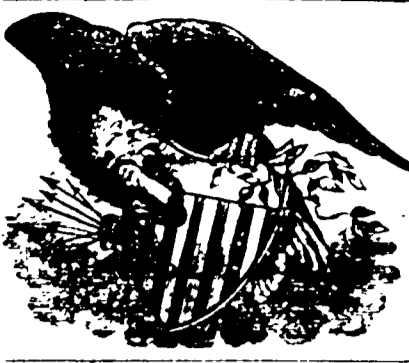


# The Compiler.



H. J. STAHL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, May 25, 1867.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.  
SENATOR,  
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

President, BUCHANAN'S health is entirely restored, and he feels now quite confident that he has completely overcome the National Hotel disease, which caused him so much physical prostration. He has abundant endurance for the duties imposed on him by the people, for his full term of office.

Advices from Leocompton, Kansas, inform us that a *solle propositus* has been entered in the case of Gov. Robinson, indicted for treason. This looks as if the Kansas troubles were coming to an end.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Friday last. Good!—but an adjournment a month ago would have been much better.

It is estimated that the amount of money expended about the Capitol at Harrisburg, to secure the passage of the Main Line bill, exceeded half a million of dollars! This furnishes the key to the passage of this measure of robbery.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. WALTON read in place a bill to repeal the act for the sale of the Main Line; but a motion to take it up was refused. The matter will now be taken to the Supreme Court, and the consummation of this gross wrong may still be prevented.

The Legislature has passed a bill for the establishment of Normal Schools throughout the State. We have not seen the text.

The President contemplates a country residence during the extreme heat of the summer. Arrangements are nearly complete, we learn, for his temporary residence, in the vicinity of "The Soldier's Home," four miles from the City of Washington. He will go out each evening, and return in the morning to the White House, where he will attend to business through the day.

JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Esq., of the Frederick City, has been appointed Appraiser General of Merchandise, at Baltimore, Md., vice Wm. P. Pouder, resigned. Mr. Baughman is a sterling, hard-working, Democrat, and deserves the appointment. He is, besides, admirably fitted for the post.

W. M. PORTER, Esq., has become editor and publisher of the *Carlisle Herald*. He is a ready writer, and will doubtless print an interesting paper.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Wm. Noble, an old citizen of Carlisle, whilst in conversation with a friend, on Monday evening last, was suddenly seized with apoplexy and instantly expired.

The Kansas Aid Fund.—Vermont having utterly refused to pay over her \$20,000 to the sufferers of bleeding Kansas, the New York Legislature followed suit, turning the cold shoulder upon the recommendation of Governor King, to appropriate \$100,000 for the same object, and now the old Bay State passes. Massachusetts, during the first days of the session of her august Legislature, went zealously to work on another \$100,000 appropriation, but her Solons have halted and higgled, adopted and re-considered, played possum during the whole winter and spring, and have at last fallen back on a \$50,000 fund to be raised for the sufferers. But doubts and innuendoes are interposed in reference to this sum, and the whole thing is likely to fizzle out.

Dred Scott.—This "culud individual" was expected to raise considerable excitement in the political world. Mc-Gregor, of the Beaver Star, thinks, and so do we, that he "won't do to tie to." The Democracy have gained largely at every election that has been held since the Supreme Court decided his case. Our opponents will dread Scott more yet before the next elections are over. They mistled a large body of the people upon the Kansas matter, but the question has become too plain for further profitable use to the Know Nothings and Black Republicans. The masses know that the Democracy are right upon that issue.

There's no more work for poor old Dred!

The Democrats of Michigan have reduced the sham Republican majority more than ten thousand votes. Fremont's majority in that State was 19,623. In Wisconsin, also, the Democrats have made large gains in the judicial election.

Now is the time to clean the gutters and the collars.

## One of the Bright Spots.

Appealing alone to prejudice, and conducting its operations in sworn secrecy, the Know Nothing party, as it were, three years ago, threatened to undermine and crush out all existing political organizations, and slanting worm its way also into the social body, for the purpose of demagoguing even that. In nearly all the States, and counties, and cities, and towns, they succeeded by overwhelming majorities. They secretly nominated, and secretly elected their candidates, the opposition frequently not even knowing who the K. N. candidates were until after the close of the polls, and the counting of the ballots had commenced. Then they not only overbearingly boasted of their triumph, but even of the manner in which it was accomplished, as though that species of low cunning was a commendable trait in the order.

This course, with their affected contempt for all opposition, no doubt, had the desired effect upon the bigoted and unsuspecting.

But there were exceptions—a not-to-be-forgotten few—to the list of Know-Nothing triumphs. The hand of justice was still, here and there, successfully raised against the unholy pretensions of this midnight conclave—and to the eternal credit of Adams county be it said, she constituted one of the bright exceptions. Here, although contending with a foe in ambush, and that foe bound together by oaths, and led on by most unprincipled partisans, whose ardor was doubly kindled by the hope of obtaining office, the Democracy succeeded in electing a good share of their ticket, and would have carried the whole, but for the vehement and plausible denials on the part of Know-Nothing candidates that they had anything to do with, or were in any way connected with, or responsible for the doings of the order. Having been looked upon as men of veracity before, many voters, themselves honest and unsuspecting, gave them their suffrages who would have scorned them with contempt had they known the whole truth.

This noble struggle against intolerance has been kept up by the right-thinking of the county ever since, with increased success. Know Nothingism, as a distinct organization, and under that name, may not attempt a contest with the Democracy again—for the reason that officers cannot be secured to the leadership of the order by such a course,—but we may expect the self-same men to oppose us under some other name—now under that of "union of Americans and Republicans," and when this shall be found to be utterly at fault, as was sworn Dark Lanternism, they will naturally assume some other equally plausible, but equally deceptive, disguise.

That any change in their costume will avail them in their purposes, is not probable. They are known, and will continue to be remembered. That these would be "crusaders" of civil and religious rights may most assuredly rely upon—and they may as well take the fact into all their calculations when figuring out some new political dodge.

Apportionment Bill.

Both Houses of the Legislature passed the following Apportionment Bill, (as reported from the Committee of Conference,) on Wednesday last. By it, Adams, Franklin and Fulton make a Senatorial district. Adams elects one member of the House, as heretofore:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.	
The City of Philadelphia, Chester and Delaware.	Dauphin and Lebanon.
Montgomery, Lancaster and Berks.	York.
Delaware and Berks.	Franklin and Philadelphia.
Philadelphia and Berks.	York and Lancaster.
Philadelphia and Berks.	York and Lancaster.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.	
Philadelphia, City.	1 York.
Delaware.	2 Cumberland and Perry.
Chester.	3 Adams.
Lancaster.	4 Franklin and Fulton.
Berks.	5 Berks and Lancaster.
York.	6 York.
Philadelphia, City.	7 York and Lancaster.
Delaware.	8 York.
Chester.	9 Adams.
Lancaster.	10 Franklin and Fulton.
Berks.	11 Berks and Lancaster.
York.	12 York.

Immediately preceding the final adjournment of the Legislature, D. A. Finney was elected Speaker of the Senate. Mr. Finney is W. H. Welch 13.

The Chambersburg Spirit proposes Hon. JAMES NILL, of that place, as a candidate for a seat on the Supreme Bench. Judge Nill is a sound lawyer, a sterling democrat, and every inch a gentleman.

On the 14th inst., a terrible hail storm passed over Richmond, Indiana. About 8,000 panes of window glass were broken.

The Merchants and business men of Washington City are taking up a subscription of \$10,000, which will be paid to any person or persons ascertaining the cause of the National Hotel disease.

The Delaware peach crop promises to be more abundant than it has been for many years.

The Problem of a "Conowago Farmer" will appear in our next.

Answer to last week's Enigma.—The Compiler.

## How It Was Done.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*—whose comments upon the doings of our State Legislature are distinguished for their strict impartiality—gives us the following information as to the means by which the passage of the bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, was secured. If all that is so strongly hinted at, be true—and there is scarcely any reason to doubt it—this may be set down as the most disreputable act of legislation, in magnitude at least, which has ever disgraced our Commonwealth.

The amendments made by the Senate to the bill for the sale of the Main Line, were adopted by the House, and the bill is now only the question of the Executive to become a law. The most powerful lobby in the State was brought to bear upon the Legislature to secure the passage of this bill, with the necessary exemption of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from all manner of taxation, and it has been crowned with success. The inquiry will naturally arise, what peculiar interest the lobby have in the passage of a bill which seems to be adapted entirely to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company? The precise nature of this interest, or those who terms the contract has been taken, is perhaps only a matter of conjecture. It is confidently asserted that the Main Line will be sold first to an association of individuals, who will transfer it to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; at a handsome advance, by which means they are to be compensated for their exertions in procuring its passage through the Legislature. This assertion has some color of probability, inasmuch as the third section of the bill provides that in case of association of individuals, they may transfer their right to any Railroad or Canal Company in the Commonwealth. If this is not the precise way in which the powerful lobby intend to receive a return for the anxious solicitude with which they have watched and guarded the passage of this measure, it is certain that they are to derive some compensation for their services. No one will pretend that disinterested patriotism, and a regard for the financial prosperity of the State, was the motive that controlled this powerful lobby organization. Outside influences are rarely used on that side.

Gov. Pollock, of course, signed the bill, and has already advertised the Line for sale, to take place at the Merchant's Exchange, in Philadelphia, on the 25th of June next.

We are glad to perceive, however, that it is not likely this gross wrong upon the Commonwealth will be allowed to pass as a consummation as its projectors supposed. The Harrisburg-Patriot and Union, of Wednesday, says: "At present we can do nothing to arrest the sale of the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It probably is the purchaser—but the question of right will undoubtedly be decided by the next Legislature, and the question of legality may finally be decided by the Supreme Court."

The Great Swindle.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are not only to get the Main Line of the Public Works, for \$9,000,000, (which is not all to be paid for 40 years!) but, by the provisions of the seventh section of the bill, they also get "all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, workshops, tools, water-stations, toll-houses, offices, stocks and materials whatsoever, and wherever belonging or held for the use of the same; together with all the right, title, interest, claims and demands of the Commonwealth, to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to or used in connection with the same, by the Commonwealth," into the bargain! In addition to all this, they are to be exonerated forever, from the payment of tonnage tax, and their property from all other taxes for State purposes! Such wholesale robbery is without a parallel in history.

The State of affairs in Utah is worthy of more than mere passing thought, and we doubt not that the President and Cabinet are giving it their most serious consideration.

There seems to be but one opinion entertained in reference to the disreputable polygamy practiced by that deluded people under the guise of professed obedience to piety and religion. Against this debasement of human nature, it is assumed the general government should interfere its strong arm, and compel a surrender to the social laws recognized by all Christendom. But how shall the object be accomplished? We are not surprised when we look at the difficulties to be surmounted, that the government has been cautious in the matter. We hear that the Mormons are strong and defiant; that they have enlisted in their cause large and powerful bands of Indians, with the expectation of being confronted by the general government. We find them strongly entrenched in hundreds of miles away from their frontier settlements.

That there exists a necessity for decisive measures, we presume is not questioned. Brigham Young has doubtless been acting with a high hand. But it would not do, remarks the West Chester Jeffersonian, under the circumstances, for the government to move in the matter without being largely prepared. The approach to Utah, by an efficient army, would cover a period of months, and months again would intervene before supplies could reach them. And the necessity of such a long and arduous march would tend to overweigh and set off sufficiently strong to overwhelm and secure a preponderating influence on the side of the civil and social arrangements we venerate! or would it be necessary to keep a large and powerful force in constant active service, hundreds of miles distant, to compel the obedience of an infatuated people to laws which they religiously defy? These are some of the points involved.

However, the country may rest confident in the wisdom and patriotism of the great man who guides the helm of State. He will be seen to move at the right time, and in the right way.

The Democrats gained a glorious victory in Quincy, Ill., on the 4th inst., by electing their mayor, and the whole of the other ticket by two hundred and fifty majority.

Dr. Hays, in his lecture, mentioned of having driven an iceberg which contained 450,000,000 pounds of ice—more than is used in one year by the civilized world.

## Death of Mr. Pettriken.

When the House resolutions upon the death of Mr. J. B. M. PETTRIKEN, a member from Lycoming county, were received in the Senate, on Saturday week, Mr. BARBER, the talented Senator from this district, pronounced the following eloquent and impressive eulogy upon the deceased. Mr. B. said:

MR. SPEAKER—I had not intended to open my lips upon the sorrow of this melancholy occurrence—and, therefore, no remarks of mine can clothe with grace or comeliness the throbbing emotions inspired by the sad events of this day. But yet, whatever I say will be none the less sincere, and shall come in the simplicity of feeling from the recesses of a broken heart.—Indeed, I would that the mouth could speak at this moment from the fullness of the heart; but, alas, mine is too full for utterance. But a few months ago this body was called upon to pass a bill which would have changed the course of the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the civilization of the whole world were performing at the same time the same act, and the young hero of the Niagara Gorge were again in a short time summoned to the honored tomb of his whose counsel was wisdom and whose words were eloquence, and whose genius illumined debate, and whose smile inspired friendship—him whose affectioned sentiments of sorrow and regret which mourned the death and the loss of a loved and distinguished member of this honored body of Senators. And now once more the angel of death has stretched the dark shadow of his unwearying wing over the hopes and aspirations of these halls. Another of our bright stars, in the morning of his youth, and of his time of nature as of hope, young, ardent and generous, has gone down to the tranquil rest of the narrow house of all earthly power and all human ambition.—But still the world lives on as the earth continued to turn; and yet what spot upon its broad bosom beautiful as barren, which is not filled with these sad and touching memorials of buried lives and crushed affections? The chilly snows of winter are at one time shrouded in a mist of fertile place to make room for the little coffee plant, and then again the tenderest violets of Spring which decorate the sweetest turf, and perfume the evening winds, are torn aside to admit into its cold and silent home all that was once given to the world's bright and cheerful sun.

The hour of death is the hour of all seasons and of all climes—

And here, what a sad contrast does this mournful scene of bereavement and of anguish present to the living beauty and brightness of the gorgeous glory of this sunny day of full and luxuriant Spring. Nature stands in perpetual loneliness, robbed in the trailing garments of perennial youth and beautiful smiles; her cheek radiant, and her eye all lustre with the reflection of the sun's rays, and her bloom and the soft verdure of genial May, and from her rosy lips, murmuring in harmonious music, the silver voice of gladdened brook and whispering winds. But upon her eye and sparkling smile, leans in silence and in sorrow, the delicate form of the lonely widow and the heart-broken mother. The weeds of deep mourning are upon her. No smile illumines her cheek—no hope kindles her tearful eye—no gleam of springing flowers increases her joyousness—no early rose blooms on her youthful and serene face—the silent ruins of desolated land and blasted hope. But even in this bitter hour of darkness and of trial, the young and bereaved widow has one cheering source of comfort in the children who gather around her and nestle in her bosom—the bright and endearing images of her buried husband, and the fond pledges of his undying affection. True may indeed, melt in the pangs of such a sore affliction, but the larger consolation will only brighten the cherished memory of his virtues and his worth. May she, in this season of gloom and calamity, lean upon the strong right arm of Him who soothes the weary and gives the troubled rest. May she lean to Him for consolation, and in his confidence, who is the father of the fatherless and the God of all the world. I do not come to pronounce a eulogistic eulogium upon JOHN B. M. PETTRIKEN, but in the simplicity of an unlearned man, to bear my humble testimony to his manly virtues, his noble character, and his stainless name. And I would judge the pleasing hope that he has gone from this scene of care and of trial—this prize of toil and of sorrow—into the calm rest of a higher, a better, and a holier world; a world of undimmed beauty and perpetual joy, where brighter nether fall, flowers never wither, and stars never set.

The Morrmons.

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# Local Matters.

## The Railroad.

We have the gratification of informing our readers that the early completion of the Gettysburg Railroad, (connecting this place with Hanover, via New Oxford,) may now be looked for. We are assured that responsible capitalists have made propositions to the Board of Directors to take all the Bonds of the Company at a stipulated price; but before definitely arranging with these gentlemen, it is the wish of the Board to give our citizens an opportunity to secure Bonds, and thus realize the advance which the Bonds will most assuredly command upon the completion of the road, if not before. That the investment will prove a safe and profitable one, we do not entertain a doubt; and, to try our faith, if anybody has a thousand dollars to trust a Printer with the loan of, at six per centum, let it be forwarded to this establishment, and it will be risked in Gettysburg Railroad Bonds instantaneously.

In the meantime, the Board of Directors have so far succeeded in their arrangements for the disposal of the Bonds, as to warrant them to contract for Iron, and they are accordingly negotiating for a sufficient quantity to lay the entire track. This is good news!

An article from the *Philadelphia North American*, given in another column, is just now specially interesting, in this locality. Read it.

## Chinese Sugar Cane.

We learn from the Valley Spirit that the Chinese Sugar Cane is likely to receive a fair trial in Franklin county. A good many farmers have planted the seed, in small quantities, with a view of testing its merits. Mr. Dickey, near Mercersburg, who cultivated a patch last season, is putting in twenty-five acres.

We suppose that there is a considerable quantity of the seed in, our own county, received from various sources, in small parcels, (don't think D. F. Robinson, M. C., should have much credit in the premises,) and we trust a fair trial will be made of it. The present high prices of "sweetenin'" indicate a stern necessity for the cultivation of more cane, and it is highly probable that the Chinese variety is the very thing demanded by the times—suitable, as it seems to be, to a more northern soil and climate.

A small patch of the Sugar Cane may be seen in the garden connected with the Cemetery grounds, during the season, unless the seed should entirely fail.

## New Cents for Old Ones.

The Director of the Philadelphia Mint is authorized to exchange new cents for old ones, and has arranged with the Express Companies to forward the new coin at the cost of the Mint, to all convenient points on or near the Atlantic coast. We hope our business men will take up their old coppers and have a lot of "nickels" forwarded to Gettysburg in exchange.

The editor of "Graham," speaking of the new cents, which are composed chiefly of nickel, says: That as the old soldiers were called "coppers," the new recruits should be known as nickels, which in time would no doubt be contracted to "nicks." If a second batch were issued, we should then have old nicks and young nicks, and if a fellow had to dive very deep into the corner of his pocket to get one, he might say "Nix come arouse."

## Fires in Adjoining Counties.

The coach-maker's shop of WILLIAM SHREVE, in Westminster, Md., was destroyed by fire, about four o'clock on Sunday morning, the 17th inst., together with several carriages, and a lot of tools. His dwelling was also damaged. Loss \$2,000—no insurance. Supposed incendiarism.

On Monday night, about midnight, the barn of Mr. JOHN ASHWAY, near Rocky Spring, in Franklin county, was consumed. Nine horses and a colt perished in the flames, together with all his cows, wagons, and whatever else was in the barn contained. Origin of fire not stated.

One of the stables at Carlisle Barracks was burnt on last Monday evening, together with a quantity of hay and straw. Loss \$500. A soldier has been arrested, suspected of setting the building on fire.

## Hog Cholera.

The Chambersburg Spirit says the hog cholera is prevailing in some sections of Franklin county. At all events, considerable loss has been experienced from a disease among the swine in the south-western part of that county.

Several hogs have died in this vicinity from a disease feared to be something like the cholera; but it should be borne in mind that swine have from time immemorial died from other diseases, and may die from other diseases still.

The York Eagle says that the complimentary coffin party, given by the "York Quadrille Association," to Mr. LEXI L. ANGLIN, at Washington Hall, on Thursday evening week, came off in handsome style. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen were present, who tripped it on the light fantastic toe until the wee small hours of morning, enjoying themselves heartily. The compiling is doubtless deserved by Mr. Anglin.

## Effect of Railroads.

It is mentioned as a noteworthy fact, (and we print it for the benefit of such persons in this quarter as may still be weak in Railroad faith,) that the eight counties in Virginia immediately penetrated and influenced by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, viz: Bedford, Roanoke, Montgomery, Pulaski, Wythe, Smyth, Washington and Scott, show an increase in valuation of \$9,376,669, their aggregate land value in 1850 having been \$14,448,059, and now being \$23,825,728. The adjoining counties, which have been more remotely influenced by the road, show a like increase, and give with those named, a total increase of \$30,000,000. The same also is true with almost every other prominent line of railroad in the country.

From the Philadelphia North American.  
Railway from Philadelphia to Parkersburg.

When, on a recent occasion, we took the opportunity to speak of the progress made by the railroad connection through southern Pennsylvania, our information was necessarily imperfect, as the existing maps afford no sufficient intelligence respecting the location, purposes, or developments of the various railway lines. A communication from an intelligent source, to which we have already given publicity, adds something to our knowledge of the subject, and we have no doubt that the article was read with interest by all concerned in the settlement of the district referred to. That showed the new through line to the Ohio river, to be, as we guessed, along the Reading, Lebanon Valley, Cumberland Valley, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, which brings it much nearer to completion than anybody has imagined.

But we have received another communication, from a friend in Gettysburg, Adams county, which places what we termed the Eastern Division of the line through the southern counties in an entirely new light, and shows it to be of unexpected importance.

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