

TERMS OF THIS PAPER. The Compiler is published every Monday morning by HENRY J. STAIBLE, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$3.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOBS PRINTED done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices. Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Printing Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—“Compiler” on the sign.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAIBLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR. 40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1858. NO. 29.

Jury List—April Court.

GRAND JURY.
Menallen—Abel T. Wright, Samuel Houde-
bell, Peter Rice.
Hamilton—George Baker, Daniel Bender,
Joseph Woods.
Freedom—Abraham Krise, of P. John R.
Harrigan.
Hamilton—Cornelius Daugherty, Edward
Rusk, Christian Fry.
Liberty—James R. Ruppel, Conrad E. Myers.
Germany—Abraham Harner, Lewis Stone-
sifer.
Reading—John Buserman, of John, Single-
ton Eckholt.
Berwick Twp.—Michael Carl.
Gettysburg—Samuel Herbst.
Muncipalities—Andrew Little.
Huntington—Eli Miller.
Franklin—Samuel Hart.
Butler—John Funt.
Conway—Francis Krichan.
Cumberland—Jacob Marzoff.
GENERAL JURY.
Reading—Samuel Heiner, Jacob Aalabaugh,
John Brough, of John.
Oxford—Francis Marshall, William Jenkins,
David H. Ke.
Franklin—Jacob Sterner, Peter Kottman,
John Thorne, Benjamin Deardoff, Samuel
Bauber, George Basher, Jacob Lay.
Cumberland—Cane Leaper, George Oulp,
William Paterson.
Menallen—Barret Myers, George Minnich,
Latham—James Ruppel, Conrad E. Myers.
Hamilton—Vin. T. Reed, Barney B. G-
ham, Jno. Baumgardner, Jacob Walter,
John Gelbaugh.
Straban—Ephraim Deardoff.
Huntington—Levi Gause.
Berwick Twp.—Michael H. Hman.
Freedom—David Saez.
Gettysburg—George A. Coloni.
Huntington—Gideon Fickes, Adam Brem.
Bauber—Henry Galbraith.
Lyons—David H. Ke.
Conway—Edward Dellone.
Berwick Twp.—George Baker.
March 15, 1858.

New Coal & Lumber Yard.

AT NEW OXFORD, Adams County, Pa.,
FRANKLIN HERSH, has received and will
continually keep on hand a large and well
selected assortment of LUMBER, and a superior
article of COAL suitable for family purposes.
Also, B. Ackmitt's Coal of the best quality.
All orders for sawed lumber can be filled at
the shortest notice.
New Oxford, Feb. 8, 1858.

A Large Supply of Lumber.

INCLUDING every quality of River Pine,
and all other kinds of LUMBER, at very low
prices, at the YARD of FRANKLIN HERSH,
at the Corner of Washington and Railroad
Streets, just in the rear of the "Eagle Hotel."
They have also on hand a large variety of
Painting Lumber, Siding Lumber, and
Pine Boards, (for garden fencing) which
they will sell low, unless for any amount
can be promptly filled. Builders before pur-
chasing elsewhere, will find it to their ad-
vantage to examine quantities and prices.
Also a superior article of Blacksmith Coal,
at 25c per bushel.
Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1858.

Bastress & Winter.

NEW OXFORD, Adams County, Pa.,
J. W. WOOD, has received and will
continually keep on hand a large and well
selected assortment of LUMBER, and a superior
article of COAL suitable for family purposes.
Also, B. Ackmitt's Coal of the best quality.
All orders for sawed lumber can be filled at
the shortest notice.
New Oxford, Feb. 8, 1858.

New Lumber Yard.

AT NEW OXFORD.—The undersigned
would inform the public that he has
opened a LUMBER YARD, on a large scale,
in the town of New Oxford, Adams county,
to which the Gettysburg and Reading roads
recently extended. His assortment embraces
all kinds of Lumber—Pine, Fir, Spruce,
Cedar, and Culling Boards, First and
Second Common and Culling Boards, Headed
Pine Boards, Hemlock Joists, Siding,
Pasting Lath, headed and plain Plank,
&c., &c., &c.
He invites calls from those in want of
Lumber, feeling assured that in quality or
price his stock can't be beat. He will en-
deavor to describe a large share of public
concerns.
JACOB ALABOUGH.
Feb. 1, 1858.

New Firm.

FAMILY GROCERIES & CONFECTIONS.
The undersigned has purchased the Gro-
cery Store of E. H. MINNIBY, on the
Northwest corner of the Diamond, formerly
occupied by A. B. Kurtz, where they invite
the attention of all who may wish Groceries,
Confections, Fruits—Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Mo-
lasses, Silt, Starch, Soda, Spices of all kinds,
Lemons, Figs, Almonds, &c. Also, a fine
assortment of cheese and smoking Tobacco,
Serrano, Snuff, &c. Country Produce taken
in exchange for Goods.
WM. BOYER & SON.
September 7, 1857.

Removed to Hanover.

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Wash-
ington House at Abbottstown, has taken
HERSHY'S OLD AND POPULAR STAND,
in Hanover, where he will be happy to enter-
tain all who may patronize him. His Table
is supplied with the best and most select
and can afford, and his Bar with the choicest
of liquors. His Stables are commodious, and
attended by careful Drivers. Give him a call.
You will always find FRANK, on the spot,
ready and willing to make everybody com-
fortable.
April 27, 1857.

To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensu-
ing year, and am prepared to make the
different kinds of Castings usually made at a
Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the
different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares,
Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing
Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Fur-
naces, Veranda's and Cemetery Fencing made
and put up with dispatch.
All orders will be attended to promptly;
but being without capital, and money being
necessary to carry on the business, I will be
compelled to sell for cash, but on all country
work I will be glad to deduct. Suitable
trade will be done, if delivered at the time
of purchasing. Give us a call.
E. M. WARREN.
Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRANS over the Hanover Branch Railroad
now as follows:
First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with
passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia,
and Philadelphia. This Train also connects
with the Express for Baltimore, arriving
there at 7 P. M.
Second Train leaves at 1 P. M. with pas-
sengers for Baltimore and intermediate pla-
ces, and returns with passengers from York,
&c., at 7 P. M.
J. LEIB, Agent.
March 30, 1857.

The Poet's Corner.

For The Compiler.
By LILLY LOCKHEART LIVINGSTON.
Air—"Good Night."
Farewell, my friend! adieu, adieu!
I no longer stay with you—
Farewell;
When I am gone remember me;
I oft shall think of thee;
And oft recall my childhood's home,
As through earth I sadly roam—
Farewell.
How sad my lot will be when I,
Far away, shall sit and sigh,
Farewell;
My heart is breaking at the thought,
Oh! how can I depart,
And see my friends, perhaps no more,
'Till our sorrows all are o'er—
Farewell.
But duty calls me far away,
Oh! how hard it is to say,
Farewell;
But if on earth we meet no more,
We soon shall meet in Heaven;
That blessed hope is now my aid,
Cheerfully, I now can say,
Farewell!
Gettysburg, March, 1858.

Select Miscellany.

Colonel Jones is a gentleman
and a wit. The other day he was
showing the town to some ladies from
the steeple of the Court House. One
of them asking him why the lightning
rod, where it was attached to the build-
ing for support, was incased in a piece
of horn, the Colonel replied that horn
was a non-conductor.
"Oh, indeed?" said the lady, "I never
knew that before."
"To be sure," says the Colonel—
"Have you never observed that when
the boys have had a horn or two they
can't contact themselves properly?"
The great height of the ground
prevented the lady from fainting.

On another occasion the Colonel was
asked by some ladies if it was not worse
for the gentlemen to drink than for the
ladies to use snuff? The Colonel replied
that both were very bad; and that if
his wife should ever take to snuff, he'd
licker, certain!

The aggregate wealth of the
United States amounts to twelve thou-
sand millions of dollars, and the popula-
tion is twenty-four million of souls.
The wealth, divided by the population,
gives five hundred dollars to each per-
son, young and old; and, counting five
persons to each family, it would give
the handsome little fortune of twenty-
five hundred dollars to every family of
the republic, not including the slaves.

Minnesota should rightfully be
called the "Lake State." A St. Paul
paper publishes a list of eighty-four of
the lakes of Minnesota, which vary in
size from one to thirty miles in length.
There are many more lakes in the terri-
tory, but they were omitted from the list
because they had no names.

Good Salary.—The U. S. Marshal
for the District of Columbia receives
emoluments to the amount of twenty-
thousand dollars a year; and, therefore,
it is infinitely better paid than the office
of President, or any other in connection
with the government there.

Served Him Right.—A jury in Char-
leston, Ohio, have found a verdict for
\$10,000 damages against John Sumner,
who courted Susannah Garrison for four-
teen years, had the marriage day ap-
pointed three several times, and then
went to the State of New York, and
carried home another wife.

The French Exiles.—It is stated that
Louis Napoleon has exiled thirty-two
thousand men. Of these thirty thou-
sand have been pardoned. The recent
arrests are said to have been made al-
most entirely from among the pardoned.
The prisons of Paris are crowded with
political offenders.

Parson Brownlow.—The Parson seems
to entertain serious misgivings about
the claims of the Abolitionists to a place
in the Kingdom of Heaven. "When I
get there, as I expect to when I die,"
says the reverend editor, "if I find a
regular built Abolitionist there, I shall
conclude that he has practiced a fraud
upon the door-keeper; for, in my opin-
ion, a Kansas agitator and freedom
shrieker has no more business in our
Father's Kingdom than Commodore
Paulding had in Nicaragua when he
captured the filibusters."

Measles.—Prof. Fishburn, of Wash-
ington College, Lexington, Va., died of
measles on the 28th ult. About twenty
cadets, it is said, are in the hospital
with the same disease.

Religious.—The religious movement
is becoming general in Cincinnati.
Eight daily prayer meetings are now
held, all of which are largely attended.
At Norfolk, Va., also, several prayer
meetings are now held daily.

There is a secret belief among
some men that God is displeased with
man's happiness; and in consequence
they sink about creation, ashamed and
afraid to enjoy anything.

"Good morning, Jones. How
does the world use you?" "It uses
me up, thank you."

"An honest man is the noblest
work of God; but a woman is the pro-
duct of the devil."

SPEECH OF HON. WILSON REILLY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, In Favor of the Admission of Kansas, un- der the Leocompton Constitution.

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MARCH 20, 1858.

The House being in Committee of the
Whole on the state of the Union—Mr.
REILLY said:
Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have, up to this
hour, refrained from a public expression
of my views on the Kansas question, in
the hope that some fair and honorable
compromise would be effected which
would settle it in a way, satisfactory to
all parties. I begin to fear that my
hope will prove a false one; and as I
will shortly be called upon to record
my vote for or against the admission of
Kansas, under the Leocompton constitu-
tion, it is but proper that I should make
known to my constituents and my coun-
try the reasons which induce me to
vote as I shall when the time arrives
for me to give that vote.

I confess, sir, that this question has
given me more anxiety than all others
to which I have had my attention called,
or on which it has been my duty to
vote since I took my seat as a member
of this House. Indeed, I consider it a
question of more moment, and fraught
with more of good or evil to the coun-
try, than any other ever presented for
the consideration of Congress since the
formation of our Government. It cer-
tainly demands an exercise of the best
judgment, and must appeal to the pa-
triotism of every true American citizen.

We may, perhaps, in a few days de-
termine the fate of the Republic. How great,
therefore, ought we to be of our words,
how sure that we do not act which will cause
us regret in the future!
This subject has not occupied the
minds and engaged the attention of
those in authority alone; it has been
and is yet being discussed at almost
every fireside in our land. It has been,
and is now, a fruitful theme for all
of our citizens. The statesman and
the politician; the minister, the mer-
chant and the mechanic; the farmer,
the laborer, and the lawyer, have all
felt, and still feel, a deep solicitude for
its rightful solution and peaceful settle-
ment. They fear, and perhaps not
without just cause, that, if not settled
now, it may for years to come, continue
and increase the jealousy and bitterness
which now exist between our brethren
of the North and South, and, there-
fore, anxiously directing their attention
and hopes to Congress for a speedy and
amicable termination of the agitation
and excitement which this vexed and
dangerous question has produced thro'-
out our country, so that peace and har-
mony may once more prevail among
our people, and the Union stand, as it
has in time past, a monument to per-
petuate the fame of those whose wis-
dom planned it, as also the pride and
boast of the nation.

How shall we meet the expectations
of our fellow-citizens? How shall we
drive our political horizon the
clouds which lower o'er our house, and
cause the sunshine of peace and happi-
ness to enter and keep possession of
every dwelling in our once so happy
land? We cannot do it by engaging in
and encouraging strife and contention
between one portion and another of our
people. We cannot do it by calling
each other harsh names and using op-
probrious epithets; by stigmatizing as
base, mean, and vile, all those who may
hold a certain class of human beings in
servitude. We cannot do it by con-
demning in harsh, unmeasured terms of
abuse those who may honestly think
that the institution of slavery is wrong.
No, sir, this will not heal the wound in-
flicted upon our country by the indis-
cretion of some and the madness of
others. This will only tend to widen
the breach, already too wide, between
our fellow-citizens of the North and the
South. The circumstances in which
we are placed demand calm, sensible
action, and unyielding devotion to the
interests and welfare of the great peo-
ple whose representatives and servants we
are.

Mr. Chairman, in performing the duty
which I undertake to discharge, I
shall not detain the House by an elabo-
rate or lengthy argument to prove that
Kansas ought to be admitted into the
Union under the Leocompton constitu-
tion. Nor is it my purpose to go into
a history of the settlement of Kansas,
to show that a portion of the people
now there went there with the intention
of making it a slave State, and another
portion to make it a free State. In my
judgment, the citizens of this free coun-
try have a perfect right to settle on
any of the unappropriated territory of
the United States; and, if the decision
of the highest judicial tribunal of the
nation is to be taken as the law, they
have a right to take their slaves with
them, and, if they can, even establish
slavery as one of their domestic institu-
tions. Nor will I pretend to show that
the citizens of the North or of the South
have not the right to appropriate money
for the purpose of sending persons into
a Territory to make it either a free or
a slave State, provided such persons,
after they have arrived in the Terri-
tory, set about the accomplishment of
their work in a peaceful and orderly
manner, and in obedience to the Con-
stitution of the United States. This
portion of the present controversy I shall
hand over to others to discuss, if they
feel inclined to do so, and shall proceed
to state a few facts, as I understand
them, and the conclusions I have ar-
rived at upon those facts.

In the year 1854 an act of Congress
was passed organizing the Territory of
Kansas. A Governor and other officers
for the Territory were appointed by
the President then in power. In 1857
a Legislature was elected, and convened
at Leocompton. Divers laws were passed
by this Legislature, among them one
calling a convention to frame a constitu-
tion preparatory to the admission of
Kansas into the Union as a State. This
convention met at Leocompton, framed
a constitution, and submitted it to a
vote of the people.

There are four questions arising out
of this state of facts to which I will di-
rect the attention of the committee for
a short time.
First. Was the Legislature which
passed the act calling a convention to
frame a constitution a legally elected
body?
Second. Was the convention which
framed the Leocompton constitution a
legally elected body?
Third. Was that convention bound by
law, precedent, or otherwise, to submit
the constitution framed by it to a vote
of the people for ratification or rejec-
tion?
Fourth. If Kansas shall be admitted
into the Union, will the people of that
State have a right to alter, amend, or
abolish the Leocompton constitution in
any other manner or at any other time
than that prescribed in that constitu-
tion?
In answering the first of these ques-
tions, it seems to me that I need do
very little more than read one or two
extracts from the inaugural address of
Governor Walker to the people of Kan-
sas. I presume these will be consider-
ed good authority by those who rely
with so much confidence upon his state-
ments.
The extracts from the inaugural ad-
dress are as follows:
"Under our practice, the preliminary act
of framing a State constitution is un-
iformly performed by the instrumentality of a
convention of delegates chosen by the people
themselves. That convention is now about to
be elected by you under the call of the Terri-
torial Legislature, then in assembling
this convention, were fully sustained by the
act of Congress, and still recognized by the
authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in
the comprehensive language of the organic
law, with full power to make such an enact-
ment as the people of Kansas should see
fit to pass. If that Legislature were in-
valid, this convention, were fully sustained
by the act of Congress, and still recognized
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