, to St. Petersburg as a deputy from the regiment, to congratulate the Czar on his having been five-and-twenty years colonel of that corps. Nicholas, who received the officers with marked distinction, took them, in person, to inspect his different military establishments, and amongst others, to the School for Cadets, where all the lads were drawn up in the long hall. The Emperor, closely followed by the Prussian officers, walked down the line, when he suddenly stopped before one of the youngest cadets, patted his cheeks with both hands, and then lifting him up, kissed him most affectionately. Then turning to the Prussians, he said, "Gentlemen, you will never guess who this lad is. He is the son of my most bitter enemy, the Circassian chief, Schamyl, who has placed him under my care for his education."

**LEGISLATIVE SCHOOLBOYS.**—At the closing session of the late Louisiana Legislature, in the evening, the members amused themselves by rolling the stationery and documents into balls and pelting each other, not sparing the speaker and clerks. Having used up the lighter materials, they threw volumes of books across the house, and whenever a head was hit there was uproarious laughter. In the course of the night they sang strange songs, and by the help of a negro with a cracked fiddle, got up a "stag dance." The confusion grew worse till midnight, when they adjourned. A member said the only trouble was, they were all drunk three hours too soon.

**AGE OF THE WORLD.**—Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent English Geologist, believes that it must have taken 67,000 years to form the delta of the Mississippi, and 35,000 years for the Niagara river to form its present channel from the Falls to Queenstown. Nearly all the eminent geologists believe this, and they consider—they have facts to prove it, so strong, that they cannot be gainsaid.

**A GOLDEN COW.**—A Devon cow in Lafayette township, New Jersey, in fourteen days yielded 684 pounds of milk, from which 30 pounds of butter were made. This is an average of 49 pounds of milk a day. It is expected, when grass can be obtained, she will exceed the above.

**IMPORTED SNAKES IN UNCLE SAM'S POSSESSION.**—On the 31st of March, two boa constrictors, one alive and the other dead, were found in the cedar of the old custom house in Philadelphia. The live one was about six feet in length, and was immediately killed. How these reptiles came in such a place is a mystery.

**A COMICAL SCENE.**—A tall ladder leaning against a house—a negro at the top, and a hog scratching himself against the bottom. "O-way-g-way dar! Your makin' mischief!"

### The Sense of Justice.

The boys attending one of our public schools, of the average age of seven years, had, in their play of bat and ball, broken one of the neighbor's windows; but no clew to the offender could be obtained, as he would not confess, nor would any of his associates expose him.

The case troubled the governess, and on the occasion of a gentleman visiting the school, she privately and briefly stated the circumstances, and wished him, in some remarks to the school, to advert to the principle involved in the case.

The address to the school had reference, principally, to the conduct of boys in the streets and in their sports. The principles of rectitude and kindness which should govern them everywhere—even when alone, and when they thought no eye could see, and there was no one present to observe. The school seemed deeply interested in the remarks.

A very short time after the visitor left the school, a little boy arose in his seat, and said: "Miss I—, I batted the ball that broke Mr.—'s window. Another boy threw the ball, and I batted it and struck the window. I am willing to pay for it."

There was a deathlike silence in the school as the boy was speaking, and it continued a minute after he had closed.

"But it won't be right for — to pay the whole for the glass," said another boy, rising in his seat, "all of us that were playing should pay something, because we were all engaged alike in the play; I'll pay my part!"

"And I."

A thrill of pleasure seemed to run through the school at this display of correct feeling. The teacher's heart was touched, and she felt more than ever the responsibility of her charge.

### Mason and Dixon's Line.

What was the origin of it? We hear it frequently spoken of as connected with slavery, and as originally relating to that subject. Nothing can be further from the truth; at the time that line was established, slavery existed on both sides of it. A brief account of its origin may be of some interest. As early as the year 1682, a dispute arose between William Penn and Lord Baltimore respecting the construction of their respective grants, of what now form the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Lord Baltimore claimed to have established, slavery existed on both sides of it. A brief account of its origin may be of some interest. As early as the year 1682, a dispute arose between William Penn and Lord Baltimore respecting the construction of their respective grants, of what now form the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Lord Baltimore claimed to have established, slavery existed on both sides of it. A brief account of its origin may be of some interest. 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