

In the early part of the week before last Mr. Sikes went on to New York. During his absence the busy press of society observed that the attendance of Mr. Key at the house was more constant than usual. Mr. Sikes returned to Washington on the morning of the day of the Nipper ball, and from that time up to Friday last nothing occurred to make the matter of his wife's relations with the press any longer an ordinary matter in his mind. So far was he from manifesting anything like indignation or tyrannical suspicion, that he allowed Mr. Key to meet Mrs. Sikes as usual on Pennsylvania avenue, and I saw them in company with Mr. Henry Wilson, at the theatre on Wednesday night. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Sikes entertained a large party at dinner. Over that day and brilliant company how near and fearful a doom impended!

On the next day, Mr. Sikes received from some one, an anonymous letter, stating with precision no minutes more than the usual remarks, that Mr. Key had rented a house on Fifteenth st., above K street, from a negro named John Gray, and that he was in the habit of meeting Mrs. Sikes there two or three times a week, or oftener. The person named Gray of Mrs. Sikes was not the ordinary description, and the usual time of the interview specified. Accompanied by a friend, Mr. Sikes went to the house designated and found every statement of the anonymous writer corroborated. Mr. Key had taken the house, and he had cunningly met there, and answering very closely to description to Mrs. Sikes.

Mr. Sikes still clung to the hope that the person who had stooped to the baseness of making such charges under the veil of secrecy, might have thoroughly deceived him, and that Mrs. Sikes was not the lady who is so much talked of in the press. He accordingly requested his friend, Mr. George Woodbridge, of New York, to watch the place from a window of a house just opposite.

On Saturday no meeting took place, and the woman in charge seems to have stated that no one had occurred since Wednesday. On Saturday evening Mr. Sikes, resolved no longer to play the spy upon his honor, determined to confront his wife directly with his terrible suspicions. At first Mrs. Sikes strongly denied her guilt; but on Wednesday, however, she had not entered the house on Fifteenth street, in a certain particular dress, and concealed by a hood, she cried out, "I am betrayed and lost!" and swooned away.

On recovering her senses, she admitted her guilt, and became silent. Mr. Sikes, however, Sikes calmly said he would not injure her, since he believed her the victim of a scoundrel, but that he had a right to a full confession. Two ladies in the house were sent for as witnesses, and in their presence Mrs. Sikes made a full confession, stating that she had a connection with Mr. Key had commenced in April last, under Mr. Sikes' roof, but that Mr. Key had since hired the house in Fifteenth street, in which they had constantly met. Mrs. Sikes' confession was made in the most bitter and unrepentant manner. Her husband simply asked her to give him back her wedding ring, and desired her to write to her mother to come and take her from his house forever.

Mrs. Sikes made no objections, admitting the justice of her punishment. In the most affecting language she begged that her husband would remove her from this fearful scene of guilt, remorse and blood.

Once having quitted the presence of his wife, Mr. Sikes gave way to the most terrible emotion, and passed the night in a state bordering on distraction. The next morning he was worked into madness this morning on seeing the cause of his misery. Mr. Key, with gay audacity passed opposite his wife's room and waved his handkerchief—the usual signal for assignation.

Asking Mr. Butterworth, who was at his house, to follow him engaged by occupation, he soon so that he would not get out of sight, he rushed upstairs for his pistols, and quickly following, found Butterworth and Key together, at the corner of Sixteenth st., when the tragedy took place.

The parties involved in this sad story all lived within the immediate circle of four daily Washington life. Mrs. Sikes was about 40 years of age, tall in stature, about six feet, with an easy and fashionable air, but by no means prepossessing in appearance otherwise. Her face had a stately beauty, but had been for some time suffering from a falling disease or imagined he was, which gave him a sour and discontented look. Otherwise he was extremely popular, and those who knew him best, said his eccentricities of manner covered a very kind and generous heart.

Francis S. Key was the author of a national song, the "Star-Spangled Banner." He was a widower, with four children. On his marriage he narrowly escaped a duel with Colonel May, who conceived that he had unfairly ousted him from the affections of the lady who became his wife, and who was as beautiful and charming as Mrs. Sikes. Mr. Key is a nephew of Judge Taney, and brother-in-law of Mr. Pendleton, member of Congress from Va.

Mr. Sikes, the member for the third district of New York, is a native of this city, and was originally a printer by occupation. He is a man of nearly forty years of age; of good manners. As a member of the State Senate, as well as in the House of Representatives, he had made himself remarked by a quite unusual coolness and self-possession, which gave him great respectability. He had acquired for himself well-deserved reputation as a rising young leader of the Democratic party. In 1853 Mr. Sikes was married to his wife, now retired and heart-broken, then a young girl, fresh from her school-life, and remarkable in appearance for something especially soft, lovely and youthful, in the type of her very peculiar beauty. She is of Italian origin, and possesses all the Italian luxury and depth of eye, united with a singular candor and delicacy of features.

Mr. Sikes had seen her grow up from childhood, and was attached to her with an almost idolatrous affection. Shortly after their marriage Mr. Sikes was appointed Secretary of the American Legation in London, in the household of Mr. Buchanan, and his beautiful bride accompanied him on his travels, not more by the charms of person and manner than by the gaiety and innocent loquaciousness of her character. On their return to America they resided for some time on the Montgomery road, in a charming house overlooking the Hudson river, and in 1857, he went to Congress. Mr. Sikes took his present house on President's square. It faces directly the Club house, to which was brought to-day the corpse of the man who himself had slain all that made the life of that mansion, but a few days since so gay among the gayest, and so hospitable, among the most honorable of the house of Washington.

Mr. Sikes may be 22 and has one child. She is the daughter of Baglioli, the celebrated music teacher, of Fourteenth st. A few women are better calculated to win their way in polite society, or to contribute more to its vivacity.

It is simply an innocent but innocent flirtation, and, on account of the scandal that it excited in many circles, he represented with her. She distanced her husband, but her husband's heart, but she was not unattractively married by Mrs. Sikes. He, indeed, followed her everywhere. It is said that Key was accustomed to boast of his attentions in this quarter, and that the National Club House the criminal intercourse between himself and Mrs. Sikes was well known, and formed the topic of conversation.

Mr. Sikes' dwelling was opposite the Club House, and Key was accustomed to go up stairs to a window in the latter building, overlooking Sikes' house, and hang out signals to Mrs. Sikes. He would also go in Lafayette square, wave his handkerchief for her, throw out kisses, and make profuse demonstrations of attachment.

Before the fatal denouement of this unbalanced intercourse, Key had been to the city and again warned by his friends that something dangerous would grow from his criminal attachment. He was accustomed, however, to treat these friendly admonitions with an air of haughty bravado. He would listen to no remonstrance from any quarter. He had been known to boast of his amours in society, and it is said that Mr. Buchanan, being informed of Mr. Key's character, had made out his dismissal, and was only waiting to select a successor, previous to sending in the documents to the Senate, when Mr. Key met his death.

I visited Sikes to-night in the prison. He appeared to be in good spirits, and had been visited during the day by many of his friends and Congressional colleagues. He positively refused another examination, and declared his determination to remain in prison till the day of trial. He asks no favors from the law.

A despatch was received to-day, from New York city, from the friends of Mr. Sikes, sympathizing with him in his sorrows. Public opinion in that city is said to sustain Mr. Sikes in his conduct. Mrs. Sikes' affection for his daughter weighs heavily upon him. He feels that his hopes are blasted, and that his home is broken up.

The mother of Mr. Sikes, Mrs. Baglioli, and the mother of Mrs. Sikes, are both in the city to-night. Mrs. Baglioli will take charge of her daughter, while the mother of Mr. Sikes will take under her charge his daughter. Public opinion is universally in favor of Mr. Sikes. His conduct is regarded by him as embracing the following named gentlemen: Messrs. Stanton, Hatfield, Chilton, and McGruder. David Paul Brown, Esq., of your city, is not retained, as has been reported.

The remains of Mr. Key will be taken to Baltimore tomorrow morning, at about a half o'clock, and will be interred from that city. This evening's train brought many friends of Mr. Sikes from New York. The greatest excitement still prevails.

Washington, March 1.—Mr. Butterworth's last night prepared a statement to the public, which includes the following facts:—While conversing with Senator Gwin and a member of the Cabinet, he received a note from Mr. Sikes, saying, "Come to me directly." "What does he mean?" said Mr. Butterworth, "I will go and see him." He went to his house. Mr. Sikes was on the floor, in agony, and did not speak for some time. When he did, he said, "I am a dishonored and ruined man, and cannot look you in the face." Mr. Sikes then related the circumstances of his case, and of Mr. Butterworth's advice, and Mr. Butterworth advised him to send his wife to his mother's, and that Congress would soon adjourn, and that this course would excite no remark; then go to Europe for a few months, and in the meantime arrange for a divorce. Mr. Sikes replied, "My friends are mistaken as to the town talk, and even all the negroes in the neighborhood know it."

Mr. Butterworth then said: "If such is the case, there is but one course to pursue—need not point it out." Mr. Butterworth thanked him for his advice, but did not do so. Mr. Sikes followed him. He stopped at the club house and took a glass of ale. When he came out he met Mr. Key at the corner of the avenue and Sixteenth street, near the Mary-above Hotel, and shook hands with him. As he was about to enter, Mr. Sikes came up, the latter saying, "You scoundrel, you have dishonored my family—prepare to die," and shot Mr. Key. The reason Mr. Butterworth did not interfere was, he thought they were both armed. Mr. Key took from his pocket what afterward proved to be an opera glass.

The father of Mr. D. B. Sikes has offered to Mr. Baglioli any house of his he may select, in order that Mrs. Sikes may have a home.

Mr. Sikes' trial will take place this week.

An Important Bill. The following bill, to "prevent the intermarriage of the white and black races," has been offered in our State Legislature, and we trust may become a law: Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any black man to marry a white woman, or black woman to marry a white man.

Sec. 2. That any person or persons who shall marry in this Commonwealth, contrary to the first section of this act, and any justice of the peace, alderman, clergyman, minister or other persons, who shall join in marriage any person contrary to this act, and every person who shall be present at such marriage, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions having jurisdiction thereof, be fined at the discretion of said court, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; which shall go one-half to such county as may have jurisdiction of such case, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail of such county any time not exceeding one year.

Horrible Massacre of a Missionary Family.—The Rev. Mr. Kiffin, a Methodist missionary who has been preaching for the Indians of Oregon since 1838, was murdered, with his family, not long since, under singular and appalling circumstances. The small-pox having broken out among the savages, while the missionary's family were not attacked, the former thought that the pestilence had been introduced by the whites with the intention of exterminating the red race. Acting upon this horrible suspicion, their next step was revenge. A bold thief was selected for the deed, who stole into the chamber of the sleeping family, and buried his tomahawk in the brain of the missionary and that of his wife, and then other Indians rushed in and hallooed children, male and female employees, were butchered, the house razed to the ground, fences destroyed, and every vestige of a once happy home disappeared.

The Marriage Question.—In the British House of Commons Lord Bury has obtained leave, by a vote of 155 to 85, to introduce a bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

THE COMPILER.

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1859.

News, etc.

A full account of a terrible tragedy at Washington is given in this issue, commencing on the first page.

President Buchanan has vetoed the bill donating public lands to State Agricultural Colleges, on Constitutional and financial grounds. The people will sustain Mr. Buchanan on this question. He must use the veto power, having due regard for economy.—The Opposition vote for all measures, no matter how extravagant, in order to make the expenses of Government reach a high figure. It is fortunate for the country that a Democrat is in the Presidential Chair.

The York Press says that Dr. Alexander H. Barnhis has been appointed conductor on the railroad between that place and Columbia, in place of Mr. Theodore Trumbo. St. Louis, Mo., is said to be full of emigrants bound for Kansas, Nebraska and the gold regions.

Hon. E. A. Hannegan, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, died at St. Louis on Friday night.

In looking over the map of North America, the Gulf of Mexico seems like the mouth of the United States opened wide, with Cuba between the jaws, just ready to be swallowed down the throat of Uncle Sam.

Each atrocity and indignation has been around in Susquehanna county, Pa., by the recent marriage of a colored man, named John Sophia, aged 42 years, to a young woman named Amelia Tingley, whose parents reside in Hartford, and are spoken of as of the highest respectability.

Gen. Scott was sojourning at New Orleans on the 19th, and in improving health.

An Albany paper has been used for libel, the prosecutor laying his damages at the moderate sum (to printers!) of one million three hundred thousand dollars! What a tremendous character that man must have had.

Rev. Mr. Denham, a minister of forty years standing, ran away from Terre Haute, Ind., on Wednesday, with another man's wife.

The Spring Elections.

We call attention to the fact that the third Friday of March, the 18th inst., is the day upon which the Spring Elections will take place. The matter should be borne in mind by our party friends, for much depends on these elections, as well concerning the local interests of the people, as the control and conduct of the general election in October next. Let the primary meetings be well attended, and acceptable and capable candidates nominated.—And let the elections also be marked by a full turnout, so that our candidates may not fail of success through indifference and neglect. The Opposition will doubtless make strong efforts to succeed in many localities, and we caution the Democracy not to allow themselves to be caught napping in a single township or borough of the county. Especially would we put them on their guard against a trick practiced by the enemy in several of the Democratic districts last spring—that is, running tickets composed of nearly all Know Nothings, but with a light sprinkling of Democrats, in order to secure a portion of the Democratic vote for the whole of the tickets so patched together. Don't touch them.

The Democracy of Frederick city, Md., achieved a brilliant triumph on Monday last. They elected their candidate for Mayor, W. G. Cole, Esq., by a majority of 34 votes—a gain of 80 since the last Mayor's election. For Aldermen, they elected four of their five candidates, and for the Council carried five of the seven wards. The contest was an exciting one, every inch of ground having been hotly disputed.—We congratulate the sterling Democracy of the "Mountain City" upon their gallant fight and their glorious victory. Frederick county, too, will "do better."

The President's Special Message. On the 18th ult., President BUCHANAN sent to Congress a special message, asking authority to use force in compelling foreign powers to respect our national rights and honor, and particularly to enable him to keep the transit routes over the Isthmus open to the uninterrupted passage of American citizens between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

Among the many favorable views of the subject elicited by the message, our exchanges contain the following, expressed by Senator Douglas, who is not friendly to the President: "Mr. Douglas was rejoiced that the President had called the attention of Congress to this matter. He believed the President ought to have the power that he asks. We have such interests that we ought to have and must have the high way to our Pacific possessions kept constantly open in order to do so, and we necessarily repose confidence in the Executive, for unless we put this power in his hands, we will not accomplish the objects contemplated by the Constitution.—The President of the United States ought to have the power to redress sudden injuries upon our citizens, and to protect our flag, without awaiting the action of Congress.

The executive of every other nation on earth has that power, under their respective forms of government. It was our right and our duty to keep open these transit routes, and for any outrages on persons or property which did not admit of delay, we must give the President power to demand and enforce instant redress. This should be done not only with regard to the Central American States, but also with regard to Cuba. We have had constant trouble and wars growing out of connection with Cuba. The Captain-General of that island has ample authority to open these transit routes, and for any outrage on persons or property he is never foisted on a ship instantly, when it is seized at Havana, instead of going to Washington, like a circumlocution office. Either this power must be conferred on the President, or we shall be driven out of the market and ports of those countries. Where a revolution breaks out, the revolutionists know that if they rob an English merchant or an English bark, a ship-of-war will be there and batter down the walls of their city if redress is not granted; but when the property of Americans is taken it only results in negotiation, and this never comes to a termination until the revolution is over, the existing government is armed out, and another party has to foot the bill, and outrage upon our citizens is never foisted at all. Mr. D. proceeded to say that he would not confer this power for a single case, but for all cases—for the present Executive and his successors, no matter what their politics might be. He said he had no objection to the power, and that it would result in definite action. By granting this power, we should be saved from the necessity of either exercising it."

The editor of the Adams Sentinel denounces the message of the President as "HIGH-HANDER" and "INFAMOUS!" The reader who possesses a spark of patriotism will—make his own comment.

Vote.—Oregon. It will interest all our readers to know how the Pennsylvania Delegation voted on the admission of Oregon. It might have been expected that upon such a question, they would be a unit. But it was not so. The dictates of justice and patriotism were overborne by the tyrannous exactions of party.—Here is the vote: The YEAS were—Messrs. Ahl, Chapman, Dewart, Dimmick, Florence, Gillis, Jones, Kunkel, Landy, Montgomery, Phillips, Reilly and White—14.

The NAYS were—Messrs. Covode, Dick, Edie, Grow, Keim, Morris, Parrinane, Ritchie, Roberts and Stewart—10. Dodged.—JOHN HICKMAN. It will thus be seen that but one Opposition member—Mr. Kunkel, of Dauphin—had the independence to sink the partisan in the patriot, AND DO WHAT HE KNEW TO BE RIGHT.—Jeffersonian.

One of Them. We see that the great embodiment of Republican decency, Gen. Ashley, the newly elected member of Congress from the Toledo District, Ohio, is at one of the New York Hotels. In his remarks accepting the nomination, the Toledo Times says the following infamous declaration was made by him: "In speaking of Senator Norris, of New Hampshire, now deceased, Mr. Ashley, at Newmarket in this country, during his speech said that (Norris) was a bad man and was a liar—nor did he know how bad—where all these fellows ought to go, to have their heads bashed!"

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Common Sense. We have a private word, this week, for a goodly number of our patrons. A heavy bill for new type, and another for that indispensable article, paper, are beginning to stare us closely in the face, because payment will be looked for soon—at least, by the first of April. Now, "let us reason together."—We desire to pay these bills when due. It is nothing more than simple honesty to do so. But that we may accomplish this desired purpose, it is unreasonable in us to look for equally prompt payment from those to whose benefit such expenditures are made—for labor and the scores of other items necessary to keep the wheels of our establishment in motion. Surely it is not. Common sense, then, would dictate a mutual paying up. Let those who owe us, "jerk over" before the first of April, and allow us to gladden the hearts of those to whom we are indebted in the same way.

Engine Ordered. The Gettysburg Railroad Company has ordered a first class Locomotive at the celebrated establishment of Messrs. BALDWIN & Co., in Philadelphia. The price is to be \$8,500, payable in instalments of 2 months. The Engine is to weigh from forty-eight to forty-nine thousand pounds—is to have four drivers, four and a half feet high—the entire machine to be finished in their best style, and to be accepted only after thorough trial. The name selected for it is "Gettysburg." We may look for it here in about ten weeks from this time.

Religious Meetings. A series of daily religious meetings have been held for the last week or ten days in Christ Church (Lutheran) in this place, and are still in progress. Besides regular preaching every night, there has been a Daily Un- on Prayer Meeting, at 1 o'clock, after the manner of the great religious movement in the cities. This Prayer Meeting, we understand, has been in progress at the College since the commencement of the Winter Session, and has recently been transferred to the Church above named. The Prayer Meetings are conducted alternately by some gentlemen designated from time to time, by a committee having the movement in charge. It is opened promptly at 1 o'clock, with singing, prayer and reading of a passage of Scripture, after which an opportunity is given to any person to participate, either by exhortation, inviting to pray, or by designating a hymn to be sung. The rules prescribe that no one exercise shall exceed three minutes—no one person shall speak more than once during the same meeting—and no similar exercise follow in immediate succession. The meetings close promptly at half past one—thus giving an opportunity to business men and others to participate without sacrifice of business engagements. Thus far the exercises have been interesting and the meetings well attended.

Mr. WILLIAM A. HENRY has purchased the house and between six and seven acres of land, of Mr. NATHANIEL LIGHTNER, in Mountjoy township, for \$618.

On Monday last, as Mr. PETER JONES and his lady were crossing the Bridge from their own residence, on the Muncieburg road, to that of his mother, on the Chambersburg turnpike, they encountered a large Carter Saak, three feet in length, as active and "cross" as it would have been in midsummer, and requiring quite as much effort to kill. They also observed a number of Grasshoppers "hopping" about. Such sights are rare in February in this latitude, and deserve newspaper mention.

On Wednesday morning last, two young men of our place—ALONZO RETRACTER and LEWIS McCLINTOCK—departed for California, intending to take a steamer at New York, and go by way of the Isthmus. We hope they may have a pleasant voyage and abundant success in the "Golden State."

This is the name of the new Military Company recently organized at Hantsborough, this county. Some forty or fifty persons already belong to the Company. On the 15th ult., the following officers were elected:—Capt. Dr. C. E. Guldaborough; 2d Lieut., Wm. N. Sanders; Orderly Sergeant, Jacob Potoff; Jacob King, Esq., has agreed to furnish the material for the uniforms, and has already sent to the city for the cloth. The uniform adopted will be similar to that of the Independent Blues,—varying slightly in the trimmings. The post of 1st Lieutenant remains to be filled. The new military company at New Oxford—numbering about 40 men—we understand, has been regularly organized.

In less than a month that most dreadful of days—moving day—will be here, when the great annual disturbance in domestic matters will again take place—when things that are not wanted will lie around in every direction—when the town will be turned upside down generally.

The first of the young ladies and gentlemen of Petersburg and vicinity are actively preparing for two Literary Exhibitions in that place, to come off on the evenings of the 15th and 16th of March inst. The programme embraces a long list of Dialogues, Orations, &c., united to the tastes of grave and gay—the whole to be interspersed with Music and Singing. We doubt not that the participants in the exercises will acquit themselves satisfactorily, and that they will be greeted with crowded houses.

On Thursday week, the House, at Harrisburg, Mr. Durban presented a petition from citizens of Adams county, for the repeal of the office of sealer of weights and measures, so far as relates to the county of Adams.

On Monday last, in the Senate, Mr. Welch read in place an Act to incorporate the Hanover Gas Light Company.

Mr. Keller, (Banker,) reported as committed. "A supplement to an act incorporating the Hanover Saving Fund Society, of York county."

On the same day, Mr. Durban read in place a bill to incorporate the East Berlin Railroad Company. Also one authorizing the Commissioners of Adams county to sell and convey certain real estate.

The bill relating to evidence has been defeated, by a large majority, in the Senate.—The proposition of the Senator from Indiana, Mr. Coffey, which allowed parties to the record and all persons interested to be witnesses in civil suits, failed by a vote of 10 yeas, to 21 nays. The milder substitute offered by Senator Bell, which permitted interested parties, not on the record, to testify under certain restrictions, was defeated by yeas 12, nays 17. As the question is an entirely new one in Pennsylvania, it is better, perhaps, that before such a radical change should be made in the law of evidence as these propositions would effect, the working of the system in other States should be more fully tested.

Religious Meetings. A series of daily religious meetings have been held for the last week or ten days in Christ Church (Lutheran) in this place, and are still in progress. Besides regular preaching every night, there has been a Daily Un- on Prayer Meeting, at 1 o'clock, after the manner of the great religious movement in the cities. This Prayer Meeting, we understand, has been in progress at the College since the commencement of the Winter Session, and has recently been transferred to the Church above named. The Prayer Meetings are conducted alternately by some gentlemen designated from time to time, by a committee having the movement in charge. It is opened promptly at 1 o'clock, with singing, prayer and reading of a passage of Scripture, after which an opportunity is given to any person to participate, either by exhortation, inviting to pray, or by designating a hymn to be sung. The rules prescribe that no one exercise shall exceed three minutes—no one person shall speak more than once during the same meeting—and no similar exercise follow in immediate succession. The meetings close promptly at half past one—thus giving an opportunity to business men and others to participate without sacrifice of business engagements. Thus far the exercises have been interesting and the meetings well attended.

On Monday last, as Mr. PETER JONES and his lady were crossing the Bridge from their own residence, on the Muncieburg road, to that of his mother, on the Chambersburg turnpike, they encountered a large Carter Saak, three feet in length, as active and "cross" as it would have been in midsummer, and requiring quite as much effort to kill. They also observed a number of Grasshoppers "hopping" about. Such sights are rare in February in this latitude, and deserve newspaper mention.

This is the name of the new Military Company recently organized at Hantsborough, this county. Some forty or fifty persons already belong to the Company. On the 15th ult., the following officers were elected:—Capt. Dr. C. E. Guldaborough; 2d Lieut., Wm. N. Sanders; Orderly Sergeant, Jacob Potoff; Jacob King, Esq., has agreed to furnish the material for the uniforms, and has already sent to the city for the cloth. The uniform adopted will be similar to that of the Independent Blues,—varying slightly in the trimmings. The post of 1st Lieutenant remains to be filled. The new military company at New Oxford—numbering about 40 men—we understand, has been regularly organized.

In less than a month that most dreadful of days—moving day—will be here, when the great annual disturbance in domestic matters will again take place—when things that are not wanted will lie around in every direction—when the town will be turned upside down generally.

The first of the young ladies and gentlemen of Petersburg and vicinity are actively preparing for two Literary Exhibitions in that place, to come off on the evenings of the 15th and 16th of March inst. The programme embraces a long list of Dialogues, Orations, &c., united to the tastes of grave and gay—the whole to be interspersed with Music and Singing. We doubt not that the participants in the exercises will acquit themselves satisfactorily, and that they will be greeted with crowded houses.

Death of an Old Citizen. Mr. David Hiner, an old and highly respectable citizen of Hanover, departed this life on Friday last, the 25th ult., in the 77th year of his age. Mr. Hiner removed to this borough many years ago from Adams county—of which he was, we believe, a native. His character was that of a quiet, upright and unobtrusive citizen. His funeral took place on Sabbath morning and was largely attended. Rev. Martin Lohr officiated on the solemn occasion.—Hanover Spectator.

Sudden Death and Fatal Hemorrhage. Mr. John Roston, an elderly gentleman, residing on the Carlisle turnpike, about three miles from Hanover, died rather suddenly a few days since from some intestine disorder. Common rumor connected his death with a fracture in which he was fatally injured on Friday or Saturday last, and in which it is alleged that he was terribly beaten. There is probably, however, no reliable foundation for the painful suspicion that death was superinduced by the mal-treatment which he received on that occasion.—Hanover Spectator.

We find the following in the last York Gazette. The Littlestown communication has a hoary look: We have received the following communication, which explains itself. York county, hereafter, must look to her laurels, when Adams takes the field. If we must be beat, we would sooner see Adams our conqueror than any one else, for, in that case, we could look with paternal pride and pleasure upon the exploits of our offspring: Littlestown, Adams co., Feb. 22, '59. Messrs. Editors:—I noticed in the York papers an account of "another large log," which weighed when dressed, something over 600 lbs. I slaughtered one last Wednesday, which weighed, when dressed, 1046 lbs. Let York county beat that! The pig was only 21 months old. Very respectfully, ROBERT S. CHAMBERS.

The following story is said to be true, but it is rather tough to be swallowed in one month's time: A farmer living on the line of the Lebanon Valley railroad, not long since concluded he would send a lot of beans to Harrisburg, for sale. Not being acquainted with the modes operandi of shipping goods for market by the cars, he stationed himself by the side of the track and waited the approach of the cars. As they passed him, one of the doors being open, he threw his sack of beans into the car. The last that was heard of him, he was bewailing his fate, and said he would send no more beans to them. Follows up there, for they never sent him a cent or a scratch of a pen. Hereafter he will take his beans to market himself.

Warning to Ladies. Mrs. Russell and James Hillon were arrested in Chicago, last week, for indulging in hugging and kissing in the streets. The woman being the aggressor, was fined \$10, and the man 63. We wonder if any of the police of Gettysburg would have the impudence to arrest a man and woman for indulging in a little luxury of that kind? Why the people of Chicago are as bad as the ancient residents of Connecticut, when they were living under the old blue laws. The mayor of Chicago must have been jealous and fined the man 93 out of spite; and we will wager a big hoop that the lady could have paid her fine with a single kiss.

Feb. 28, 1859. Mr. STABLE—Send three more copies of the Compiler to this office, directed according to the names annexed—and I enclose you the cash for them. Allow me to say to your face, that you print an excellent paper—just what is wanted by the Adams county reader. The universal opinion here is, that it is one of the nearest, best and most interesting papers that comes to this county. Your "Local Affairs" are particularly sought after, by all classes of readers. I hope they are liberally compensated for the expense and labor incurred in issuing the Compiler. Consider us, friend "years to command." We shall always endeavor to deserve the good opinion you and your neighbors have of our labors in the newspaper line.

On Friday evening week, the beautiful Sorrel Horse of Mr. A. C. GARDNER, of Petersburg, Y. S., had his leg broken. It was afterwards found necessary to shoot him on account of the impossibility of having him cured. He was a valuable animal, and his death is lamented by all who had ever ridden or driven him.

Rev. J. SCHMIDT has taken leave of his Congregation at Hanover, where he labored for nearly twenty-two years. His future field will be Littlestown and vicinity.

Spring is coming! The robins and blue-birds are here again, to treat us with their cheerful notes. The Wynonoboro Record very properly says that the Gettysburg Railroad is the most available route for the business men generally of that quarter.

A very agreeable Cotillion party came off at York Springs, on the 22d ult., under the supervision of the proprietor of the Springs, Mr. MOUL. Has enlarged many a small business; Has revived many a dull business; Has saved many a failing business; Has prospered many a large business; Has created many a new business; And ensures success in any business.

For The Compiler.

Spelling.

P I C O L E O C I P
I P O L E R E L O P I
C O P E R T R E P O C
O L E P T H T P L O C
L E R T P E P T R E L
L E R T H E M E T R E L
L E R T P L A R T R E L
O L E P T H T P L O C
C O P E R T R E P O C
I P O L E R E L O P I
P I C O L E O C I P
—, Pa., March 4, 1859.

For The Compiler.

Miscellaneous Questions.

I am composed of 19 letters.
Take my 9th, 18th, 3d, 13th and 4th letters,
and you will have all but the first letter
of the name of something which
fills us with wonder and amazement.
My 12 1 6 7 19 is very irksome to some.

11 2 is a word often used.
16 15 is an adverb.
17 14 is a conjunction.
5 is a consonant.
3 12 is an adverb and often used.
3 10 10 is one of the letters of the
alphabet.

My whole is delightful and instructive.
The answer to "M. C. S." Amalgamated
Enigma in your last is "Electric Telegraph."
The Plantation, March 2, 1859. S. A. I. F.

For The Compiler.

Enigmas.

I am composed of 18 letters.
My 13 15 17 9 11 is a town in New York.
11 15 7 is an island south of Scotland.
14 6 7 is a metal.
8 18 15 is one of the exports from China.
2 is a vowel.
17 18 14 9 12 is mostly used to carry
1 2 is a message.
5 1 8 is to dozy.
4 3 1 13 18 is very pretty to read.
16 1 7 1 is the name of a beast.
16 15 6 10 is part of the body.

My whole is what we cannot well do without.
Gettysburg, March 1, 1859. MARY KAYS W.

For The Compiler.

Enigmas.

I am composed of 18 letters.
My 4 13 is an exclamation.
15 13 14 is a nickname.
14 7 4 is what a boy can never be.
14 13 11 15 is a planet.
9 13 11 17 is an animal.
14 17 13 15 4 17 15 is a disease.
15 13 4 17 14 1 is the name of a church.
My whole is one of the scholars of Mount
Superior School. MOUNTAIN LEAVY.

For The Compiler.

Enigmas.

Ms. Editor:—The answer to Rebecca J.
Russell's Enigma is, "The Gettysburg Rail-
road;— and is comprised of the following pro-
cess:—This is a play loved both by girls
and boys; Has in often won by boys; Is
an animal;—Tub is used to wash in; Toys
are what children delight in; Read is what
every person should be able to do; Cross is
an adjective. It is in that order, and never
derives its kind of name. MARY KAYS W.
Gettysburg, Feb. 25, 1859.