

THE COMPILER.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

39TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.: MONDAY, JULY 13, 1857.

NO. 42.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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To Those Who Want Farms. A FARM WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN.

THE RIDGWAY FARM COMPANY has made arrangements by which all who desire to settle or purchase a home can do so. The farms consist of the best limestone soil of the most superior quality for farming, in a rapidly improving place, into which an extensive emigration is now pouring. The property is located in Elk county, Pennsylvania, in the midst of a thriving population of some 10,000. The climate is perfectly healthy, and the fertile soil of the western slope is unknown. It also has an abundance of the best quality of Coal and Iron. The price to buy it out is from \$3 to \$20 per acre, payable by instalments, to be located at the time of purchasing, or a share of 25 acres entitling to locate the same for \$300, payable \$6 per month, for 12 acres, payable \$100 per month. If desired, a discount of 7 per cent. will be allowed, and for over \$100 a discount of 10 per cent.

In considering the advantages of emigrating to this locality the following are presented: First—The soil is a rich limestone, capable of raising the best crops, and the greatest extent in the Union. It has fine workable veins of the best bituminous coal, amounting in the aggregate to over 22 feet, which makes 22,000 tons of coal under each acre. This will make the land of incalculable value.

Second—The centre of the great North West Coal basin, and is destined soon to become one of the greatest business places in the State. It will supply the great Lake market, according to population and travel the greatest in the Union. It has fine workable veins of the best bituminous coal, amounting in the aggregate to over 22 feet, which makes 22,000 tons of coal under each acre. This will make the land of incalculable value.

Third—The main line of the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad gives us a market for our coal to the lakes—it runs from Erie to Philadelphia. A large part of this road has been finished, and is now in running order. A heavy force is now working from Erie towards our land in the western direction, the means for the completion of this road are raised—it will soon be finished. The Allegheny Valley Railroad connects us with New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The Venango Road connects us with the West.

There are already good Turnpike Roads running through this property, various roads are being opened, and the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad gives us a market for our coal to the lakes—it runs from Erie to Philadelphia. A large part of this road has been finished, and is now in running order. A heavy force is now working from Erie towards our land in the western direction, the means for the completion of this road are raised—it will soon be finished. The Allegheny Valley Railroad connects us with New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The Venango Road connects us with the West.

There is an opportunity equal to no other offered to the man who wishes to provide himself a home in an easy way, and make a settlement where he can live in prosperity and independence in a climate perfectly healthy. No case of the fever ever having been known to occur in this settlement. It is not like going to the lowlands of the West, among perhaps intolerant people, where there is no society, churches, or schools, where the price of land is high, and where the emigrant, after being used to the healthiest climate in the world, has to endure sickness and pain, and perhaps rain his health and that of his family. But here is a thriving settlement having three towns, containing churches, schools, hotels, stores, saw mills, grist mills, and everything desired. There is a cash market at hand. The annual trade last year amounted to over two hundred million feet of lumber. In a short time, owing to the coal, it will become still more valuable, as a number of iron works and manufactories will soon be started; they are at present starting them extensively at Warren. Even for those who do not wish to go there, the payments are such that they can easily buy a farm to raise their rising families from want in the future, or to gain a competence by the rise which will take place in the value of lands. By an outline scarcely missed, a substantial provision can be made.

Persons should make early application, apply or write to E. Jeffries, Secretary, No. 150 Walnut Street, below Fifth, Philadelphia. Letters carefully answered giving full information.

Shares or tracts of land can be bought or secured by letter enclosing the full instrument of free dollars, when the subscriber will be furnished with books, maps, &c. Warrantee Deeds given. Persons can also purchase from our Agents.

Route from Philadelphia to Tyrone on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and thence by Stage to the farm. This is a comfortable and convenient mode of travel. Enquire for E. C. Sobotta, Esq., the Agent for the property at St. Mary's.

June 8, 1857. 3m

JUST IN SEASON

AND NEVER OUT OF SEASON!

FARMERS, read this, and then come and see for we will have a few more left. The subscriber takes this method of calling the attention of the public in general to that valuable piece of machinery, styled
Hersch's Patent Hay Hoister and Manure Elevator.

Having the right of all Adams county, except Conowing, Oxford and Mountjoy townships, he will sell either machines or townships rights.

H. G. CARL, at the same place, can be got up in the State for the same money—constantly kept on hand.

Repeating done, neatly and cheaply, at short notice. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1857. 6m

REMOVAL.

Alex. Frazer, Watch and Clock-maker, HAS removed his shop to Carlisle street, below Hoke's store, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1857.

BONNETS, Ribbons and Flowers, in large assortment, at

SOHCKE'S.

TO THE FARMERS!

Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine,

WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, believing them to be the best combined machines in use. They have been successfully introduced into different parts of our State and have rendered general satisfaction. It received a silver medal at the State Fair last fall; also drew the first premiums at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, &c. counties, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping and Mowing Machine will please call upon the undersigned before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in exhibiting these Machines. He has one set up at Teta's Hotel, where it can be seen. Early orders are solicited as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBST, Chamberburg st., Gettysburg.

April 27, 1857. 3m

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' Savings Institution of Adams Co.

THIS Institution receives deposits for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposits, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of \$10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sum received on deposits as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposits amount to \$5.00, and on each additional \$5.00 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposits every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

President, GEORGE THORNE.

Treasurer & Secretary, GEORGE ARNOLD.

Directors, John Brugh, Samuel Brubaker, A. Heinselman, D. McCreary, William Culp, Robert Horner, John Horner, George Arnold, Jacob Musselman, D. McCreary, John Mickle, John Thorne.

April 6, 1857.

A NEW STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

At the Old Stand in West Chamberburg street.

THE undersigned has just purchased a well selected Stock of Goods, and invites the attention of the public to his fine assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES.

These Goods have been selected with a view to meet the various wants and necessities of customers. Also, a splendid assortment of Plain and Fancy GAITHERS & SLIPPERS of all sizes and descriptions, made of every best material, which he is prepared to sell on as favorable terms as they can be had at any place in the County. Having been engaged in the Shoe business for 30 years, he flatters himself that he has selected such Goods as will give entire satisfaction to all who may wish to purchase. Call and examine for yourselves.

Boots, Shoes, &c., made to order as heretofore.

WILLIAM BOYER, May 11, 1857. 3m

BOROUGH ACCOUNT.

R. G. MCCRARY, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Gettysburg.

DR.

To balance in hands at settlement, 820 18 1/2

March 22, 1856, 133 50

Tax outstanding of Gettysburg, 400 00

Do. of Carlisle Lett., 400 00

Balance of Dog Tax collected, 4 00

Rent from Danner & Ziegler, 20 00

Tax assessed for current year, 1184 44

License and fines from Burgess, 6 00

\$2188 16 1/2

By orders and expenses paid out as follows, cr:

CR.

Election officers, 5 80

Office fees, E. Norris, 3 50

Interest on Loans, 167 02

Loans repaid, 780 00

Release of Bail, 22 50

Engine Keeper, 18 months, 45 00

Engineering, Mr. Jacobs, 60 00

Town Constable, John L. Darns, 49 25

Special police at fairs, 6 00

Publishing Account, &c., 25 75

Clerk and Treasurer's salary, 30 00

Travel, 18 00

Tax and quit rent, 5 60

Granite and stone, 24 00

Blacksmith work, 5 92

Masonry, brick and materials, 48 77

Carpenter work and Lumber, 10 44

Plank, 41 47

Grading and paving streets and gut-

Opening streets in snow, 200 11 1/2

Oil, Spikes, Taper-line, &c., 22 00

Removing nuisances, 11 05

Burgess and Council, 30 00

Collector's fees, 50 15

Release of Bail, 22 50

Errors in assessment, 10 32

Tax outstanding, 113 27

Balance in hands of Treasurer, 461 03 1/2

\$2188 16 1/2

*Since paid out in full.

R. G. MCCRARY, Treasurer.

June 22, 1857. 4t

4 BOXES Oranges and Lemons, in Store,

and will be sold cheaper than anywhere else. Call and see at

E. H. MINNIG'S.

FRESH RAISINS.—A fresh lot of

Figs and Raisins, just received and for sale at

E. H. MINNIG'S.

MEN'S and Boys' SUMMER HATS of all

kinds, to wit—Straw, Chip, Broad, Panama, Otter Skin, Fur and Wool at all prices, according to quality, at

COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

The Muse.

From Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.

BREAD FROM BRAIN.

Where the iron of our lives

Is wrought out in fire and smoke,

There the mighty Vulcan strives—

Hot the furnace, hard the stroke.

There the windy bellows blow,

There the sparks in millioner glow,

There on anvil of the world

Is the clanging hammer hurled,

Hard the labor, small the gain,

Is in making bread from brain.

Where the nameless stone is raised,

Where the patriot's bones were placed,

Lived he—little loved and praised;

Died he—little mourned and praised.

There he sleeps who knew no rest,

There he bleeds who has no rest;

Here starved whilomwearing seed,

Where he starved the worms now feed.

Hard the labor, small the gain,

Is in making bread from brain.

In the chamber lone and drear,

Sits the poet writing flowers,

Bringing heaven to earth more near,

Raining thoughts in dewy showers,

While sign of near care rises,

Only in the inkwell there;

Of feats of gods he chants—high trust,

As he eats the mouldy dust.

Hard the labor, small the gain,

Is in making bread from brain.

Patriot! Poet! Prophet! feed

Only on the mouldy crust;

Tyrant fool and false guide need

All the crumb and scorn the just.

Lord! how long, how long, oh Lord!

Shall the world withhold reward?

Let the pen become a sword,

Let Thy children eat who labor.

Bless the laborer! bless the gain,

In the making bread from brain.

Miscellaneous.

Curious Facts from History.

The Saxons first introduced archery in the time of Voltagoor. It was dropped immediately after the conquest, but revived by the crusaders, they having felt the effect of it from the Saracens, who probably derived it from the Parthians. Bows and arrows as weapons of war were in use with stone cannon balls as late as 1640. It is singular that all the statutes for the encouragement of archery were framed after the invention of gunpowder and firearms. Yew trees were encouraged for making bows in 1482. Hence their generally in churchyards in England.

Coats of arms came into vogue in the reign of Richard I. of England, and became hereditary in families about the year 1192. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures to distinguish them in the crusades.

The first standing army of modern times was established by Charles VII. of France in 1445. Previous to that time the king had depended upon his nobles for contingents in time of war. A standing army was first established in England in 1538 by Charles I., but it was declared illegal, as well as the organization of the royal guards in 1679.

The first permanent military band instituted in England, was the yeoman of the guards, established in 1486.

Guns were invented by Swartz, a German, about 1378, and were brought into use by Venetians in 1382. Cannon were invented at an anterior date.—They were first used at the battle of Crécy, in 1346. In England they were first used at the siege of Berwick in 1405. It was not until 1544, however, that they were cast in England. They were used on board of ships by the Venetians in 1529, and were in use among the Turks about the same time. An artillery company was instituted in England for weekly military exercise in 1610.

Insurance of ships was first practised in the reign of Cesar, in 45. It was a general custom in Europe in 1194. Insurance offices were first established in London in 1667.

Astronomy was first studied by the Moors, and was by them introduced into Europe, in 1201. The rapid progress of modern astronomy dates from the time of Copernicus. Books of astronomy and geometry were destroyed, as infected with magic, in England under the reign of Edward VI., in 1552.

Banks were first established by the Lombard Jews in Italy. The name is derived from banco, bench—benches being erected in the market-place for the exchange of money, &c. The first public bank was at Venice, about 1550.—The bank of England was established in 1693. In 1696 its notes were at 20 per cent. discount.

The invention of bells is attributed to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, about the year 400. They were first introduced into churches as a defence against thunder and lightning, in 900. They were first hung up in England at Croylund Abbey, Lincolnshire, in 945. In the seventh century and later it was the custom to baptize them in the

A Peep into a Salad Bowl.

"My dear learned friend," said the doctor, "a bowl of lettuce is the Venus of the dinner table! It rises upon the sight, cool, moist and beautiful, like that very important lady coming out of the water, sir! And to complete the image, sir, neither should be dressed too much."

When Dr. Bushwhacker had issued this observation, he drew himself up in a very portly manner, as if he felt called upon to defend himself as well as his image. Then after a short pause, he broke silence.

"Lettuce, or lettuce, is one of the most common vegetables in the world; it has been known, sir, from time immemorial; it was as common, sir, on the tables of the ancients as it is now, and was eaten in the same way, sir, dressed with oil and vinegar."

"Now, sir, there was one thing the ancients did with lettuce which we do not do. They boiled it, sir, and served it up like asparagus; so, too, did they with cucumbers—a couple of indigestible dishes they were, no doubt. Lettuce, my dear friend, should have a quick growth, in the first place, to be good; it should have a rich mould, sir, that it may spring up quickly, so as to be tender and crisp. Then, sir, it should be new-plucked, carried from the garden in five minutes before it is placed upon the table. I would suggest a parrot, sir, to keep the leaves cool until it reaches the shadow of within doors. Then, sir, it must be washed—mind you—ice-water! Then place it upon the table—what Corinthian ornament more perfect and symmetrical. Now, sir, comes the important part, the dressing. 'To dress a salad,' says the learned Petrus Petronius, 'you must have a profusion of the salt, a miser to dole out the vinegar, and a madman to stir it. Commit that to memory my learned friend.'"

"It is down, doctor." (Tables.)

"Let me show you," continued Dr. Bushwhacker, "how to dress a salad. Take a small teaspoonful of salt, three times the quantity of mustard—Dorham—thus; incorporate; pour a slender stream of oil from the cruet, so gently mix and increase the action by degrees" (head of hair in commotion, and face brilliant in color); "dear me! it is very warm—now, sir, oil in abundance; so, a dash of vinegar, very light, like the last touches of the artist; and, sir, we have the dressing. Now, take up the lettuce by the stalk! Break off the leaves—leaf by leaf—shake off the water, replace the salad bowl, pepper it slightly, pour on the dressing, and their you have it, sir."

"Doctor, is that orthodox?"

"Sir," replied Dr. Bushwhacker, holding the boxwood spoon in one hand and the boxwood fork in the other; "the eyes of thirty centuries are looking down upon me. I know that a Frenchman will sprinkle the lettuce with oil until it is thoroughly saturated; then, sir, a little pepper; then, sir, salt or not, sir, it happens; then, sir, vinegar by the drop—all very well. Our people, sir, in the State of New Jersey, will dress it with salt, vinegar and pepper—perfectly barbarous, my learned friend; then comes the elaborate Englishman; and our Pennsylvania friend, the Rev. Sydney Smith, sir, gives us a recipe in verse, that shows how they do it there, and at the same time, exhibits the deplorable ignorance of that very peculiar people. I quote from memory, sir:

"Two large potatoes, passed through kitchen sieve,

Smoothness and softness to the salad give;

Of moriant mustard add a single spoon,

Disturb the condiment that bites too soon,

But deem it not, lady of herbs, a fault

To add a double quantity of salt.

Four times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown,

And twice with vinegar procured from town;

True flavor needs it, and your poet begs

The pounded yellow of two well boiled eggs.

Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,

And, scarce suspected, animate the whole.

Then lastly in the flavored compound toss

One magic spoonful of anchovy sauce.

O great and glorious! O herculean treat!

'Twould tempt the dying anchorite to eat;

Back to the world he'd turn his weary soul,

And plunge his fingers in the salad bowl!"

"Now, sir, I have tried that, and a compound more execrable is not to be thought of. No, sir! Take some of my salad, and see if you do not dream afterwards of the Greek mythology."—Cuzzens' "Wine Press."

Snake Story.—The Boyertown Bauer

tells a story of a child of Mr. Rufus Shuler, of Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, being "charmed" by a black snake. The child was playing a short distance from the house, near a mill-dam, and was observed making strange motions, and looking very intently at some object in the bushes. On being called to come away, the child said it could not. Mr. Shuler went to it and forced it away, when the child said a large black snake had been looking at him from among the bushes.

"Science.—For all practical purposes true science is a thorough knowledge of a man's own business. And a farmer who knows how to make the most profit with the least amount of labor and capital, who understands how to make the most of his land without impoverishing it, is truly scientific."

The Diagusted Fillibusters.

Gen. Walker's whereabouts in the city for the week past has only been known to his intimates associates. Upon leaving the La Farge House, where he held his levee for three or four days after his arrival, he expressed his wish to have his stopping place kept secret, except to particular persons; some have attributed this precaution to apprehensions for his own personal safety, as it is supposed there are many of the returned fillibusters who owe him no good will. His sudden retirement from public observation, after his triumphant entry into the city, and his appearance and speeches in the theatres, may, however, be accounted for on other grounds. A delegation from his sick and wounded soldiers, who arrived in the Wash, found him out on Monday, and solicited his aid to enable them to reach their friends, but he informed them he was as poorly off as themselves, and could give them no assistance. They are now scattered about the city in such places as will afford them temporary shelter and food, until, through the assistance of the humane, they can obtain the means required to reach their homes.

The crippled and diseased have been received into the City and Bellevue Hospitals. Some of the Nicaragua women, who arrived by the Wash, are lying ill at their boarding houses; some of them lost their husbands in Nicaragua, and the husband of one lady died on the passage. Upon learning that General Walker was in the city, they were elated with the hope that he would interest himself in their behalf, and took the first opportunity, upon landing, to inform the General of their arrival, and request the favor of a call from him. "Surely," thought one of these ladies, "he will call to see me; my husband held a high command under him, and they were in daily familiar intercourse during the trying siege of Rivas. I am here in a strange city, without friends, and a widow; he will, at least, have the civility to call and express some sympathy for my misfortunes."

She sent a message from her humble boarding-house to his general quarters in Twelfth street, but, up to a late hour yesterday, she had not had a sight of her husband's general. She had not sought the interview with any expectation of aid, but from a natural wish to see one with whom her fortunes had been so closely allied, and in whose cause her husband had lost his life.

One of the more intelligent of the wounded men remarked: "He might have given us a sight of his countenance, any how, and if he couldn't help us, let him say so; now there you are Bonaparte, he used to go around and show some feelings for his wounded soldiers, but there is General Walker in the city, and don't even come to look at us; it don't appear human; he won't get me to fight in Nicaragua for him again; but it's