

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. 22, 1858.

NO. 8.

The Poet's Corner.

THE RAINY DAY.

BY H. W. LOSCROW.

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine shall cling to the mouldering wall,
And at every gate, the dead leaves fall.
And the day is dark and dreary.

My life is cold, and dark, and dreary;
My sins and the wind is never weary;
My thoughts still cling to the mouldering past,
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast,
And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Ty fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary.

NARRATIVE.

It is not of old custom that this life were sweet
Than that of painted pomp? Are not these
woods
More free from peril than the envious court?
Here felt we but the penalty of Adam,
The seasons' difference; as the leafy fang,
And cherub's chiding of the winter's wind,
Which when it blows, blows on my body,
Green till I strike with cold; I am not here,
This is no fatality; these are counselors
That kindly persuade me what I am.
And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running
Brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

Select Miscellany.

Legal Tender.
The law regulating the payment of debts with coin provides that the following coin be legal tender:
1. All gold coin at their respective values for debts of any amount.
2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime, at their respective values for debts of any amount under five dollars.
3. Three cent pieces for debts of any amount under thirty cents; and
4. By the law passed at the last session of Congress we may add, one cent pieces for any amount under ten cents.

Wigglers Pulled Out.—L. L. Allen, of Albany, N. Y., met with a singular and painful accident on Friday. He wears or rather did wear, a most luxuriant pair of whiskers, a foot or less in length. While running a sugar mill, which was worked by steam, the whisker on and under the left side of his face and neck was caught in the machinery, and every hair of them torn by the tooth, it leaving the skin as bare as the hand.

Singular Hen.—The Millidgeville (Ga.) Record avers that Mr. Joseph C. McDowell has a hen that he has owned for ten years, which for the last two or three years has been gradually changing in appearance to a rooster. Its plumage has been changed from a yellow to a glistering red; her tail is that of a genuine rooster, beautifully black, long and flowing; her spurs are short, but growing; very little comb. Our Georgia contemporary calls for an explanation of the phenomenon.

Yellow Fever Cured by Transfusion.—The New Orleans Delta states the case, but not the name, of a lady in that city whose life was saved at that most critical stage of the yellow fever when hemorrhage takes place from the mouth, by the injection of blood from the veins of a person who had just recovered from the fever.

The Luxury of Dying.—A gentleman in the last stages of consumption, and on his way to the balmy climate of Florida, arrived at one of the hotels at Charleston, S. C., in company with his lady. In two or three days he died, and the heart broken wife at once prepared to return to her Northern home with the corpse of her husband. The hotel bill was demanded and presented, when—in addition to the posthumous charge for the accommodation of the dead man—a bill for ten dollars was required for the privilege of dying. Certainly, this is a luxury we had always thought a man might indulge in without detriment to his purse.

How to Eat Grapes.—When in health the pulp only should be swallowed. When the bowels are costive, swallow the seeds with the pulp, ejecting the skins. When the bowels are in a too relaxed state, swallow the pulp and skins, and eject the seeds. Thus may the grape be used as a medicine, while at the same time it serves as a luxury unsurpassed by any other fruit. There is but little danger of over eating grapes, if the above rules are followed—particularly if taken with and forming a part of the regular meal. We should advise eating them before rather than after other courses.

A Woman Asking \$10,000 for a Kiss.—The court-room in Danbury, Conn., was crowded on Thursday to see justice done between a lady and gentleman from Westport, the former claiming to have been damaged \$10,000 by a kiss from the latter. Some seventy witnesses were present. The breach was finally healed without the aid of lawyers, much to the chagrin of numerous sympathizers on both sides.

A Friend of ours was congratulating himself upon having recently taken a very pleasant trip. Upon inquiry we found that he had tripped and fell into a young lady's lap.

Mr. Genen, the American Senator at Sebastopol, denies the report that he was to visit the city of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, and St. Petersburg.

The St. Louis (Ohio) Union publishes a notice of a man named James Lowrey, of Connecticut, for Vice President.

Extraordinary Surgical Case.

Several weeks ago an Irishman named Patrick Hayes, was run over by the cars on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and injured in the abdomen. The Lebanon Courier says that "about ten days ago Hayes called on Dr. William Bowler, of Myerstown, to have his injury, which seemed to be growing worse, investigated. The Doctor, after examining the bruise, lanced it, and took out considerable corruption. It was then bandaged up. About two days thereafter the wound felt uncomfortable, and the Irishman himself took off the bandage, and commenced squeezing out the corruption. At this point he called to his wife, and told her to bring him the scissors, 'as there was the core of the sore; and he clipped off what he thought was the core.' Feeling uneasy, the Doctor was sent for, and on his arrival and making an investigation, he found that a part of the intestines had protruded, and was out of the sufferer. The Doctor told the man he would probably die, but he would do what he could for him, and accordingly sewed together the disunited parts. What is most astonishing is, the man is now in a likely way to recover, being able to be about."

A Singular Phenomenon.—In the recent address of Hon. T. L. Clingman before the North Carolina State fair, he mentioned in connection with the manufacture of wine, and the difficulty of preventing its acetous fermentation, a remarkable fact concerning a locality of the western part of that State. In a district of five miles in extent on the Tryon mountain, neither dew nor frost is ever known. The same district is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its native grapes, and they are often found in fine condition in the open air as late as December. The dryness of the atmosphere in the locality mentioned, and its equality of temperature are most remarkable, and we should like to know more concerning it.

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Tom Corwin's Last.

At a trial recently held at Yellow Springs, growing out of a difficulty between some of the students and faculty of Antioch, the "Old Wagon Boy," who represented the faculty, was exhibiting to the jury a foil or cane, belonging to one of the students, which was probably used in the melee. Tom was in his usual happy mood, and brought down the house frequently by his witty illustrations of the noble science of fencing. In a parrying imaginary thrust and a non-threatening himself severely upon the attack. At last, having exhausted his full store of pleasantries, with one fell swoop he made a faint to strike one of the students, Mr. Fiskier, who sat nearby, and with a look of unfathomable gloom, and the voice of a stonor, he thundered out: "And what would you do, sir, being unarmed, if I should attempt to pierce you through?" Imagine the roar of laughter which greeted this eloquent effort of the "old stumper," when the half-frightened student, collecting again his wit, sprang to his feet, and, successfully mimicing Corwin's most bombastic style, exclaimed: "I'd welcome you, sir, with bloody hands, to a hospitable grave."—Ohio Press.

Preaching vs. Practice.

The late election, bitterly as it was contested, was productive of some amusing scenes and incidents which served to keep up the good humor of the opposing parties; and as we Democrats of this State have very little to crow over, we may as well have some of these incidents hung at us—so here goes for "one of them."
In one of the interior counties, a Republican meeting was called at a tavern kept by an honest member of that political fraternity. This modern Boniface prides himself upon the skill he possesses in manufacturing "applejack," and the highest compliment that could be paid him by his guests was the free imbibation of his home manufactured exhilarator. Besides, his profits on the article were great, because he realized all above the first cost in his own person—there being no intermediate dealers to "take off the cream." The leaders of the Republicans thronged the tavern on the day of the meeting, and talked loudly about "protecting home industry," and such like, but they persistently drank whiskey, and would not touch the apple-juice. At least the patience of the landlord was exhausted, and with true indignation he exclaimed: "I tell you what, I don't like all this talk about 'encouraging home manufactures,' because it's a miserable cheat. Now, here these men have been preaching this doctrine all day, yet not a bit of my apple-juice have they drank, but they have filled themselves with corn whiskey, imported all the way from Ohio." It is useless to add that the Republican professions about "protection" produced but little effect in that locality.

Charge It.

Dr. Thompson, "mine host" of the Atlantic Hotel, a jolly, free-hearted landlord, but his wit is often blunt, pointed and misceus fire. He had furnished a hurried breakfast for some southern passengers by the cars, and bustling about with all sorts of beller skelter sayings.

"Gentlemen, here's your breakfast. I've soon worse." "I never did see much worse," says one of the passengers. The doctor was taken down. As they rose to pass out, they asked what was to pay. "Fifty cents down, or a dollar when we charge it," said the doctor. "Well, charge it then," said our grumbling passenger.

"I'm sold!" said the doctor. "Go on, gentlemen, I'll charge it."

The Negro and the Bear.

The following good story of a negro's first meeting with a bear is told by Col. Forney, who has spent some of his fortune and life in the woods of Florida: "The colonel had a black fellow, a good natured, happy creature, who, one morning, was strolling through the woods, whistling and roaring as he went, when suddenly he spied an individual as black as himself, with much more wool. Dick looked at his new friend, and the bear (on his stump) at him. Dick's eyes began to stick out a foot. 'Who's dat?' cried Dick. 'Who's dat?' again cried Dick, shaking all over. Bruin began to approach. Dick pulled heels for the first tree and the bear after him. Dick was upon the cypress, and the bear scratching close after him. Dick moved out on a limb, the bear followed—till the limb began to bend. 'Now, see here, Mister, if you come any further, dis limb break. Dere! dere! I telt you so.' As Dick had said, the limb broke, and down came bear and nigger! 'Dere, you black nigger, I telt you so; dis is all your fault. Yer broke your neck, and I'll just take yer to Massa Colonel.'

Wicked Ways.

Some irreverent wags are the "outskirts of civilization." Another insists that they have made a revolution in the English language, and that those celebrated articles of female apparel called petticoats are now, by reason of their tremendous circumference, become great coats.

The ignorance of young ladies brought up to "hump nannies, read love sick novels, and entertain young gentlemen with monogamy, is astonishing. The other day one of these things (she was intended for the top of the steeple) because she had a yellow comb on the top of it.

Origin of the F. F. V.

Many of our readers have heard of the "First Families of Virginia"; but few, we believe, know how the term originated. An exchange explains it thus: "In the early settlement of that State, it was found impossible to procure it unless women were there. Accordingly, a ship load went out, but no planter was allowed to marry one of them until he had first paid one hundred pounds of tobacco for her passage.—When the second ship load came, no one would pay more than seventy-five pounds for the matrimonial privilege, except it were a very superior article. Consequently, the descendants of all those who were sold for one hundred pounds of tobacco were ranked as the first families, while those who brought but seventy-five pounds are now ranked as the second families, and the reason why no one can ever find any of the second families, is because you can't get a Virginia to admit that his mother only brought seventy-five pounds of tobacco."
A green looking chap from the Green Mountains went over the line and on to Montreal, "to look round a little." Going into a large and handsome dry goods store, his verdancy attracted the attention of the proprietor who attempted to quiz him; but unhappily having an imp-pod in his speech, he had to give it up, and his head clerk came forward to speak for him. The clerk began: "Mr. Bull wishes to know if you can tell him why Balaam's ass spoke?" "Waal," says Jonathan, "I rather guess how that Balaam was a stutterm'n man, and his ass had to speak for him." Good for Jonathan.
A western editor and his wife were out walking in the bright moonlight one evening. The wife was of an exceedingly poetical nature, and said to her mate: "Notice that moon—how bright, and calm, and beautiful?" "Couldn't take of noticing it," retorted the editor, "for anything less than the usual rates—a dollar and fifty cents for twelve lines."

Prevent Turkeys Staying from Home.

It is stated in conversation that turkeys will not leave the yard in which they are put, if a strip of redannel is tied around the wing long enough to trail on the ground. The receipt is simple and easily tried, and, if effective, would prove of great benefit in removing a source of much loss and annoyance to the turkey breeder. The vanity of the fowl is probably affected by this means, as he wouldn't wish to run the risk of seeing strangers with such a drag upon his dignity.—Country Gen.

Cream Fritter.

Mix a pint and a half of wheat flour with a pint of milk—beat six eggs to a froth, and stir them into the flour—grate in half a nutmeg, and then add a pint of cream, and a couple of teaspoonsful of salt. Stir the whole just long enough to mix the cream well in, and then fry the batter in small cakes.

A Reform Association has been organized in Baltimore for the purpose of vindicating and preserving their political, personal and civil rights. In an address published by the Association, they invite the organization and co-operation of Associations of like character in its declared purpose to unite in guaranteeing hereafter the purity of the ballot box and absolute freedom of access thereto. They declare that they have been enough in the experience of the past to convince them that no reform is to be expected from the authorities, and to call for united action on the part of citizens within the scope and authority of law. Among other things the address says: "It is sufficient to say—what cannot, we believe, be denied, with a decent respect for the truth—that there is no reasonable and sufficient security in Baltimore for person, property or franchise, under the existing administration of the laws. A system of recognized violence and despotic rule has grown to maturity and power, as a necessary element of government under the inefficiency of a police force, as ample as it is costly, but which, in spite of individual and meritorious exceptions, is defective, alike in morale, material and administration."

New Steam Carriage.

Col. R. M. Hoop, of New York, inventor of the celebrated typewriting printing press, is about to construct a carriage to travel over any turnpike or good country road, and to be propelled by steam. The first is intended for himself to ride out of and in between his place of business and his country seat, about twelve miles from the city of New York. It is expected that the carriage will propelling power will cost not more than a good pair of horses and coach, and travel over a fair road at the rate of two thirty per mile. This will prove a great public convenience, besides the saving of other time and cost.

Weight of a Million Dollars in Gold.

In answer to the question "what is the weight of a million of dollars in gold?" an officer of the mint calculates as follows: The weight of one million of dollars of United States currency in gold is 83,750 Troy ounces. This makes 479 pounds 2 ounces—or nearly two tons and a quarter, reckoning 2000 lbs. the only to each ton. As the weight of this is we have no doubt that, if the amount were offered to anybody who would lift it, there would be enough persons found ready to break their backs in the vain attempt.

The Best Way to Treat Slander.

The best way to treat slander is to let it alone and say nothing about it. It soon dies when fed on about contempt.

The Burlington, Vt., Free Press.

states that there is snow enough for sleighing in some parts of Underhill in the State.

A woman died recently in Cincinnati, she had accumulated \$8000 in the business of playing on a band organ and singing in the streets.

Cases of Hail Storms.

A careful study of the reports cannot have failed to observe a great increase in the number and violence of the hail storms which occur from year to year in this country. In France, many years ago, an opinion prevailed among meteorologists that hail storms were caused by the induction of electricity in the atmosphere, and it was imagined that by drawing down the electricity by lightning rods placed in elevated positions, the frequent hail storms might be diminished, and great saving of the crops from destruction be made, by the descent of vast quantities of hail, in particular localities. It was imagined that great good was effected in this way; damaged by hail storms districts was thought to be greatly diminished. It is now strongly doubted whether any such effect was ever produced. It now seems more likely that the savans of France mistook the cause. For the effect. It now seems more probable that thunder and lightning are produced by clouds instead of clouds being produced by electricity. The discoveries of E-pey, our own countryman, have thrown a flood of light on this subject. In passing, we may say that the merits of this meteorologist have never been fully appreciated by his countrymen. In the estimation of some of the best judges he stands, in this department of natural philosophy, second only to Franklin himself.
The French philosophers never gave any satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon that hail storms ran in veins. These veins were often very narrow—not more than half a mile in width. What had electricity to do with this phenomenon? E-pey expressed the idea demonstrated by a series of successful experiments, made by himself and an association of gentlemen in Philadelphia, that every insulated summer cloud has a strong current of air running into it from below its base. This was ascertained by sending up a kite to the neighborhood of the cloud, when it was immediately drawn under it, and sucked up by a force sufficient to break any string that could be used. This, of course, demonstrated that all these summer clouds which we see in a warm afternoon, towering up into the blue heavens, assume their peculiar form of development by the rush of air saturated with vapor under their base.
E-pey, moreover, discovered that all the clouds of blue, green, and mixed cauliflower-shaped tops were at the same height on the same hours on any given day. When these clouds arrive at a certain size, vivid lightning are seen to play from them, showing plainly that the cloud is the cause of lightning, and not the lightning of the cloud. And the probability seems to be that as electricity is developed by the great majority of chemical changes, such as the conversion of vapor into clouds, which takes place as fast as the air passes the level of the base of the cloud, is accompanied by the development of electricity, and thus a vast cloud becomes saturated with it.
What then creates the hail? The former theory was that it was the sudden withdrawal of electricity. It is now generally conceded. This was the theory, but it left some phenomenon unexplained. Why did the hail stones fall so large, if they were composed of single drops? This fact the philosophers of France were wholly unable to unravel, and it was left to our ingenious countryman to furnish the explanation. At a certain point over our heads in the hottest day of summer there is a point of perpetual congelation, and a man in a balloon ascending vertically upwards would find his clothes, if wet, when he reached this point beginning to freeze. In very hot weather, when the atmosphere is very full of vapor, the current running into the base of a tall cloud becomes exceedingly strong, so as to arrest the falling drops of water, and to carry them upward. This upward current, of course, extends to the top of the cloud, the clouds rises higher and higher in proportion to the degree of heat and moisture, till at last, in some cases, the apex penetrates the region of perpetual congelation. The drops carried upward by the current within the cloud of course begin to freeze. But they do not fall. They are borne about as we see lighter things near the surface of the earth upborne by a weaker current. While thus suspended, other drops rise in the upward current, strike against them and are frozen on. And so upon the hail stones arrive at a sufficient size and weight; it overcomes the resistance of the air and falls to the earth. Hence the size of hail stones varies with the heat and moisture of the atmosphere.
Hence, too, do all hail storms go in veins and sometimes very narrow ones. The reason is, that the apex of a thunder cloud is always small, being confined to the central portion, which is directly over the central current.
The magnitude of these hail clouds depends on the amount of evaporation which takes place in any region of country over which they appear. As the cleared and plowed land increases and the sun's rays play upon the baked soil, its evaporation becomes more rapid and copious, and hail storms may be expected to become more frequent in their occurrence, and more violent in their effects. A great hail storm could hardly occur in an unbroken wilderness. That the thunder clouds of summer are produced by immediate evaporation from the soil appears from the fact that they do not rise over the sea. The bays and headlands of a coast on a clear day in summer are so clearly delineated in the heavens above as in the earth beneath, and we have never heard of a hail storm far out on the ocean.—Baltimore Sun.

The Kick that Killed Both.

A horse was standing on Old Spring Street, when a dog passed under him, and he kicked the dog, and he was killed by the kick. The owner of the horse and dog both left the city, but had not passed the city before the horse fell and expired. The owner of the horse and dog both left the city, but had not passed the city before the horse fell and expired. The owner of the horse and dog both left the city, but had not passed the city before the horse fell and expired.

Four Hundred Dollars a Line.

The leaf of an album on which Lord Byron had written four lines of poetry, was recently sold at Venice, Italy, for a Russian nobleman gave \$400 for it.

Hiram Powers, the great American artist, who has resided at Florence, is twenty years and more, is about to revisit the United States.

A woman died recently in Cincinnati, she had accumulated \$8000 in the business of playing on a band organ and singing in the streets.

Weight of a Million Dollars in Gold.

In answer to the question "what is the weight of a million of dollars in gold?" an officer of the mint calculates as follows: The weight of one million of dollars of United States currency in gold is 83,750 Troy ounces. This makes 479 pounds 2 ounces—or nearly two tons and a quarter, reckoning 2000 lbs. the only to each ton. As the weight of this is we have no doubt that, if the amount were offered to anybody who would lift it, there would be enough persons found ready to break their backs in the vain attempt.

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