TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1.75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2.00 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.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

OFFICE, in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning 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. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

41ST YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1858. NO. 4

Great Improvement

IN COOKING STOVES.—*Consumption of Smoke, and Gas, and Saving of Fuel.*—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has added to his former variety of Stoves, a new *Patented Gas-burning* COOKING STOVE.

It is well known that all inflammable matter requires a certain amount of air to support combustion, and if the supply is insufficient, it is impossible to produce a flame.—The heat of the fire, in ordinary cooking stoves, decomposes the fuel, and as all the fresh air is admitted under the grate, its oxygen is exhausted before it has passed through the fire-chamber. The *close flues* at the top of the stove, then act as an extinguisher, tending to put out the fire, instead of assisting the combustion. A large portion of the fuel, therefore, passes off in the shape of smoke, clogging up the flues of the stove so as to impede the draft and interfere with the baking—or of inflammable gas which combines with the lime and so destroys the mortar of the chimneys, loosening the bricks, and exposing the dwellings to the danger of fire.

The introduction of an additional supply of cold air, would cool the gas below the igniting temperature, but by the proper application above the fire, of air previously heated to a temperature of several hundred degrees (which is one of the prominent features of the patent), the gases are inflamed in numerous jets, and their combustion is sufficient to heat the oven, even if the draft through the fire-chamber is entirely closed.

In addition to the ordinary direct draft under the grate and through the fire-chamber, the gas-burner has an additional draft through the top plates, which is of itself sufficient to maintain combustion. The upper draft not only consumes the gases, but it helps to strengthen and preserve the centre pieces, which are most exposed to the direct action of the fire, and which are made double instead of the usual single plates. By means of this draft alone, all the operations of cooking can be carried on when the fuel is but partially ignited, and the fuel consequently burns more slowly and more economically.

A sufficient evidence of the effect of the gases in heating the oven, is found in the fact that the oven will be ready for baking, even before the fire is thoroughly kindled, and much sooner than in any other stove.

As Gas-burning Stoves are the order of the day, the Gas-burning Cooking Stove will not only be the leading stove of the present season, but it will undoubtedly supercede all others. Purchasers will, therefore, consult their own interest, by seeing and examining it before giving any orders elsewhere. The operation is so perfect, and its advantages are so easily to be seen and understood, that it readily commands, at retail, an advance of five or six dollars over the retail price of any stove of the same size.

Also, on hand a variety of PARLOR COAL STOVES—cheap.

ABEL POLLEY.
York St., Gettysburg.

Sept. 6, 1858. 4m

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

In times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical power, mal-treatment, the effects of drugs, &c., &

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent FREE of CHARGE to the afflicted.

Address, for Reports or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y.
Sept. 20, 1858. 1y

Co-Partnership

NOTICE.—The undersigned have associated with them in the Lumber business, E. C. BENDER. They would therefore give notice that the business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of SMALL, BENDER & Co., and they hope, by strict attention to business and an earnest desire to please, to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them.

WILLIAM SMALL & CO.

Lumber Yard,

ON *North George Street, near the Railroad,* YORK, PA.

We would invite the attention of Mechanics, Builders, and others, to our large and well selected stock of *LUMBER*, consisting of every description of White Pine Boards and Plank, Joist, Scantling and Fencing. Also, Pine and Chestnut Shingles, Laths, Pickets, *Worked Flooring and Weatherboarding*, & Siding, &c. We are prepared to CUT TO ORDER any size, quantity and quality of *WHITE PINE & OAK LUMBER*, at the shortest notice, and have it delivered to any point accessible by Railroad. We also manufacture and keep on hand a general assortment of

SASH, DOORS,
Shutters, Blinds, Window Frames and Door Frames.

☞ Orders for any sizes not on hand filled with dispatch.

☞ Our stock and assortment is equal to any others, and we are determined to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ All orders and communications addressed to the undersigned, at York, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

SMALL, BENDER & CO.
York, May 24, 1858. 1y

SPOUTING.—George and Henry Wampler will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call. G. & H. WAMPLER
April 18, 1853. tf

TURKEY COFFEE—a superior quality of this article for sale by
Sept. 13. WM. BOYER & SON.

NAILS.—A big lot of Avalon Nails, all sizes, and the best quality manufactured, very low for the cash at
May 24. *Danner & Ziegler, Jrs.*

VESTS—such as Satin, Italian Cloth, Buff and White Marseilles, Linen, German, &c.
PICKING'S.

TIN-WARE of every description on hand and for sale at GEO. E. BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

Valuable Real Estate,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers, Executors of ABRAHAM SNYDER, deceased, offer at Private Sale, that

DESIRABLE FARM,

on which decedent resided upwards of twenty years, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Meckley, Heirs of Jacob Wolf, Anthony Dear dorff, Samuel Deardorff, and David Hoover containing 202 ACRES, more or less with good proportions of Timber and Meadow The improvements consist of a two-story Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib attached, Cooper Shop, and other out-buildings; 2 never-failing wells of water, one at the house, the other at the barn; and an excellent Apple ORCHARD, with a variety of other choice fruit. Conowago Creek runs through the Farm, and there are also two springs on the property. The fences, mostly of chesnut rails, are good, and the land is in a good state of cultivation, two-thirds of it having been limed. The property will be shown by Samuel Bollinger, residing thereon.

Also, A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, containing 7 acres, more or less, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Meckley, Jacob Gulden, and others.

JOHN SNYDER,
FREDERICK HOLTZ,
Executors.

Sept. 6, 1858.

☞ The sale notes given for personal property of said deceased are now due, and immediate payment is required. The notes are in the hands of F. Holtz.

A Valuable Farm,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, wishing to discontinue farming, offers at Private Sale,

THIS FARM,

situate in Mountjoy township, on the road leading from the White Church to Horner's Mill, adjoining lands of Jacob Schwartz, James Rider, George Grohf, and others, containing 220 Acres, more or less, between 50 and 60 acres of which are Woodland, and a large proportion of Meadow.—The improvements are a Two-story Brick HOUSE, One-story Brick Back-building, Log Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and all necessary outbuildings, in good order, two never-failing Wells of Water near the door, with pumps in them; several springs on the farm; 2 good Orchards, containing a variety of fruit, Apples, Peaches, Pears, &c.

☞ Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the subscriber, residing thereon.

GEORGE P. KALBFLEISCH.
Aug 30, 1858. 2m

Town Property,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The valuable Property on the corner of West Middle and Washington streets, now occupied by Mr. Joseph Little, is offered at private sale by the heirs of the late Charles Ziegler, deceased. The improvements are a large Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, with a weatherboarded Back Building, and the Shop on the corner of the alley.

For information apply to D. Ziegler, Jr.
THE HEIRS.

Sept. 6, 1858. 2m

Timber Lots.

THE subscriber has still a few more valuable LOCUST and CHESNUT TIMBER LOTS for sale.

J. D. PAXTON.
Gettysburg, July 26, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership existing between the subscribers has been dissolved this day, by mutual consent. We are much obliged to our friends and the public, for the liberal support extended to us. Our books are placed in the hands of Dunlop Paxton for collection, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle the business of the firm without delay.

DUNLOP PAXTON,
R. F. M'ILHENNY.
Sept. 24, 1858.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of Paxton & M'Ilhenny to R. F. M'Ilhenny, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize his successor, R. F. M'Ilhenny.

DUNLOP PAXTON.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

NOW FOR BARGAINS!—The subscriber having commenced business on his own hook, at the well known stand of PAXTON & M'ILHENNY, at the S. E. Corner of Centre Square, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg, and the public generally, that he will constantly keep on hand a good stock of goods in his line and will sell cheap for Cash. We intend to give our constant attention to business, with a disposition to please the particular tastes of every one who may favor us with their patronage.

R. F. M'ILHENNY.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Greatest Improvement

OF THE AGE!—*Jones' Patent KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS*, unrivalled in Beauty, Simplicity, Safety or Economy.—Every person desiring to obtain the *very best* and *cheapest* portable light within their reach, should call and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, for the reason,

1st. That *no accident* can occur by explosion.

2d. That they emit No Offensive Odor while burning.

3d. That they are very easily trimmed.

4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.

5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.

6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These Lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for Family Use.

For sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.
June 14, 1858.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and every article o Men's Wear, good and cheap at
J. C. QUINN & BRO.'S.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at
GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

QUEENSWARE.—Persons wishing to purchase Queensware will do well by examining the large and well selected assortment at
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH'S.

JUST IN SEASON.—A large lot of Mowing and Cradling Scythes, of all the different kinds, now selling, at the smallest profits,
Danner & Ziegler, Jrs.

STOVE-PIPE of all sizes made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg street.

The Poet's Corner.

WE TOO HAVE OUR AUTUMN.

We, too, have autumns, when our leaves
Drop loosely through the dampened air,
When all our good seems bound in sheaves,
And we stand reaped and bare.

Our seasons have no fixed returns,
Without our will they come and go;
At noon our sudden summer burns,
E'er sunset all is show.

But each day brings less summer cheer,
Crimps more our ineffectual spring,
And something earlier every year
Our singing birds take wing.

As less the golden glow abides,
And less the chiller heart aspires,
With drift-wood beached in past spring-tides
We light our sullen fires.

By the pinched rushlight's starting beam
We cower and strain our wasted sight,
To stich youth's shroud up, seam by seam,
In the long arctic night.

It was not so—we once were young—
When Spring to womanly Summer turning,
Her dew-drops on each grass blade strung,
In the red sunrise burning.

We trusted them, aspired, believed
That earth could be re-made to-morrow;—
Ah, why be ever undeceived?
Why give up faith for sorrow?

O, though whose days are yet all spring,
Trusted, blighted once, is past retrieving;
Experience is a dumb, dead thing;
The victory's in believing.

Select Miscellany.

Marrying a Bridesmaid.

A few weeks since, in the neighborhood of St. Barnabas, a lover conducted his intended bride to the altar. The marriage ceremony proceeded with regularity until the fair one was asked the question, "Wilt thou have this man for thy wedded husband?" To which, with much apparent sincerity, she replied, "No." The poor bridegroom gazed upon her with astonishment; but no expostulation could induce her to alter her resolution. She frankly replied that she had just seen a gentleman that she liked much better. This declaration soon brought matters to a crisis. The marriage ceremony was suspended, and the clergyman politely conducted the parties to different doors. The bridegroom more disgusted with such conduct than mortified at his disappointment, declared that his affection from that moment were alienated and that nothing should induce him to take the lady, even if her resolution were to alter. Mr. G. B., the lady's own brother, finding him in such good spirits, intimated that, as a splendid dinner would be prepared at his house, much time and expense would be spared if he would return to the church and conclude the ceremony with one of the bridesmaids. The hint was instantly taken and the proposals made, and as the fair one herself had no objection a special license was instantly procured, they got married at the identical church on the identical morning, and afterwards partook of the identical dinner which had been prepared for the changeable one.—*Court Journal.*

☞ A foreign paper says that the Olympic Games, after having been discontinued fifteen hundred years, are re-established at Athens, in the ancient Stadium, by a decree of the Queen Regent of Greece. This is the most remarkable "revival" of the day. These games are said to have been instituted by the god Jupiter himself, and, on account of their supposed divine origin, none but those of the best possible moral character and most heroic attributes were permitted to take part in them.—Among the eminent patrons of the Olympic Games was Herod; the King of Judea, who, finding the institution declining even in his day, restored it temporarily to its old magnificence.—The last of these games took place about the year 440. The Olympian plain is now known as Antilala, being opposite to the town of Lala.

☞ On the morning of Sunday, the 3d inst., there died in East Corinth, in Penobscot county, Maine, a maiden lady named Edgerly, whose age, as shown by the written record, was *one hundred and seventeen years*. It is said that she was five years old when the record was made, so that her real age is one hundred and *twenty-two* years. She perfectly retained her faculties until within two years, her eyesight being clear enough to enable her to thread a needle as readily as any young person. She was born on Cape Cod in 1736.

Cement for Roofs.—An excellent cement for seams in the roofs of houses, or in any other exposed place, is made by mixing equal proportions, by weight, of white lead, dry white sand, and as much oil as will make it into the consistency of putty. The cement becomes in a few weeks as hard as a stone.

Brandy from the Arctic Regions.—Among the curiosities on exhibition at the fair of the Industrial Society of Rhode Island is a bottle of brandy found on board the bark Resolute, when she was picked up after her abandonment in the ice of Wellington channel, Lancaster sound.

☞ Mr. Tal. P. Shaffner has published a lengthy card in the St. Louis Democrat claiming that he is the originator of the Atlantic telegraph, and that Cyrus W. Field has received a great deal more credit than he deserves.

How to Make up a Quarrel.

William Ladd was the president of the American Peace Society, and he believed that the principle of peace carried out, would maintain good will among neighbors as well as nations. But there was a time when he had not fully considered this subject—had not thought much about it—as I dare say my young readers have not, and he believed that if a man struck him a blow, it was best and fair to strike back again, without considering if there were not some better way of overcoming the offender; or if a man did him an injury, why, as people commonly say, he would "give him as good as he sent."

He then had a farm; and a poor man, who lived on land adjoining his, neglected to keep up a fence, which it was his business to keep in order; and, in consequence, his sheep got into William Ladd's wheat field, and did much damage. William Ladd told his man Sam to go to the neighbor and tell him he must mend the fence and keep the sheep out. But the sheep came in again, and William Ladd, who was a very orderly man himself, was provoked.

"Sam," said he, "go to that fellow and tell him if he don't keep his sheep out of my wheat field, I'll have them shot."

Even this did not do any good—the sheep were in again.

"Sam," said William Ladd, "take my gun and shoot those sheep."

"I would rather not," said Sam.

"Rather not, Sam. Why?" "There are but three; it's no great job."

"No sir; but the poor man has but three in the world, and he's not the person that likes to shoot his neighbor's sheep."

"Then the poor man should take proper care of them. I have given him warning; why did he not mend his fence?"

"Well, sir, I guess it was because you sent him a rough kind of a message; it made him mad, and so he wouldn't do it."

"I considered a few minutes," said William Ladd, "and then I told Sam to put the horse in the buggy."

"Shall I put in the gun?" said Sam.

"No," said I. I saw he had anger, but I said nothing. I got into my buggy and drove up to my neighbor's. He lived a mile off, and I had time enough of time to think the matter over.

When I drove up to the house, the man was chopping wood. There were a few sticks of wood and the house looked poor, and my heart was softened.—"Neighbor!" I called out.

The man looked sulky and did not raise his head.

"Come, come, neighbor," said I, "I have come with friendly feelings to you, and you must meet me half way."

He perceived that I was in earnest, laid down his axe, and came to the wagon.

"Now, neighbor," said I, "we have both been in the wrong; you neglected your fence, and I got angry, and sent you a provoking message. Now, let's shake hands."

He didn't feel quite like giving me his hand, but he let me take it.

"Now," said I, "neighbor, drive your sheep down to my pasture. They shall share with my sheep till next spring; and you shall have all the yield, and next summer we shall start fair."

His hand was no longer dead in mine, and he gave me a goodly friendly grasp. The tears came into his eyes, and he said, "I guess you are a Christian, William Ladd, after all."

"And the little fracas with my neighbor about the sheep was," said William Ladd, "the first step to my devoting myself to the Peace Society."

A Whiskey Point.—A Kentucky lawyer on circuit was asked to dine with the Judge. At the table the Judge, as is his custom, asked a blessing, and shortly after rose from the seat and took from the sideboard a bottle of Old Bourbon, of which he invited his guest to partake, partaking himself, as is his custom. After dinner was over, the lawyer said:

"Judge, will you permit me to ask you a question?"

"Oh, certainly," replied the Judge, "what is it?"

"I observed that after you asked a blessing you set on the bottle. Now I want to know whether you were ashamed to ask a blessing on the liquor, or whether you thought it was good enough without?"

The Judge took the case under advisement.

Mrs. Maltbone, in New Haven, is troubled with dyspepsia, and has bad dreams. One morning after breakfast she was complaining sadly, and described her sensations to her sympathising husband. "I was all the time climbing up, up, up,—hill; every little while I stopped to rest, and then up, up, up.—Oh, I was so tired! The fact is I had a real nightmare." "Then why, my dear," said the affectionate husband, "why did you not get out and ride?"

Couldn't Help It.—After a marriage ceremony had been performed in one of the churches in Adrian, Michigan, the bride, when receiving the congratulations of her friends, burst into tears, according to the established custom; at the sight of which the bridegroom followed suit with a copious flow of the briny fluid. After his friends succeeded in calming him, he said he couldn't help it for he felt as bad about it as she did.

☞ No lady will be admitted to the next woman's Rights Convention who does not shave and sing bass. The officers are expected to wear moustaches.

The Yankee Charmer and his Rattle-snakes.

A correspondent of the *South Carolinian*, at the Sweet Spring of Virginia, thus mentions an exhibition there by the snake-charmer: A tall, bony, Yankee-looking foreigner, last from California, made his appearance with a box of snakes—rattle-snakes, moccasions, black-snakes, vipers, &c. He collected a crowd around him, though at a respectful distance, and grasping with both hands a bunch of snakes, twined them around his neck, and thrust them into his bosom, as if they were strands of silk or cotton. Their twistings and turnings seemed to give him pleasure, while the by-standers were filled with very opposite emotions. He professes to tame his savage friends by mesmerism, and thus fights the rattle-snake with his own weapon.

Some in the crowd suggested that he should take a wild, untamed snake and show his power over it, which he agreed to do for twenty-five dollars. This sum was readily subscribed, and a rattle-snake caught the day before, was soon procured. The operator examined him with some caution, but presently turned the box over and threw the venomous reptile upon the green sward. He kicked him about several times, caught him by the tail and threw him back and forth, and finally seized him in the middle and held him at arms' length. The snake turned his head towards him, and their eyes met—the latter fixed his gaze steadily upon the snake and kept it so for several minutes, when he suddenly coiled it around his neck, thrust it in his bosom, as he had done the others, and the snake seemed entirely docile. Two days after, he repeated his experiment for twenty dollars on a large rattle-snake which had just been caught, and with similar results. A crowd of ladies, gentlemen and children, in the piazza of the hotel, witnessed the singular exhibition. It was painful to behold, though the individual seemed to have the most entire confidence in his ability to control the horrid animals.

Exemplary Patience.—In court, Judge Olin was violently attacked by a young and very impertinent attorney, but heard him quite through, and made no reply. After the adjournment for the day, and when all had assembled at the place where we board, the young man and his friends, who had come to court, find their lodgings taken up by the company, returning to the scene of court, asked the judge why he did not rebuke the impertinent fellow.

"Permit me," said the judge, loud enough to call the attention of all the company, among which was "the fellow" in question, "permit me to tell you a story. My father, when he lived down in the country, had a dog, a mere puppy, I may say. Well, this puppy would go out every moonlight night, and bark at the moon for hours together."

Here the judge paused, as if he had done with the story.

"Well, well, what of it?" exclaimed half a dozen of the audience at once.

"Oh," nothing—nothing whatever! The *moon kept right on just as if nothing had happened.*"

Fat.—The late news about Paris "fashions" is somewhat startling. Fat is the rage. Ladies cultivate it. They are devouring vast quantities of butter, mashed rose leaves, and such like. The Empress is quite corpulent, which accounts for the style. The fashion will be here before long. We hail it with "joy." A new era is dawning. Our girls will stop eating slate pencils and chalk, and commence partaking liberally of roast beef and baked beans. They will rise with the lark. They will exercise. They will try on the wash-tub perhaps.

☞ The New Orleans *True Delta* tells of a nanny goat, in that city, which has taken upon herself the office of a wet nurse to a young infant, whose mother had died with the yellow fever, and says that whenever it hears the child cry it darts hastily off to supply the wants of the "mitherless bairn."

High Life.—A gentleman in New York informed the editor of the Fayetteville *Observer* recently that he had paid $1,500 for a pew in Dr. Alexander's (Presbyterian) Church, and that besides, it was subject to a ground rent of $80 a year. This we consider paying pretty extravagantly for the privilege of grace.

A Word to Boys.—Begin early in life to collect libraries of your own. Begin with a single book, and when you find, or learn of any first-rate, obtain it if you can. After a while another as you are able, and be sure and read it. Take the best care of your books, and in this way, when you are men, you will have good libraries in your heads as well as standing on your shelves.

☞ "Fellow-citizens," said a North Carolina candidate, "I am a Republican and never was anything else.—There are three topics that now agitate the State; the United States Bank, the Tariff and the Penitentiary. I shall pass over the first two very briefly as my sentiments are well known, and come to the Penitentiary, *where I shall dwell for some time.*"

☞ The weight of one million dollars of United States currency in gold is 53,750 troy ounces. This makes 4,479 pounds 2 ounces, or nearly two tons and a quarter, reckoning only 2,000 pounds to each ton.

☞ To make a man a patriot, all that is wanted is a pair of circumstances—a wife and a baby.

The Beauty Foiled.

On the Norfolk circuit, Barrister Lee was retained for the plaintiff in an action for a breach of promise of marriage; when the brief was brought him, he inquired whether the lady was good looking.

"Very handsome, indeed, sir!" was the assurance of Hoelan's attorney.

"Then, sir," replied Lee, "I beg you will request her to be in court, and in a place where she can be seen."

The attorney promised compliance, and the lady, in accordance with Lee's wishes, took her seat in a conspicuous place. Lee, in addressing the jury, did not fail to insist with great warmth on the "abominable cruelty" which had been exercised towards "the lovely confiding female" before them, and did not sit down until he had succeeded in working up their feelings to the desired point.

The counsel on the other side, however, speedily broke the spell with which Lee had enchanted the jury, by observing that his learned friend in describing the graces and beauty of the plaintiff had not mentioned one fact, namely, that the lady had a *wooden leg!* The court was convulsed with laughter, while Lee, who was ignorant of this circumstance, looked aghast; and the jury, ashamed of the influence that mere eloquence had had upon them, returned a verdict for the defendant.—*Polson's Law and Lawyers.*

Marriage Made Easy.

An old Dutch farmer, just arrived at the dignity of Justice of the Peace, had his first marriage case. He did it up in this way. He first said to the man:

"Vell, you wants to be marrit, to you? Vell, you lovesh dis voman so good as any voman you have ever seen?"

"Yes," answered the man.

Then to the woman:

"Vell, do you love dis man so better as any man you have ever seen?"

She hesitated a little, and then he repeated:

"Vell, vell, do you like him so vell as to be his vife."

"Yes," she answered.

"Vell, dat is as any reasonable man can expect. So you are marrit; I pronounce you man and vife. Vat is de fee?"

The astonished Justice when he received his fee, said, "Do you say good?"

"Ya, ya, dat's good money, I know dat."

Sailor, and two days and a sailor stood on the corner waiting for the next train, inquired of a bystander where he could get some liquor. A place near by was pointed out to him, and he inquired if it was good. The answer was that it was such poisonous stuff that it would probably kill. A few minutes after which the sailor called to a negro who was sawing wood near by, and took him into the shop which had been pointed out, where he treated him to a drink. The bar tender asked the sailor if he was going to take a drink, but received a negative answer, and both the visitors left. Very soon the sailor again made his appearance, called for liquor, and was asked why he did not drink when he was in before. He replied that he had been watching the "nigger"—that it was just seven minutes since he drank, and as the liquor had not killed him in that time, he believed he could stand it, and would run the risk.

The Right Use of the Eyes.—An Italian bishop who had endured much persecution with a calm, unruffled temper, was asked how he attained such a victory over himself. "By making a right use of my eyes," said he. "I look up to Heaven, as the place where I am going to live forever. Then I look here upon the earth, and consider how small a space of it will soon be all that I can occupy or want. I then look around me, and think how many are far more wretched than I am."

A Reconciliation.—Mr. Walter Savage Landon has taken up his residence at Genoa, where his family, which is numerous, possesses a fine estate; one of the curious results of the late trial is, that it has led to a reconciliation between the aged poet and his wife, after a separation of forty years.

☞ Agur said, "Give me neither poverty nor riches." And this will ever be the prayer of the wise. Our income should be like our shoes—if too small they will gall and pinch us; but if too large, they will cause us to stumble and to trip.

Gone into the Mining Business.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have found something more profitable than their cable to work, in the lead mines of Newfoundland. A correspondent of the New York Post writes that they have 150 men employed mining lead on their lands, and that several shiploads have come to New York.

Mormons in Central America.—Col. Kinney informs the San Antonia (Texas) Herald that he has concluded his negotiation with the Mormons for the sale of his interest in Central America, and has received an earnest of $200,000 as part of the purchase money. He is to receive $2,000,000.

☞ Prentice wishes that the individual who invented what was called the "*paying out* machine" for the Niagara and Agamemnon, would get up a little machine of the sort to be used in the case of every newspaper subscriber.

Wit and Judgment.—Wit is brushwood, judgment is timber. The first make the brighter flame, but the other kindles the most lasting heat.

Brazilian Bees.

A scheme is on foot to introduce bees from Brazil into this country. We presume the variety is the *enchu*, which is of the wasp family, about the size of the house-fly, with the head black and the body yellow. It builds a hive, about three feet in circumference, for itself, on the branches of trees, making it of a papery material.

Most people would prefer, however, the introduction of bees belonging to the genus *Melipomena*, some species of which construct their hives in the hollow trunks of trees and others build beneath the ground. They are indigenous to South America. The principal peculiarity is the absence of the sting, and they are generally smaller than the *Apis mellifica*, or European bee. The honey of four species is sour, two bitter; the other species supply an excellent article. The absence of the sting, which is their characteristic, would make them favorites, if they should be capable of domestication.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

To Stop a Railroad Train.—A correspondent of the Washington (D. C.) Intelligencer proposes to "stop a train of cars whatever may be the speed," by having an oil vessel placed in front of the driving wheels and immediately over the rails or other place of the track, with a communicating pipe leading to the engineer's stand, so that immediately a constant stream of oil could be poured on the rails, and the forward motion of the train would entirely cease when, or soon after, the first car of the train reached the oiled portion of the rails. By having another fixture, not differing materially from the first, in the rear of the hindmost car, immediately overhanging the rails on either side of the track, a stream of sand could be poured on the rails, thus preventing another train from being stopped by the same cause.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—Latest Accounts.—Letters from Valentia states that although no improvement had taken place in the electrical condition of the Atlantic cable, the fault did not get worse, for occasionally considerable and distinct "reversals" from Newfoundland were discernable. The opinion that the principal fault in the cable is near the shore daily gained ground, although Professor Thomson's opinion was directly opposed to such a proposition. It was supposed that something would be done towards under-running and repairing the cable during October, which is generally a fine month on the Irish coast.

Singular Development.—A gentleman from Virginia, brings with him a child seven years of age, whose growth and appearance present a most wonderful degree of early development. His name is Walter W. Bryant, and he was born in Richmond county, Va. He weighs ninety pounds, and is forty four inches high. His face is as large as that of a full-grown man, and his health is exceedingly robust. He measures round the breast 35½ inches, around the waist 32 inches, and his arm 11 inches round. His parents are of ordinary size, and no reasons have been assigned for the phenomenon of his extraordinary early development of nearly mature powers in a child so very young.

The Way to have Fresh Tomatoes Without Self-Sealing Cans.—Some afternoon, when you think every thing will be killed with frost at night, pull up your vines that are loaded with green tomatoes, and hang them in the cellar; they will ripen nicely. I took some from my cellar last Christmas day that were very fine.—(J. C. Norton writes as follows to the N. E. *Farmer*. It is exactly as he says. The tomatoes may be pulled off the vines if need be, and laid on the cellar floor and will gradually ripen though not so well.—*Ed. Sat. Evening Post.*)

How to Start Yeast.—A lady inquires Minnesota wishes to know how to start yeast. I will give my way. Boil a handful of hops in about a quart of water ten or fifteen minutes, strain it, boiling, put a couple of handfuls of flour into it up, set it where it will be moderately warm. It will ferment and work all the lumps out. It is generally ready for use in about a week or ten days. Put it in a jug and cork tight.—Shake well before using.—*Cor. of Prairie Farmer.*

Fruit Trees near Barn-Yards.—We have known peach trees to grow and feed a year when planted on the manure of a barn-yard, and others in every way else alike, away from the barn-yard, but built-in-place. Fine crops of potatoes and apples may be had by setting the trees around the barn-yards.

Inverted Posts.—A correspondent of the Wisconsin *Farmer* says that his father set two bar-posts out in a swamp white-oak, the stick being split into halves, and one set inverted, the other not. The latter was sound twenty years after, and the other one, when he last visited the place four years after setting, was as sound as ever.

A Whale with a Broken Head.—While Messrs. G. Leslie and Benjamin and Nathaniel Hooper were fishing about ten miles to the southward of Grand Manan, on the 13th inst., they discovered a dead whale floating, which they towed into Holmes' Cove, L. Rising, and extracted about 100 barrels of oil from him. They state that the head and jaws were a mass of broken bones; from appearance, it had been struck. *Boston Courier.*

☞ The latest accounts from Valentia state that the condition of the cable is unchanged. The experiments were progressing. Engineers were also at Valentia surveying the place with a view to the erection of strong fortifications.

☞ The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are in more demand at London, and they have advanced to $348.

☞ A youth named French has been sentenced to the Massachusetts State Prison, for life, for incendiarism.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* says that the cotton crop will be distressingly short this year.

☞ There is a vague rumor that the Empress Eugenie is expected.