

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

41st YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1858.

NO. 6.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

STATE SENATE.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

Districts.

1st. Philadelphia—Samuel J. Randall.

Richardson L. Wright, Isaac N. Marzette.

2d. Chester and Delaware—Thos. S. Bell.

3d. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Thomas Craig, Jr.

4th. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan—E. Reed Myer.

5th. Luzerne—George P. Steele.

6th. Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren—Glenn W. Scofield.

7th. Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin—Henry Peter.

8th. Dauphin and Lebanon—John B. Rutherford.

9th. Lancaster—Bartram A. Shaeffer, Robert Baldwin.

10th. Adams, Franklin and Fulton—George W. Brown.

11th. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—William P. Schell.

12th. Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—John Cresswell, Jr.

13th. Indiana and Armstrong—Titan J. Coffey.

14th. Westmoreland and Fayette—Jacob Turley.

15th. Washington and Greene—George W. Miller.

16th. Allegheny—Edward D. Gossam.

17th. Beaver and Butler—John B. Harris.

18th. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Wm. M. Francis.

SENATORS ELECTED 1858.

Districts.

1st. Philadelphia—John H. Parker.

2d. Bucks—John Thompson.

3d. Montgomery—Mabon Yardley.

4th. Lehigh and Northampton—Jereiah S. Stetler.

5th. Berks—Benj. Nussmecker.

6th. Schuylkill—Robt. M. Linnar.

7th. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Andrew Gregg.

8th. Snyder, Montour, Northumberland and Columbia—Euben Keller.

9th. York—William H. Welch.

10th. Allegheny—John P. Penny.

11th. Erie and Crawford—Darwin A. Finney.

12th. Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—Kennedy L. Blood.

RECAPITULATION.

Holding over 12 9

Elected 1858 5 7

17 16

Democratic majority, 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—Samuel Durbrow.

Allegheny—J. Heron Foster, R. P. McDowell, J. F. Zoller, D. E. Bayard, E. H. Irish.

Armstrong and Westmoreland—Robert Farley, Matthew Shields, John W. Roberts.

Beaver and Lawrence—Joseph H. Wilson, James D. Bryson.

Bedford and Somerset—Geo. W. Williams, Geo. G. Walker.

Berks—Edmund L. Smith, Augustus F. Bennett, Solomon L. Custer.

Blair—Jacob Burley.

Bradford—Thomas Smead, O. H. Perry Kinney.

Bucks—Joseph Barnard, H. A. Williams.

Butler—William W. Dodds, J. M. Thompson.

Cambria—Thomas H. Porter.

Carbon and Lehigh—Samuel Balliet, Flight H. Good.

Centre—Adam R. Barlow.

Chester—Isaac Acker, Caleb Pierce, W. T. Shaeffer.

Clarion—John M. Fleming, Clearfield, Jefferson, Luzerne and Elk—W. P. Wilcox, T. J. Boyer.

Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Galvan—Samuel Oaks, George D. Jackson.

Crawford and Warren—B. P. Miller, Henry R. Rose.

Cumberland and Perry—Hugh Stewart, John McCurdy.

Dauphin—Wm. C. A. Lawrence, Marks D. Whitman.

Delaware—Wm. D. Pennell.

Erie—John W. Campbell, Wilson Laird, Fayette—Henry Galley.

Franklin and Fulton—James Nill, A. K. McClure.

Greene—D. W. Gray.

Huntingdon—D. B. Wigton.

Indiana—A. W. Baylor.

Juniata, Snyder and Union—John P. Patterson, J. W. Fagonacker.

Lancaster—Nathan E. Elmsaker, Jr., Nathaniel H. Price, Amos S. Groves, S. Kenney.

Luzerne—Joseph Eckman.

Luzerne—S. P. Critman, W. W. Keckum, Lewis Pugh.

Mercer and Venango—Wm. G. Rose, C. P. Ramsdell.

Mifflin—David Whitaker.

Monroe and Pike—Charles D. Brodhead.

Montgomery—David Stonebeck, John Diamond, Chas. Hill.

Northampton—Joseph Woodring, Max Goepff.

Northumberland—Charles Hottenstein.

Philadelphia—C. M. Smith, Washington Ogilby, D. C. Olin, J. Morris Harding, George T. Thorn, J. M. Church, D. H. Sayer, C. A. Walborn, George W. Wood, J. J. Neill, J. Shepard, J. A. Faber.

Perry—Oliver Evans, Simon Grant, George W. Hamdill, George W. Wiley, C. R. Abbot.

Potter and Tioga—L. P. Williston, Lawrence Mann.

Schuylkill—Orrin L. Pinkerton, John S. Boye, P. R. Palf.

Susquehanna—Simon B. Chase.

Washington—George V. Lawrence, Wm. Gossam.

Wayne—Holloway L. Stephens.

York—William W. Wolf, A. Hestand.

Majority 67 83

Minority 5 7

The Poet's Corner.

THE HEART—THE HEART.

BY ELIZA COOK.

The heart—the heart! oh! let it be,
A true and bonafide thing;
As kindly warm, as nobly free,
As eagle's heart, as lion's king.

Oh! keep it soft, like mother's gold,
Shut in from all beside;
But let its precious stores unfold,
In mercy, love and pride.

The heart—the heart, that's truly blest,
Is never all its own;
No ray of glory lights the breast,
That beats for self alone.

The heart—the heart! oh! let it be,
A high and noble pair;
The heart—the heart, that's truly blest,
Is never all its own.

And though it throbs at gentle touch,
Or sorrow's faintest call,
Tears never should ache too much,
Than never ache at all.

The heart—the heart, that's truly blest,
Is never all its own;
No ray of glory lights the breast,
That beats for self alone.

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Transplanting Trees in Autumn.

Do you approve of fall-planting? I question asked us every day. Our answer is yes, and under the following circumstances:

When the ground is in a natural state, and in such condition that water will not lodge around the roots of trees in winter. To plant trees in holes sunk in stiff tenacious soil, is a certain method of killing them.

2. The trees should be perfectly hardy. All delicate or half hardy trees should invariably be planted in the spring. If it be necessary to take them up in the Fall, they had better be laid in by the roots in a dry soil sheltered from the cold cutting winds, and if necessary, protected with plenty of boughs of evergreens, or something of that nature.

3. We do not approve of planting evergreens in the Fall unless of the very hardiest sorts, and that quite early, say September or first of October, in time for the trees to re-root partially before hard frosts; and they should be sheltered from the sun and wind by a thick screen of evergreen boughs well secured around them.

4. Plant trees early—as soon as circumstances will permit after the wood is ripe. Don't wait till the leaves fall, but cut them off, being careful not to injure the buds. Late planting, however, if well done, may be equally successful.

5. Secure all trees from being blown about by the winds, and mulch with half rotten manure, or leaves three or four inches deep.

Asparagus, rhubarb, gooseberries, and currants should all be planted in the Fall, as early as possible. Also hardy bulbs, such as hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crocus, and crocus imperialis, and lilies. It is also the best season to top dress, and renovate neglected trees of all sorts, to make new walks and repair old ones, to lay down turf, and perform such operations as grading, draining, fencing, &c. Our Springs are short, and hot summer weather very often comes too soon. It is therefore well to make good use of every hour between this time and the freezing of the ground.—*Horticulturist.*

Horses Stiffened and Hoof Bound.

A horse that is driven on a hard road is liable to be stiffened. I have seen valuable horses driven on our plank roads a few days, get quite lame. I reasoned to myself of the cause, and procured a remedy which proved effectual. I have since tried it on founder and hoof bound horses, and with good results. I made a solution of salt and water, and applied it three times a day by washing the legs and pouring under the bottom of his feet and holding them up a few minutes to let it strike in, and saw the wonderful effects in a few days. I account for it in this way: Salt will extract moisture from the atmosphere, which keeps the feet moist all the while; it acts nearly like melted grease on the foot. The hoof becomes tough but yet pliable. Like a chunk of wood saturated with salt or brine it is tough yet moist; and so with a horse's foot. And here let me add, the habit of rasping the cracked hoof to toughen it is all folly. Apply your urine and you will effect a cure. Try it and blame me if it does not.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

The Utica Herald says that Dr. Wolcott, of that city, acting under the suggestion of a French journal, has resorted to ice as a means of destroying pain in surgical operations. A few days since he removed a very large tumor from a man's leg. He took a preparation of snow and common table salt and applied it to the diseased part, which was almost immediately reduced to an insensible state. The removal of the tumor was accompanied by very little or no pain. Dr. W. thinks that this method of producing insensibility to pain is preferable to that of chloroform, inasmuch as it is not dangerous and does no injury to the blood.

A Novel Luxury.

The latest novelty from Germany is a musical bed, which receives the weary body, and immediately "laps it into Elysium." It is an invention of a mechanic in Bohemia, and is so constructed that by means of hidden mechanism, a pressure upon the bed causes a soft and gentle air of Auster to be played which continues to lull the most wakeful to sleep. At the head is a clock, the hand of which being placed at the hour the sleeper wishes to rise, when the time arrives, the bed plays a march of Spontini, with noise enough to rouse the seven sleepers.

An Unexpected Fortune.

It is stated that a surviving daughter of Aaron Burr comes curiously into possession of quite a fortune in this way: Burr held a lease from Trinity church of the Richmond Hill property, three or four hundred lots in the centre of New York, for 66 years. He leased the land for 63 years to Astor and others, and their lease, expires in 1860. The lease for three years then belongs to Burr's daughter, and the claim is indisputable and the value of the lease very great. Already several of the lessees have compromised the claim for from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per lot.

"Cassaz."

"Cassaz," said a planter to his negro, "climb up that tree and thin out the branches." The negro showed no disposition to comply, and upon being pressed for a reason answered: "Well, look heah, massa, if I go up dar an fall down and break my neck, dat'll be a thousand dollars out of your pocket. Now, why don't massa hire an Irish man to go up, and den if he falls and kills hisself dar won't be no loss to nobody."

Pap or Kitten.

A friend says the New Bedford Mercury, tells us a story, which he says is quite authentic and has been in print. As we have not access to the printed authority, we tell it as he told it to us:

In a certain flourishing village down eastward, where flourishes a literary institution, a gentleman took one of a family of infant puppies, and gazing on it with a fond eye, he took it into his arms and carried it home with him. He was a man of a high and noble mind, and he on his part took kindly and confidently to his new nursling. Great was the astonishment of the household when it was discovered (as they supposed) that their cat was the dam of a puppy.

The news of so portentous a birth spread over town like wildfire. People came in flocks to see the sight. The fortunate possessor was offered fifty dollars for the little monster, but declared he would not part with it for five hundred. That the case might not fail of due authentication two physicians of the first respectability were summoned to inspect and report upon it. They jointly and severally scrutinized the animal, and found that it was certainly a puppy, having all the characteristics of the dog race, except the paws. Those were pronounced to resemble cats' claws. The perpetrator of the joke could not hold in any longer.—The cat was out of the bag in a twinkling, and if the doctors outlive the memory of their essay in comparative zoology they will be more lucky than most victims of a "sell."—*Troy (N. Y.) Whig.*

Another Atlantic Telegraph.

Public opinion in England regards the proposed cable as a total failure, and projects for uniting the two continents by a better connection are presented in the London papers. Mr. Rowatt offers to lay a rope-covered electric wire across the Atlantic, the cost of the cable and laying it successfully not to exceed £182,000 or £200,000 less than the wire cable cost. A rope-covered cable is believed to have advantage over the wire cable, but one after Mr. Rowatt's fashion is considered inferior to many others suggested. The whole subject seems for the future to be thrown back again into the realms of theory and speculation, and it is likely that there will have to be repeated experiments before telegraphing across the ocean is practically accomplished for business purposes.

The Western Reserve Chronicle.

The Western Reserve Chronicle says on Monday morning last, Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Johnston, in Trumbull county, was killed by his daughter, who is insane. The young woman, (Catherine Hamilton) has been deranged for some years or more. She had been at Newburg Asylum almost a year, but was returned to her home at the request of her parents, some six months since. Mr. Hamilton and his wife were quite old, he being over seventy, and his wife some ten years younger. They with their daughter, were the sole occupants of the house.—They slept on the ground floor, the daughter above. On Monday morning about three or four o'clock, the girl came down to her parents' room and asked for a candle, receiving which she went into the kitchen, lighted it, and set it on the table, holding an axe in her hand. She said that her parents were both asleep, and that she would kill them. She then struck her father five or six blows, with the axe, on the head, neck and breast, killing him instantly. The mother sprang from the bed, grappled with the girl, and after a struggle of half an hour, wrested the axe from her, left her in the house, and ran to a neighbor for help. On Tuesday she was taken to the Lunatic Asylum at Newburg, in charge of Sheriff Lyman.

Look out.

A gentleman made his appearance in this community some days ago, and from certain suspicious circumstances connected with his movements, it is pretty strongly suspected that he was engaged in selling counterfeit notes on the bank of Chambersburg. He may have spotted this locality pretty thickly with his bogus money, and a sharp watch should be kept on those with whom he associated during his stay.—*Valley Spirit.*

A young and pretty lady remarked.

the other day, that the young man, who didn't take a newspaper, was not deserving of the affections of an amiable lady. A sensible girl that, and if we were a young man we would set our cap for her.

If your sister, while tenderly engaged.

in a tender conversation with her tender sweetheart, asks you to bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, you can start on the errand, but you need not return. You will not be misled—that's certain; we've seen it tried. Don't forget this, little boys.

A legal writer, in Havana, says.

there has not been a decision of pecuniary importance, in the Supreme Tribunal of the island, within the last two years, which has not been purchased with gold.

The following words are engraved.

on a sign over a restaurant in Greenburg, New York:—"Mrs. Murphy's porter house for sale by the pint or quart."

Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut,

has set apart the 25th day of November last, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in that State.

The Late Election.

The smoke of the recent hard-fought political contest in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, has cleared away, and we are able, therefore, to take a careful survey of the field, and calculate its results. Our readers will know that the Democratic party has been defeated, and we propose now to consider, calmly and unprejudicedly, the causes which led to such a result, and to deduce a few facts from the history of this contest, as compared with that of 1854.

In Pennsylvania, (for it is of this State alone that we shall speak, so far as the causes of our defeat are concerned,) the result does not astonish any man who is at all conversant with political affairs, and the temperance of the people. The primary cause of the success of what is called the "Opposition" party, is undoubtedly to be attributed to the panic which had for some time twelve months existed, and which existed, in the business of the country. To use a phrase more common than that of panic, the "hard times" have generally unsettled the affairs of society, and thousands of people find themselves suffering without really being able to account for it. Money is plenty, but it is locked up; and for want of a market and a demand for their products, our mining and manufacturing operations are stagnant, or are moving at a snail's pace. True, the dark clouds of distress which lately obscured the horizon, are breaking away, but the shadow still remains, and the people are nervous and unsettled.

Ever since 1830, it has been the practice of political leaders in this State to attribute all our business-revulsions and monetary panics to the Tariff, and the people have become so accustomed to this that they really think that raw-head-and-bloody-bones to be the cause of nineteen-twentieths of all their miseries and misfortunes. The Democratic party, by being willing to pay to the principle of non-interference, and again and again fallen a victim to this popular delusion, while the opposing party has gathered success from it.

In the campaign which has just closed, the Tariff was unquestionably the primary cause of the success of the Opposition. The leaders of that organization pictured, in glowing colors, the general depression of business under which the people were suffering, and promised a speedy and salutary reform in case of their success. The masses heard them, and being willing to do anything for a change, because they considered a change the necessary forerunner of improvement, they united in securing the defeat of the Democratic party. They were not convinced by argument that such a course would be beneficial, because really no argument was used; but they were led by a kindly selfishness of hope which was kept steadily before them by the political schemers.

Another cause of the result, and one which is probably more apparent to the casual observer than any other, existed in the ranks of the Democratic party. This was a wide spread disaffection, and may be accounted for in this way. When Mr. Buchanan was elected President, hundreds and thousands of men in Pennsylvania who have been his