



# THE COMPILER.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

Monday Morning, April 13, 1857.

## Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**WILLIAM F. ACKER,** of Lycoming.  
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,  
**ELLIS LEWIS,** of Philadelphia.  
CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**NIMROD STRICKLAND,** of Chester.

It is thought that the Legislature will not adjourn until sometime near the middle of May.

Gov. Pollock has appointed **JAMES ARMSTRONG**, Esq., of Lycoming county, to the Supreme Bench, in place of Judge Black, resigned. Mr. Armstrong has no judicial experience whatever, and why the Governor should select such a man to fill a high position among the Judiciary, when scores of others, much better qualified, could be found everywhere, is, to say the least, "very strange!" But Mr. Pollock can do strange things.

Hon. W. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, has been tendered the Mission to China by President Buchanan. Hope he will accept.

Ex-Gov. Bigler, of California, has been appointed Minister to Chili.

Appointment.—A. I. Harrison, son of the Hon. John Scott Harrison and a grandson of the late Gen. Harrison, has been appointed second lieutenant of the 6th regiment United States infantry. The appointment was one of President Pierce's last official acts.

**JOSHUA RANDALL**, Esq., declines being considered as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He does not desire the office, but, if he did, his private engagements would prevent his accepting it.

Connecticut Election.—The Black Republicans and Know Nothings elect their candidate for Governor, but by a diminished majority. Two Democrats and two Opposition are elected to Congress—which is a gain of two Democrats. One effort more, and Connecticut will again be all right! The "sober second thought" is returning.

The election at Annapolis, Md., on Monday, for Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic majority for Mayor of Portsmouth, Va., is over 300.

The Democrats have elected the Mayor in Milwaukee, and the "Emancipationists" the Mayor in St. Louis.

The members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Monday, April 20th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, formerly a distinguished Whig member of Congress from Alabama, and an eloquent Fillmore orator during the late Presidential campaign, has published a letter announcing his intention to support the Buchanan administration.

The *Kallock Trial*.—Boston, April 8.—The jury in the Kallock case was discharged this morning, being unable to agree. They stood 8 for acquittal and 4 for conviction.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, on the 8th instant, says:—"An absurd rumor has been started by some thick headed scribbler here, to the effect that a new political movement is on foot, which has for its object the nomination of a third gubernatorial candidate, and that Col. Straub has been solicited to permit his name to be used in this connection. I know not who originated this very silly report, but I do know that it has no foundation in fact. I have not seen Col. Straub for some time, and I do not know what he thinks of the report, but I hesitate not to say that he looks upon it as being a miserable hoax, and would no more think of permitting his name to be used to disorganize the Democratic party than he would of joining the Republican party and hurrahing for Wilmot."

Emigration to Kansas.—A very large emigration to Kansas is now going on. Every arrival at St. Louis, whether by railway or steamer, is thronged with emigrants hastening to that territory. It is estimated that not less than 70,000 souls will, during the present season, be added to its permanent population.

Several families are about leaving Chambersburg, Pa., for Kansas. They propose to locate together and lay out a town to be called *Kame City*.

Premiums for the Chinese Sugar Cane.—The Bristol County (Mass.) Agricultural Society have offered three premiums for the most successful experiments in the cultivation of the Chinese sugar cane, of not less than one-fourth of an acre, viz: First premium \$20; second do. \$15; third do. \$10.

The people of Massachusetts make loud professions of religion and morality, and set up to moralize the world. The following is an example:

Eleven divorces, seven for adultery, were granted by the Supreme Judicial Court at Dedham, Mass., last week.

Mr. Giddings, the notorious Abolitionist, reviewing Judge Taney's decision in the Scott case, in letters to the *Cleveland Courier*. We hope Joshua will not revoke it.

## The National Democracy.

During these changing times, says the *Baton Rouge Advocate*, when political earthquakes are scarcely more sudden and inexplicable than the social disorders and diseases of the day are dangerous, it well becomes the sound and ever-faithful Democracy to keep a vigilant eye to the landmarks of its organization. Issues of almost endless variety arise among us, and disorganization is the chief feature of parties that once claimed immutability from the inherent nature of things—Schemes have worked out the disintegration of a once formidable antagonist to Democracy—the old Whig party—while yet its principles were fresh and cherished by its founders.

Know Nothingism assumed to be its successor—Nemesis avenged the base assumption, and the outraged gods were propitiated—the bloody monster-fall at the first well aimed blow, gasped out its miserable existence in the cesspools of its own creation, and was heralded to the grave of infamy by the execration of an indignant public opinion. Black Republicanism, too, will have its day, and then wend its way down the current of events to be forgotten, or only be remembered for the corruption of its leaders and the amazing hallucination that hounded on its followers to a violation of the laws of the land and the compact of a common brotherhood. It is surely and speedily destined for a place among "the things that were," if humanity yet harbors a beam of that justice and patriotism which have preserved our country from external and internal foes all through the momentous transactions of its existence.

Standing out in peculiar and marked significance in the history of our country, apparently exempt from the common mortality of political organizations, burning with the unquenched fires of youth, throbbing with exultant, robust life, brilliant with future hope, confiding in the prestige of past triumphs, alive to the great demands upon it of posterity, the Democratic party may well enlist the attention of the philosopher, the love of the patriot, the sympathy of freemen everywhere. Its history is that of the Republic—together they have grown—together they exist—together they will work out their destiny. Let us guard them against innovation and injury from open enemies with the same zeal that we would rebuke and crush out their pretended friends.

## Sensible Remarks.

The *Pittsburg Commercial Journal*, (Black Republican,) of the 30th March, in commenting on the appointment of Gov. Walker and the probable Kansas policy of the administration, remarks:

"What more do the Free State men of Kansas want, than protection in the exercise of their political rights, and security in person and property? These are now guaranteed them in the appointment of Mr. Walker."

"Let the Free State men, then, take care nothing is lost by capricious or cowardly refusal to go the polls and speak the rest through the ballot box."

"If ever there was encouragement to emigration to Kansas, it is at this moment, when the prospect of tranquillity and security to all, is unclouded."

"Truly, 'what more' do they want? If they are honest men and true patriots, nothing—the Kansas question is, in effect, settled, if the Black Republicans and Northern Know Nothings will act the part of good citizens. But we prophesy that they will do no such thing; they want agitation for political effect, and they will have it, even if the price of it should be blood. They are a set of pernicious knaves who with shrieks for freedom on their tongues, desire to see slavery planted in Kansas, and are determined that it shall be planted there if they can accomplish it. This is 'what more' the rascals want; but nevertheless we commend the candor and honesty of the *Journal*, and should feel gratified to see its wise and patriotic counsel prevail."

The amusing part of the Know Nothing Abolition fuss about the Dred Scott decision, is that every two-penny jack monkey who controls an Abolition press, and every petty Abolition slang-changer, sets up his judgment against that of Chief Justice Taney—the great man whose opinions are revered in every court in the world and wherever law is known! As the Chief Justice must inevitably be annihilated in any such an intellectual encounter, it is fair to presume that had he contemplated such a dire antagonism of mind against mind, he would have resigned his place rather than have given utterance to the decision!—*Clinton Democrat*.

The Bridgeport *Pioneer* says, when the constitution was formed every State tolerated slavery—and the encroachments of the slave power have increased the number from *thirteen to fifteen*—while the encroachments of the free States from *nought to seventeen*.—This shows a horrible state of things—an alarming proclivity to make slavery national and freedom sectional.—"Ring the bell!" "Turn the grindstone!" "Fire the alarm guns!"

A Double Murder.—The Mount Sterling (Ky) Whig gives the particulars of an atrocious murder in Estill county, a couple weeks since. A young man by the name of Edward Higgins, stole a horse in Estill, when Col. James Land and a Mr. J. Irwin gave him pursuit, and caught him before he was out of the county. He gave himself up to the officers without resistance, and was placed behind Mr. Land, on his horse, to be taken to the county jail. They had not proceeded far, when Higgins, having espied a revolver in the breast of the officer, thrust his hand in, drew it forth, and at the same time discharged its contents of a hundred bullets, then leaping the revolver at the head of Mr. Irwin, discharging another barrel, and killing him also. The audacious murderer then took to the hills and woods and escaped.

An Entire Family Burnt to Death.—Washington, N. Y., April 6.—The dwelling of Mr. Grisham, near Cape Vincent, was burnt on Saturday, and Mr. Grisham, with his wife and children perished in the flames.

A column of news on fourth page.

## Death of Mr. Penrose.

Hon. CHARLES B. PENROSE, a member of the State Senate from Philadelphia, died at Harrisburg on Monday last, of pleurisy, in the 67th year of his age. The event was feelingly announced in both Houses, and resolutions of condolence passed. Messrs. Crabb, Wilkins, Brown, Welsh, Taggart, Ingram, Jordan, and others, spoke in the Senate, and Messrs. Throne, Foster, Eyster, Hine, Duck, and others, in the House. Committees were also appointed to accompany the remains to Philadelphia. Messrs. Wright, of Philadelphia; Lewis, of Delaware; Flenkin, of Greene; Brewer, of Franklin; and Southor, of Elk, were appointed on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Gilden, of Philadelphia; Innes, Northampton, and Struthers, of Warren, were appointed on the part of the House of Representatives. Both Houses adjourned, in order to give all the members an opportunity of attending the funeral, which took place on Friday.

Mr. Penrose was several terms State Senator, and Solicitor of the Treasury under Presidents Harrison and Tyler. He once practiced law in this place.

## "More! More!"

It is really to be feared that the "Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company" is acquiring a controlling influence in our Legislature. Ever since the day of its charter it has asked for increased favors, at the expense of the State, and now it would appear as though it intended to lay its grasping hand even upon the Main Line of our State Works—which has just been put in excellent repair by the laying down of new rail, in the very best manner, and rendering it one of the most desirable works of the kind in the whole country.

A bill has been reported in the House with a view to giving the Main Line to the Central Railroad Company for the sum of but seven and a half millions of dollars, and the entire repeal of the Tonnage Tax (a source of large revenue to the State), providing said Company will transfer to the Commonwealth one and a half millions of its five per cent. bonds. This attempt at a bargain is all on one side, and looks as if the terms were proposed by the *boobers* for the Company themselves, instead of by the members of the Legislature, who are elected and sworn to advocate the best interests of the whole State. If consummated, we could look upon it only as an outrage, which would never be forgotten nor ceased to be condemned—but all too late to allow the injury to be repaired. Will not the Legislature ponder this matter seriously, before taking so suicidal a step? Our hope is that the bill cannot pass.

It is a small business, not to use a harsher term, for the Steward of a County *Alms-house* to interrogate, as to the place of his birth, every poor wretched man that may chance to make application to him for a meal's victuals or a night's lodging, in order—we can see no other motive—that a little *political capital* may thereby be manufactured for a rotten and sinking cause. We do not envy the man that bitterness of party feeling which must prompt to such a course, nor the even bolder step of publishing to the world the evidence of his own weakness, over his signature, as Steward. The gentleman who at present has charge of our Poor-house will be guilty of no such thing—that we can promise the public confidently.

Faustical and proser pive Know Nothingism has much to answer for. Before the order came into existence, it was considered as much an act of charity to extend the cup of cold water to the foreign born as to the home born poor; and all were regarded as good citizens who conducted themselves as such, without regard to the place of their birth or their religious belief. But dark lanternism essayed to prevent the better natures of the people, and teach them not to do unto others as they would be done by.

It is well that the notorious and plotting faction has been exposed to the light of day—its deformities laid bare, and the possibility of further harm from it been prevented. May the country never be cursed by the like again, ought to be the earnest prayer of every patriotic citizen.

## A Striking Difference!

In conversation, a few evenings since, with a number of gentlemen on the subject of the supposed poisoning at the National Hotel, in Washington, one of them remarked that had such a thing happened there at the incoming of a Know Nothing Administration, instead of a Democratic, the whole dark lantern press of the land would have laid it to the door of the Catholics, as a plot to destroy the Government—and there would have been people gullible enough to believe the story! We were struck with the difference between the Democratic and Know Nothing parties in this respect. The cause of the disease has been enquired into, and every effort made to investigate it thoroughly. Had Know Nothingism had such a chance to make political capital, the whole den would at once have hollowed forth that an awful plot was disclosed, and would have discouraged investigation for fear of exploding the humbug. Is not this a striking difference—but as true as it is striking!

Col. Joseph B. Baker, late Superintendent of the State road, and recently appointed collector at Philadelphia, is said to be lying dangerously ill from the National Hotel epidemic.

Our Relations with China.—Washington, April 6.—Our affairs with China continue to occupy the attention of the administration. Since it has been officially known in Washington that the British government has appointed Lord Elgin as minister plenipotentiary to China, our own government has determined to send one thither at an early day.

Owing to the great distance to China, and the time necessarily involved in receiving official communications, the administration is solicitous of selecting a minister in whom the utmost confidence can be placed, and who will be governed by a wise discretion, considering the general interests involved, including our increasing commerce in that part of the world.

Again with us—the birds.

## Confession of a Wife Murderer.

### Burning of the Body by the Husband.

We stated a few days ago that Return J. M. Ward had been convicted at Toledo, Ohio, of the murder of his wife. He has since, it appears, made a full confession of the horrible deed to the editor of the Toledo Commercial, from which journal we copy it.

Confession.—On Tuesday evening, February 2d, Mrs. Ward and myself had some words, during which Mrs. Ward struck me on the head with a fluid lamp, also on the right side of the nose, causing the same to bleed freely. I begged her not to strike me, took the lamp away from her and went to bed. We arose between six and seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when Fapoke let her about the blow she had given me, showing her where she had struck me on the evening previous, also the blood on the bolster and tick. She said she wished I had bled to death, and picking up a stick of hickory wood, she attempted to strike me. I warded off the blow, which fell upon my right thumb, laming it severely. The stick fell from her hand, and as she stooped to pick it up, I seized a flat-iron, and in the heat of passion struck her upon the right side of the head, upon and under the ear, driving the ear-ring into the flesh. She fell to the floor, exclaiming, "Oh! Ward, you have killed me!" I dropped the flat-iron and went to her; she was lying on her side; I turned her over on her back, and placed a petticoat under her head, supposing she was only stunned. I used all means in my power to restore her, but in half an hour she died, having only spoken once, "O! my Nellie," meaning I suppose her little girl.

After she was dead I wrapped her head in a petticoat and drew the body under the bed, to conceal it in case any one should come in. About half-past 8 o'clock Wm. H. Nathan, a mulatto boy, came to the door with some milk; came into the s.b.p., took the milk from him and he left. I then went to Liba Allen's grocery and bought a pound of sugar; told him I was going away. I then returned to the house, and after a short time commenced cutting up the body. I tore the clothes open from the throat down. I then took a small pocket-knife and opened the body, took out the bowels first, and put them in the stove, upon the wood; they being filled with air, would make a noise in exploding, so I took my knife and pricked holes through them to prevent the noise; then tore out the liver and heart and put them in the stove; found it very difficult to burn them; had to take the poker and frequently stir them before they could be destroyed; found the lungs very much decayed. I then took out the blood remaining in the cavity of the body, by scooping it out with my hands. I then dipped portions of her clothing in the same and burnt it together, fearing if I put the blood in the stove alone, that it might be discovered. I then made an incision through the flesh, along down each side, broke off the ribs and took out the breast bone, and throwing it into a large boiler, unjointed the arms at the shoulders, doubled them up and placed them in the boiler; then severed the remaining portions of the body by placing a stick of wood under the back and breaking the backbone over the same, cutting away the flesh and ligaments with a knife. Then tried to sever the head from the body; it proved ineffectual, and I put the whole upper portion of the body into the boiler; then took a large carving-knife and severed the lower portion of the body, unjointing the legs at the knee, and again at the hip-joint; cut the thighs open and took out the bones and burnt them up; they burned up very rapidly.

On Thursday night I commenced burning the body by placing the upper and back portions of the same, together with the head, in the stove. On Friday morning, finding it had not been consumed, I built a large fire by placing wood around and under it, and in a short time it was wholly consumed, except some small portions of the larger bones and of the skull. The remaining portions of the body were kept in the boiler and in tubs, under the bed, covered up with a corded petticoat, and were there at the time the first search was made on Saturday, by Constable Curtis.

Hearing on Saturday evening that the citizens were not satisfied with the search made by Mr. Curtis, I proceeded on Sunday morning to destroy the remainder of the body by burning the same in the stove, cutting the fleshy part of the thighs in small strips, the more readily to dispose of them. On Monday morning I took up the ashes in a small keg, sifting out the larger pieces of bone with my hands, placing the same in my overcoat pockets, and scattered in various places in the fields, at different times. Also the major portion of the trunk nails, together with the hinges, and scattered them in different places. I then burned my trunk and every vestige of her clothing, disposing of small portions at a time to prevent their creating too much smoke.

On the 6th inst. the murderer was brought into court, dressed in a full suit of black, appearing much downcast, and as the court commanded him to stand up, he arose, breathing heavily, his eyes fixed upon the floor, and by momentarily seeking the face of the judge, while the other hung tremblingly at his side. After the judge pronounced the sentence of death, (to take place on the 12th of June.) Ward knelt down, and leaning on the chair, buried his face in his hands, weeping and groaning until conveyed back to jail.

## Three Days Later from Europe.

Portland, April 7.—The steamer Canadian has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the morning of the 25th ult.

Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia have been broken off.

Advices from Algiers announce that one-fifth more land has been devoted for the sowing of wheat this year than last. The growing crops promise an abundant supply.

There is a progressive rise in colonial produce. The corn, and particularly flour markets, are excessively dull. A speedy fall in wheat is inevitable.

Letters from Marseilles to the 18th ult. say that the American ship *Adriatic* has been arrested in consequence of her collision with the *Lyonnaise*. The captain demurred against the jurisdiction of the French courts, and appealed to the American tribunal. The case was over-ruled, and will be heard before the tribunal of commerce.

Advices from Constantinople state that civil war is raging in Persia.

## Conviction of Cater, the Murderer.

Boston, April 5.—At a late hour last night the jury in the case of Charles L. Cater, indicted for killing Solomon A. Tenny, the warden of the State prison, rendered a verdict of guilty. The jury were out about forty minutes. Cater made a speech justifying his act on the ground of an unwholesome food and ill-treatment towards him and other convicts by the authorities of the prison. He was remanded for sentence.

## Steamboat Accident and Loss of Life.

New York, April 6.—The *Rome* (N. Y.) Sentinel gives the particulars of a disaster to the ferry boat running between St. Vincent and Kingston, Canada, by which a number of lives were lost. Out of fifteen or twenty passengers only two were saved. The mails were also lost.

# COMPILER.

## Local Matters.

SMALL CAPITAL.—Of a truth, dark lantern Know Nothingism must be "hard up" for capital—out of ammunition, almost to the last shot. Another "flash in the pan," such as a few of the *busy* ones here experienced eight or ten days since, will leave them without a solitary grain in their lockers.

Three or four weeks ago, a lad, who had been placed by his friends at the College near Emmitsburg, to receive an education, becoming tired of study, and finding the routine of College duties not coming up entirely to his notions of "free and easy," left the Institution without the permission of the proper authorities, and wended his way to this place. A tutor followed him, and the boy was taken back—as boys have often heretofore been, after having taken "French leave," without exciting any other remark than "served them right." Before leaving this for Emmitsburg, the driver was approached by several Know Nothings—gentlemen of "strong sympathies"—who endeavored to persuade him to give the boy an opportunity of getting away on the road homeward. But they were not successful.

On last Thursday a-week, the boy again left the Institution without leave, and of course came this way, having found "strong sympathies" here before. Having been, as we understand, hard to control at home, and therefore placed under the care and guardianship of the conscientious and respected President of the College, it was felt to be a duty to pursue him again, and if possible carry out the wishes of his friends in regard to him.

A tutor of the College, and a gentleman of Emmitsburg, soon after came to this place, and on inquiring for the boy, were told by several Know Nothings that he was shortly before seen on the road to Hanover, making for that place. They went there, but finding no trace of him, naturally concluded that they had been intentionally deceived, and at once returned. Arriving here, information of a most reliable character was communicated to them, to the effect that the boy was concealed at Shriver's tavern, in the south part of this town, but that he would not be given up.—Several Know Nothings had resolved on that.

Having no desire to infringe any law of our State, but believing it best for the boy that he should be taken back, legal process was issued, and served upon Mr. Shriver, the writ returnable before Judge Ziegler at 7 o'clock on Friday evening. This was evidently going farther than the Know Nothings had anticipated.—the matter now wore a serious aspect, and their "strong sympathies" were giving way rapidly. So, at the proper time, the writ was returned by a Know Nothing neighbor of Mr. Shriver's, who stated that Mr. S. was sick, but the "proxy" wished to know whether "the matter could not be fixed without further trouble?" He was answered, that if the boy was produced, all further proceedings would cease. This he consented to do, and the boy was given up. When found, he was at Mr. Ogden's, close to the tavern, from which we are told he had been brought in the morning.

The boy himself says, as we are assured, that when he came to town, he was stopped on Baltimore street, by a person who asked him some questions, and recommended him, or took him to, Shriver's tavern, where he remained until next morning, when he went, or was taken to, Ogden's.

He was conveyed back to the College, on Saturday morning; but having evinced so incorrigible a disposition not to pursue his studies, it was thought best to advise his friends at Lancaster of it, and to require his removal from the College.

He has since been taken away, not because it was thought that the treatment he received was harsh or improper, but because he is a stubborn and unmanageable boy, and would be likely to give those in charge of the Institution more trouble than they could reasonably be asked to undertake. It seems that he has a propensity for running away, having even left his own home (before being placed at College) without saying "by your leave," and consequently given those more immediately interested in his welfare no little anxiety.—He is evidently a wilful boy, and knows how to manufacture "strong sympathy" with the gullible.

This is as clear a statement of the facts as we are able to give, and it can be relied upon. The affair is hardly of sufficient consequence to deserve newspaper notice, but we have deemed it a duty to do so, in view of the efforts made by the *Star* and the Know Nothing news carriers to create out of it a foundation upon which to build political capital.—These parties circulate innumerable rumors in reference to it, but fortunately for the cause of Truth, most of them are so ridiculous as to bear the evidences of falsehood upon their very face, and no sensible man will be humbugged by them.

Since writing the above, we have received information of a character so full and reliable as to authorize us to pronounce the article in the last *Star* as replete with falsehoods.

It is false, that the young lad spoken of has been taken away from Mount St. Mary's College, because his guardian was discontented with or disapproved of the treatment of the child or any proceeding of the College authorities.

It is false, that "a gentleman from Lancaster was authorized to demand from the officers of the Institution the discharge of the child."

It is false, that "the lad had been cruelly whipped and maltreated."

It is false, that "he was not permitted to communicate with his uncle or friends."

It is false, that "his letters were overhauled."

It is also false, that any "communication was made by active spies," or spies of any kind,

"to the officers of that Institution;" and, again, it is false, that in consequence of such communication, "one of the Professors of the college made his appearance in Gettysburg." Each and every one of these assertions is a distinct falsehood, and, in respect to the College and its authorities, is a slander.

The child in question is but twelve years old; his name is not correctly given in the *Star* and Banner, and his connections are no respectable and numerous for us to give it unnecessary publicity. He was removed from Mount St. Mary's College on the ninth of this month, because the President of the College required his removal, and for no other cause whatever.

The young gentleman, who is falsely represented as coming "authorized to demand the boy's discharge," on the contrary urged the President to keep the child under his care, and expressed the keenest regret at the necessity of taking him away. The very sympathetic gentlemen, who undertook to "communicate with the boy's friends at Lancaster," are perfectly understood and estimated by the boy's friends for precisely what they are. Such an outrageously hypocritical profession of philanthropy could never be mistaken.

The boy having left the College in disobedience to his guardian, who has long known the Institution and patronized it by educating his own son there, was sent for on the same day. When the gentlemen who were authorized to look after the boy, had clearly ascertained that officious intermeddlers, for no good purpose, were secreting him in violation of law, and moreover exciting a spirit of mob violence, they did what gentlemen accustomed to do their duty and maintain their rights, should always do in such cases,—they appealed to the proper tribunal, the legally constituted authority, and by process of law compelled the quibbling, tergiversating, frightened child into the hands of those to whom his guardian had entrusted him. The good and right-thinking citizens of Gettysburg disapproved of and discountenanced the unprincipled conduct of a small proportion of their fellow townsmen; and the unavowed and lawless interference of a set of intermeddlers, who like the editor of the *Star* and Banner, would cover the deeds of hypocrites with the garb of philanthropy, received a merited rebuke.

SNOW STORM.—The snow which surprised the people of our locality on Monday last, it will be seen was but light in contrast with its heavy fall elsewhere.

DESKIRK, N. Y., April 7.—The snow here is eighteen inches deep on a level, and is still falling.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 7.—The snow here is ten inches deep.

In some parts of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, great fears are entertained that the severe cold weather which attended the storm on Monday, has entirely destroyed the fruit prospect, and seriously injured the tobacco interests.

PIANOS.—Mr. JOEL EITINGER, an accommodating and reliable business man, at York, is an agent for the sale of the celebrated Pianos manufactured by Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston, Mass. These instruments have a large sale, all over the country, and the highest satisfaction is given by them. A large number of premiums and valuable medals have been awarded the manufacturers for the superiority of these Pianos, and they have in their possession the most flattering testimonials from composers and musicians of distinction, all commending them to public favor. Any person wanting such an article, would do well by writing to or calling upon Mr. Eitinger, at York, who will cheerfully impart every information desired.

ARRESTED.—Siechist and Hawk, who stabbed Lewis Hoffman, a hotel keeper at York, week before last, were arrested at Juniata Crossing, in Fulton county, by two policemen who started from York in pursuit of them, and passed through this place on their return on Tuesday morning. They did not resist when the officers came upon them.

Mr. Hoffman, at last accounts, was alive, but his situation critical.

THE CROPS.—The accounts of the growing wheat crop in the South and West are not as favorable as they might be. In this quarter the crop appears backward, but with timely rains and seasonable weather a heavy yield may still be realized.

JOHN CURR, Esq., having declined to accept the office of Burgess, the Council have appointed Col. ROBERT COHEAN to serve as Burgess for the ensuing year.

About fifteen dollars' worth of bacon—hams, shoulders, &c.—was stolen from the cellar of Mr. SOLOMON POWERS, in this place, a few nights ago. Is there no way to stop this petty stealing?

The Savings Institution went into operation on Saturday last, in Mr. George Arnold's building, southeast corner of the Diamond. See advertisement.

Mr. A. J. POTTERFIELD has opened a Periodical Store in Baltimore street, near the Diamond. See advertisement.

The April term of Court commences on Monday next.

For the Compiler.

## Miscellaneous Enigma.

1. One eighth of a county in Michigan.
  2. One sixth of a town in New York.
  3. The first and twelfth letters of a county in Pennsylvania.
  4. One fourth of a division of water.
  5. One half of a river in Europe.
  6. One fourth of a girl's name.
- My whole is a township in Adams county.

Answer to last week's Enigmas—1. "Alexander the Great." 2. "Pigeon Hills."

The Democrats of Philadelphia have nominated William V. McCreath for city treasurer, and James Logan for city commissioner.

Declined.—It is stated in the Charleston Courier that the Rev. Dr. McCaffrey, President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., has declined the appointment of Catholic Bishop of Charleston.

The Democracy of Kentucky are making preparations for a thorough and efficient campaign. We predict a glorious report next August.