COMPILER.

W. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Auditor General,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.

For Surveyor General,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

News, etc.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the New York Post says that the Postmaster General has reported to the President that, upon examination, the deficit in his department, on the 30th of June, will be over $5,000,000, and that it will be impossible to carry it on without an appropriation.

During the heavy thunder storm on Monday night week, a fine horse belonging to Mr. Mohler, residing a short distance west of Carlisle, Pa., was killed by a stroke of lightning. The horse was in the stable at the time, but fortunately the barn was not fired.

The majority of the committee on federal relations in the Massachusetts Legislature in Friday week reported a bill to prevent and punish any attempt to arrest fugitive slaves in that State. A minority report against the bill was also presented.

It is stated that Mr. Batterworth has engaged the Hon. Reverdy Johnson as his counsel, in case he is indicted for his connection with the Sickles' tragedy. Mrs. Sickles has returned home to New York.

Death has rarely invaded the precincts of a Presidential Cabinet. The only instances, prior to the death of Governor Brown, were in the death of Abel P. Upshur and Thomas W. Gilmer, by the bursting of a cannon on board the Princeton, and that of Hugh S. Legare, at Boston, when accompanying Mr. Tyler upon a Presidential tour.

The Baltimore East M. E. Conference have non-concurred in the resolutions of the Cincinnati Conference proposing non-slaveholding as a test of membership in the Church, and the Oregon resolutions in favor of admitting laymen to a share in the government of the Church.

About six weeks ago Jacob Helsh, who resided in the vicinity of East Walnut Hill, Ohio, was bitten in the shoulder by a vicious horse, and not paying attention to the wound, it became incurable, and he died from the effects of it.

A young man who stole an umbrella from the National Theatre, Cincinnati, a few nights since, was fined $15 by the police court.

Mr. Holt, the new Postmaster General, is a son-in-law of ex-Postmaster General Wichliffe, and brother-in-law of Senator Yalee, of Florida.

A tavern-keeper in St. Louis, the other day, drank *one hundred and fifty glasses* of lager beer, from eight in the morning until twelve at night, and won twenty-five dollars by the operation, as well as the title of *brute*.

A man named McCleary and his son have been arrested in Allegheny city, Pa., and nearly $1,000 in counterfeit notes on various Virginia and other banks found in their possession, besides bogus quarter eagles, and all the apparatus generally used by counterfeiters.

Counterfeit $5 notes on the branch of the Northwestern Bank, at Parkersburg, Va., are in circulation.

A portion of what was once Gen. Cass's farm, and which he offered to sell twenty years ago for $7,500, is now in the heart of the city of Detroit, and is valued at $3,000,000.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon having declared that he would not visit America, lest in the public mind he should be complicated with the personal, financial and sectarian schemes of persons who have sought to use him for their own purposes, a document, signed by responsible gentlemen of various denominations, has been forwarded to him urging him to revoke that decision, and guarantying him against the petty annoyance to which he refers.

The Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, speaking of the recent tragedy, in that city, says: "The sad *denouement* of this affair furnishes a moral deep in meaning to those who, gifted with genius and possessed of friends, imagine they may brave the censure of society—for neither the fascinations of genius, highly cultivated talents, or the influence of friends, can atone for the absence of that high moral principle which makes the memory of the humblest a proud and priceless legacy."

A down-east girl being bantered one day by some of her female friends in regard to her lover, who had the misfortune to have but one leg, she replied to them, very smartly, "Pooh! I wouldn't have a man with two legs; they're too common!"

What animal has the most brains? The hog; he has a *hogshead* full of 'em.

"Say, Pomp, you nigger, where you get dat new hat?" "Why, at de shop, ob course." "What is de price of such an article as dat?" "I don't know, nigger—I kon't know—*de shop keeper wasn't dar.*"

Postponed.

The Governor of Maryland, on Thursday evening, postponed the execution of Gambril, Corrio, Crop, and Cyphus, who were to have been executed in Baltimore on Friday last, until Friday, the 6th day of April next. This respite is granted, he says, at the solicitation of the spiritual advisers and parents of the contemned, who represent them as entirely unprepared; but that further hope of executive clemency must be entirely banished from their minds. A great many strangers had gone to Baltimore to witness the execution, and there was no doubt much disappointment.

Counterfeit Money.—Counterfeit $5 notes on the Central Bank of Frederick, Md., are in circulation. A man named Hogan has been arrested at Pittsburg, having in his possession $1,597 in counterfeit notes, including $675 in 5's on the York county (Pa.) Bank, and $450 in 10's on the Northwestern Branch Bank, at Jeffersonville, Va.

The Nominees.

The candidates nominated by the Democratic State Convention, on Wednesday last, are gentlemen of the most unsullied character and standing. RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, the nominee for Auditor General, represented Philadelphia in the House of Representatives during several sessions, and is now a member of the Senate. He has always closely guarded the Treasury of the Commonwealth, on all occasions opposing extravagant and unnecessary legislation. He is the very man for the post. JOHN ROWE has proven himself an honest and efficient officer, and was re-nominated by acclamation. He has done the State good service, and sound wisdom dictates his continuance. The ticket is an admirable one, and deserves the hearty support of every taxpayer in the State.

Secretary Toucey's Letter.

To-day we publish a letter from Mr. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, in reply to the charges made in the minority report of the Naval Investigating Committee. Mr. Sherman, as Chairman, submitted the evidence in relation to these charges to Mr. Toucey, and the latter replies to them in the form of a letter addressed to the committee. Every allegation of wrong is taken up by the Secretary, and is explained so clearly that not a shadow of suspicion can remain in the mind of any honorable man after reading the vindication. The lameness and maliciousness of this much vaunted minority report is exposed so thoroughly, that its authors and supporters must be crowned with shame, if their consciences are not seared against all the promptings of honor and virtue.

Mr. Toucey deserves the thanks of the Democratic party, and of the entire people, for the prompt and able manner in which he has met and refuted these aspersions. There is no labored effort at apology; no verbose explanations in his letter; but it is plain, forcible and conclusive. The efforts of at least two members of Congress, backed by an unscrupulous horde of sympathizers, and aided by a set of disappointed cormorants who were ready to detail any slander for purposes of personal revenge, are all swept away by this noble effort of the Secretary. We do not desire the delinquencies of Democrats, if there are any, to be concealed, but we shall insist that full and ample justice shall be done to every member of that party. This the minority of the Investigating Committee refused to do, but their labors have recoiled, with signal force, upon their own heads. In endeavoring to find corruption in others, they only exposed their own maliciousness and venality.

Protection to American Citizens Abroad.

The following remarks, from the Philadelphia *Journal*, (a paper by no means a partisan of the Administration,) in regard to the message of the President, asking power during the recess of Congress to protect American citizens on the Isthmus, are well-timed and judicious. They contrast strikingly with the denunciations of the *Adams Sentinel*, in which the message referred to is characterized as "*high-handed*" and "*infamous.*" The *Journal* says:

"This mode of passing judgment on the conduct of a ministry, is prolific of evil, and it forms, in our opinion, one of the most serious sources of official recklessness and perversity in our government. We are specially prompted to make this remark, at this time, by what we consider the disingenuous manner in which the President has been charged with bad motives, in his late message to Congress. That document was a plain and reasonable appeal to the legislature, for a most necessary provision against probable or possible contingencies, in which the lives and property of American citizens might require the protection of the military forces of the republic. Such exigencies had arisen repeatedly, and great and grievous wrong had been suffered because there was no power to prevent or avenge it on the spot. This absence of any actual defence against outrage done to Americans, when beyond the jurisdiction of their country, has long been a standing complaint on their part, and a humiliating reproach to the government. In every one of the instances in which a naval commander upon a foreign station has been called on to interpose on behalf of his countrymen against violence or injustice of any kind, he has either declined to do so, on the ground that his authority was deficient, or he has dared to take the responsibility under a fear of reprehension and disgrace at home. The consequence is, that the subjects of no government are so unprotected when abroad, and so abused and insulted without sufficient redress, as those of the United States, and an American citizen, when in foreign lands, suffers the mortifying consciousness that, however his personal or political rights may be invaded, the representatives of his nation are powerless to afford him prompt and effectual relief. It was to obtain provision against this shameful weakness of our government, in an extraordinary exigency, that Mr. Buchanan asked Congress to strengthen his hands during their approaching recess. He saw that, in the unsettled and turbulent state of affairs on the Isthmus, and the actual inability of the authorities of the Central American States to enforce respect for their own laws and the laws of nations, our citizens would probably be exposed, without defence, to spoliation and even massacre, and he desired, very humanely and patriotically as we think, to have some better resource against such an emergency than that of calling Congress together from the extremities of the Union, to declare war upon the aggressors. The language in which he explained the reasons that impelled him in the matter, and the request itself, were too explicit and intelligible to be misunderstood. His obvious purpose was not only a harmless, inoffensive one, but it was eminently judicious and benevolent. But partisan enmity wilfully misconstrued it. In seeking simply to give to American citizens sojourning in, or passing through certain foreign territories, a more immediate protection from violence than they would otherwise enjoy, he has been accused of coveting the war-making power with a view to provoke or originate hostilities with friendly States, and denounced as entertaining the ambition of a military despot. Having read the message carefully and without prejudice, we confess that we cannot discover in it anything that should either alarm Congress for the security of its prerogatives, or the public for the safety of their liberties. A state paper, however, may be very differently interpreted, according to the light in which it is seen, and we are not surprised that this recent message of Mr. Buchanan is regarded as atrocious when beheld through the jaundiced vision of his political enemies."

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last. George M. Wharton, Esq., of Philadelphia, was chosen temporary chairman, and J. Simpson Africa, W. J. Leib, J. Wyeth Douglas and John H. Bailey, Secretaries. Mr. Wharton addressed the Convention in a very happy manner on taking the chair.

The list of Delegates was then called, and the Convention lacked only three or four of being a full representation of every district in the State. Henry J. Myers represented this Senatorial District, and H. J. Stable the county—Henry A. Picking, Esq., the regularly chosen Delegate, having been unavoidably prevented from attending.

A Committee of one from each Senatorial District was appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention. J. B. Sansom, of Fulton, was placed on the Committee from this District. The Committee, after an absence of half an hour, reported the name of Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER for President, with 33 Vice Presidents and 14 Secretaries—Henry J. Myers, of this county, one of the Vice Presidents. The report was unanimously adopted—and Mr. Plumer made a very appropriate speech on taking the chair. On motion, the President appointed, in accordance with custom, a committee of fifteen to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

In the evening, the Committee on Resolutions made report, as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have unabated and full confidence in the patriotism, integrity and capacity of James Buchanan, the President of the United States, and desire to sustain his administration from a conviction of the intimate connection of its principles with the best interests of our common country.

Resolved, That the complete success achieved by James Buchanan in amicably settling with Great Britain, in accordance with the American doctrine, the long mooted question of "the freedom of the seas," from the surveillance and annoyance of a maritime police; in quieting the civil broils of Kansas; in promptly and effectually suppressing an armed disaffection and rebellion in Utah; in speedily terminating the Indian wars which threatened to desolate our Western frontiers; and his resolute efforts to secure for American trade and travel safe and proper transit routes between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; to maintain the influence and honor of the nation and to protect the lives, business and property of citizens of the United States in the anarchical or ill-governed States of Mexico, Central America and South American, entitle him to the esteem, gratitude and confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, as well as the whole Union.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have always advocated and still advocate an adequate encouragement and discriminating protection of iron and coal and of the industrial interests of this State, within the scope of a tariff for necessary revenue; and believing that the revenue accruing from the existing tariff will be insufficient for the unavoidable expenditures of the Federal Government, and that an obstinate adherence to it will result in the accumulation, in time of peace, of a heavy national debt, always dangerous to the peace, liberty and prosperity of a free people: they now, by their representatives in this Convention, earnestly invite the people of this State, by a frank and cordial support of the policy of the first President whom Pennsylvania has given to the Union, to aid and strengthen him in his future endeavors to procure a revision of the tariff act of 1857 by the next Congress, on the principles set forth in his last annual message.

Resolved, That while an economical administration of the government of the Union is demanded by the whole spirit of our institutions, and the best judgment of the people, it is, at the same time, incumbent upon us to sustain the proper dignity of the country at home and abroad, and not to neglect a prompt supply of all necessary means of defence against foreign aggression, and for the assertion and protection of the rights of all American citizens everywhere, and especially on this continent.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by honorable and peaceable means, would be of vast importance to the prosperity and security of our whole country; and also advance in an eminent degree the cause of humanity, by its tendency to check the progress of the slave trade; and that the proposition of the President to obtain the possession of that Island by a fair purchase from the government of Spain, was a manly and upright step towards the attainment of so desirable an object; an object which has received the sanction and approval of Jefferson, Madison, J. Q. Adams and Clay, as well as of eminent living statesmen.

Resolved, That across the Central American Isthmus lies the great highway to our Pacific States, and that we have witnessed, with pleasure and pride, the earnest efforts of the President to keep them open and make them safe; in which view he should be seconded by Congress with the necessary powers to enable him to insist upon the fulfilment, by the States possessing those territories, of the treaty guaranties which they have given to our citizens.

Resolved, That this Convention highly approve the course of the Hon. William Bigler, Senator in Congress from this State, and desire to record their sense of the ability, consistency, patriotism and sound national Democracy which have distinguished his public acts as one of the representatives of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which recognises the right of the people of the Territories having a sufficient population to organize their State governments under a constitution with or without slavery as they may severally determine, subject only to the constitution of the United States, and without any control of any department of the Federal government over that subject, meets with our renewed and continued approbation and support.

Resolved, That the prosperity of our State can be better and more securely promoted by encouraging the competition of individual capital, skill and industry than by any grant of corporate privileges and powers to gigantic monopolies.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the affairs of this Commonwealth, and until the people are relieved from the burden of the enormous debt now hanging over them, we are opposed to any unnecessary expenditure of the public money or any reduction of the present sources of revenue.

Resolved, That in view of the difficulties attendant upon the regulation of a banking system, and of the losses incidental to a deposit of the public moneys in such institutions, the early adoption of an Independent Treasury for the safe keeping of the moneys of the Commonwealth, on the principle of the sub-treasury of the United States, is recommended to the Legislature of the State.

The resolutions were adopted, each by itself, without a dissenting voice.

Upon the reading of the third resolution, Mr. Gritman offered to amend as follows: To strike out "incidental" and insert "adequate encouragement." He said that he offered this to get rid of a vexed question. The Senate had used the same words, and advocated that the Democracy should incorporate it in the platform. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Lamberton, of Dauphin, offered a resolution endorsing Governor Packer, but after discussion, in which Messrs. Lamberton, Monaghan, Jenks and Johnson participated, the resolution was defeated, the yeas being 37, and the nays 86.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, was then nominated for Auditor General on the first ballot—Wright 89, Ziegler 27, and 10 scattering.

JOHN ROWE, of Franklin, was re-nominated for Surveyor General, by acclamation.

Mr. Sansom offered a resolution against the repeal of the tonnage tax. Mr. Johnson offered a substitute, as follows, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the imposition of the present tonnage tax upon the freight, &c., of the Pennsylvania railroad is a contract entered into on the part of the Commonwealth with the said Company, the benefits of which the said company have realized, and that a repeal of the law imposing the same would operate unjustly towards the tax-payers.

Mr. Lamberton moved the appointment of a committee of three to inform Richardson L. Wright and John Rowe of their nomination; agreed to. Messrs. Lamberton, Welsh and Petriken were appointed.

Mr. L. L. Tate offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That we hereby recommend the cordial support of the nominees of this Convention to the honest Democratic electors of Pennsylvania, pledging our united efforts to aid in securing their triumphant election upon the second Tuesday of next October.

Mr. Gilden offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be authorized to appoint a State Central Committee, to consist of at least one from each Senatorial district.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President, (and officers,) for the impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Gov. Samuel W. Black being called upon, delivered an able and eloquent speech, which engaged the attention of the Convention until nearly midnight.

After which, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

New Hampshire Election.

Some of the most stupid sort of the Know-Nothing papers are boasting over the election in New Hampshire, and describing it as a total rout of the Democracy—as sweeping the entire State, &c. Now, we suppose that every intelligent man knows that the State of New Hampshire has for years been exclusively in the hands of the Hale Abolition party, which result was brought about by the union of the Know-Nothing faction with that sectional organization. At the recent election, which these would-be deceivers are crowing over, there has been a very considerable *gain* to the Democracy, instead of a falling off. We received this morning the New Hampshire Patriot, extra, giving the returns from all but 23 towns, which foot up—Cito, Democrat, 31,124; Goodwin, Republican 34,578. The Democrats have gained a Councillor, two Senators, and about twenty members of the House. The towns to be heard from will reduce the Republican majority to about 2,800; last year it was 4,736. Upon the whole, the gallant Democracy of the Granite State have made a good fight, and in another year, with equal exertion, they can redeem the State.—*Baltimore Republican.*

Caught in their Own Trap.

Politicians sometimes, in attempting to play smart, get caught in a trap they little dream of—and this is the case with those of the Republican stripe in Illinois. As for example, the republican members of the legislature of that State ran away from the Legislature to defeat the bill making a new apportionment of the State, as they asked last fall. It was known that Governor BISSELL would veto the bill and it was feared that the Democrats would pass it over his veto; they, therefore, cleared out and left the Legislature without the quorum required by the constitution.—They, however, left too soon. As there was no quorum present, no business, of course, could be transacted, and when the Governor's veto message was sent in it could not be received. The republicans were not present to make a quorum within the ten days which the Governor is allowed to consider bills, and it therefore became a law without his consent. Thus the republicans, in attempting to be shrewd, were completely caught in their own trap, and they should now submit gracefully.—*Erie Observer.*

Sad Railroad Accident.

The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* of Tuesday says: We are pained to learn that Dr. Wright, of Halifax, met with a shocking death on Sunday afternoon. It appears the Dr. had taken his two children, one a boy of 12 and the other a girl of 6 years of age, out walking, and when on the bridge above Halifax, he was met by a locomotive and coal train. He seized the little girl in his arms and attempted to run, but the cars were too close, and he was unable to escape.—The locomotive knocking him down passed over him, causing instant death; the wheels also passed over the arm of the little girl, cutting off the arm near the shoulder. The boy was more fortunate; he crowded himself into a small space alongside of the bridge, and escaped unhurt. At the place where the accident happened, is a short curve, preventing the engineer from seeing any person on the bridge, and the noise of the water at the aqueduct is so great that persons on the bridge are unable to hear the approaching trains. Dr. Wright was well known and universally respected by the people of this county; he has frequently been called upon to serve them in positions of honor and trust, having at one time been elected a member of the Legislature, and at the time of his death held the position of Brigade Inspector. His untimely death has cast a gloom over his numerous acquaintances, and his loss will be deplored by all who know him."

☞ At a special meeting of the Mercersburg Classis of the German Reformed Church, held on the 2nd inst., JEREMIAH M. MICKLEY, of this county, was licensed to preach the gospel. He is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.

Local Affairs.

Sad and Startling Accident.

As Mr. JACOB HAHN, who resides near Littlestown, was engaged in hauling posts on Wednesday, the 16th inst., an accident occurred which resulted in the death of his son JOHN, a bright, sprightly boy, aged about eleven years. Mr. Hahn was endeavoring to place a heavy locust post on its end, and his two little boys, who had accompanied him, with the zeal and spirit which is so common with boys of that age, were assisting him to raise it. Finding it too heavy, he called on them to go back and get away from it; thinking they had done so, he yielded to the weight of the post and allowed it to fall; in its fall, it struck the younger boy immediately below the neck, and carrying him beneath it to the ground, broke his neck, causing instant death.

The father took up the lifeless body of his boy and carried it to his home, about a half mile distant. A physician reached the house immediately after the father; it was too late, for the fall had produced instant death.

How sad a change! A laughing, lively, happy boy, had gone from his mother only two hours before, delighted that he had been permitted to accompany his father; and is now brought back a corpse. May He who alone can soothe the anguished heart, lighten the sorrows and griefs of those afflicted parents.

Another Distressing Death.

On Saturday night week, while a child of Mr. PETER TROSTLE, who has his residence with Mr. Frederick Trimmer, in Straban township, this county, about 1½ miles south of New Chester, was lying a corpse in the house, the mother, on entering the room where the child lay, complained of shortness of breath, and was sinking to the floor, when she was caught in her husband's arms, where she expired in about five minutes. Appoplexy is supposed to have been the cause. The scene must have been a most distressing one. The mother was aged about 34 years, and the child 10 months. Both were interred at the Pines Church on Monday last, in the same grave.

Mr. HENRY BOWMAN, who died in the same township on Saturday evening, aged 85 years, was buried at the same time and place.

Nearly Finished.

The new Warehouse of Messers. SHEADS, BUEHLER & KURTZ, opposite the Passenger Station, in this place, is about receiving from the painter the finishing touch. This building presents a most imposing appearance. Messrs. SHEADS, BUEHLER & KURTZ have been engaged for some time removing their Stoves from the old Warehouse in Middle street, to the commodious room in the new building for that purpose, where they are being arranged with taste. It is worth a visit to see them.

Examination.

The winter session of the Female Academy in this place, under the charge of Rev. D. EYSTER and his lady, closed on Friday week, when the usual public examination was had. The large attendance on the occasion must have been gratifying to the Principals, as the several exercises were to the visitors. All were interesting, and reflected very favorably upon teachers and scholars. The compositions of the Graduating Class are especially well spoken of, evincing thought, taste and cultivation. These young ladies—Misses EVELINE DANNER, ALICE SCHEUCKER and SALLIE M. MCCLEAN—received the highest honors of the institution, in the shape of a neat diploma.

Military.

An Infantry Company was organized at New Oxford, by Brigade Inspector SCOTT, on Friday last. We understand that Mr. FRANKLIN HERSH has been chosen Captain, and that the Company, numbering about forty members, has adopted the name of the "Oxford Fencibles." It would afford us pleasure to publish the names of all the officers, if furnished with them.

A Rifle Company is being raised in Mountpleasant township, to be named the "Buchanan Rifle." About thirty persons have already agreed to join.

That these Companies will reflect no discredit upon their several localities, need not be predicted. We can only wish them entire success.

Really Good Music.

The Democratic Band was out on Thursday evening last, and the music discoursed was a treat indeed. Possessing as the members do excellent musical talent, and that well cultivated, all they need to make the Band one of the best in the State, is a set of first rate new instruments. These they should have, and the sooner the better; and we hope that the movement now on foot to accomplish that end may be promptly and generously responded to. This Band, with the proper kind of instruments, would be a credit to the town such as few other inland places can boast. Let the proper help be extended to it.

Abbottstown Railroad.

The Committee having this interest in charge have contracted with J. S. Gitt, Esq., Civil Engineer, for a survey from Abbottstown to Oxford, and it is believed that a Railroad will at no distant period be built to connect the two places. The Committee have received flattering encouragement from the citizens of York and Columbia, and a promise of at least $75,000, should a road be made from New Oxford to York, by way of Abbottstown. We are pleased to chronicle the spirit of enterprise which pervades our sister county. It is in the highest degree creditable to the citizens and worthy of imitation everywhere. A few years ago they had no Railroad, and can now boast of two complete and in operation, with two others in contemplation, viz: Abbottstown and East Berlin. We bid them God speed in the good work.—*Hanover Spectator.*

First of April.

This general *pay-day* is close at hand, and we hope all our subscribers will be ready to get all their matters properly arranged. We also hope they will help us to meet it, by attending promptly to the little amounts due us for subscription, jobbing, and advertising.—We dislike to dun, but are compelled to say that we want funds badly. There is a very large amount on our books—the payment of one-half of which would send us on our way rejoicing. Come then friends—*fork over*, and for once make glad the heart of the printer.

☞ Those of our subscribers who purpose changing their places of residence on the 1st of April, will please inform us of their whereabouts after that time, so that we can address their papers accordingly.

☞ The favor of J. M. S. will appear in our next.

Spring Elections.

The election held in this Borough, on Friday last, resulted as follows:

Democrats.		*Opposition.*	
BURGESS.			
Henry Thomas,	130	Wm. King,	179
TOWN COUNCIL.			
Jacob Sheads,	161	Jas. A. Thompson,	174
Jacob Troxel,	136	David McCreary,	149
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.			
J. L. Schick,	166	Sol. J. Welty,	171
M. Eichelberger,	143	Hiram Warren,	155
JUDGE.			
Solomon Powers,	150	David Sweeney,	175
INSPECTORS.			
Jerome Walter,	143	Chas. M. Tate,	174
ASSESSOR.			
Andrew Woods,	148	Nicholas Weaver,	179
CONSTABLES.			
J'b. B. Holtzworth,	141	John Barrett,	179
Henry D. Ziegler,	131	Solomon Taylor,	173

It will be seen that, beside one Inspector, the Democrats carry one Town Councilman and one School Director—Jacob Sheads leading David McCreary 12 votes for the former, and J. L. Schick leading Hiram Warren 11 votes for the latter. This is the first time for quite a number of years, that we have the pleasure of chronicling the election of any more than an Inspector on our side.

Straban elected the whole Democratic ticket.

Franklin elected the Democratic ticket with an exception or two—very small vote.

Cumberland went for the Opposition, as usual.

Mountpleasant elected the whole Democratic ticket, without any regular opposition.

In Germany township the Democratic ticket is elected, by about two to one over the Opposition.

Mountjoy elected the Democratic ticket handsomely, except the Constable.

In Hamiltonban the Democrats made a hot fight, and elected about half the officers—one Inspector, Daniel Snyder; the Assessor, Robert Watson; the School Directors, E. Kepner, James H. Marshall; and one Supervisor, Augustus Hartzel.

In Union the Democrats elected their ticket without opposition.

In Freedom the Opposition prevailed by a small majority.

In Reading the Know Nothings had plotted to carry at least a part, if not the whole, of their ticket, and worked unceasingly, day and night—leaving no expedient that promised success untried—to attain the end they had in view. But they were boldly and defiantly met by an aroused Democracy, and magnificently *whipped!* Henry A. Picking defeats Moses M. Neely, for Justice, by the handsome majority of SIXTY-NINE; Levi Chronister leads A. Myers, for Judge, fifty-five; and E. Neidich beats Wm. Fickes, for Assessor, forty-five—which is among the lowest of the Democratic majorities. The vote polled was 197—one more than at the general election last fall. A warm battle, but a brilliant victory!

Jury List for April Court.

The Juries for the April Term were drawn by the Sheriff and Commissioners on Tuesday last—as follows:

GRAND JURY.

Gettysburg—Robert McCurdy, J. L. Holtzworth, Samuel G. Cook.
Cumberland—David Wisler, Isaac Deardorff.
Germany—John Colestock.
Union—Jacob G. Baschoar.
Hamiltonban—Peter Schively, Daniel Mickley.
Franklin—Wm. D. Gobrecht, Samuel Bucher, Samuel Lohr.
Straban—John Thomas, Isaac F. Brinkerhoff.
Butler—Jeremiah Diehl.
Freedom—John McCleary, John Bigham.
Huntington—Sebastian Stitsel, Benjamin Shelly.
Berwick—Michael Carl.
Conowago—Francis Krichten.
Liberty—Michael Slaybaugh.
Mountpleasant—Abraham Reever.
Mountjoy—Samuel B. Miller.

GENERAL JURY.

Menallen—Barahart Myers, John Knouse.
Union—Levi Mous, Wm. Unger, John Kindig.
Franklin—Peter Adams.
Mountjoy—Moses Hartman, Henry Riddlemoser.
Gettysburg—Samuel Herbst, David Sterner, Wm. Wysotzkey.
Tyrone—Joseph Trostle.
Mountpleasant—John Hauptman.
Cumberland—Henry Butt.
Germany—E. F. Shorb, Joseph Fink, John McIlvaine.
Liberty—John H. Taylor.
Oxford—Henry Kuhn, Michael Slagle.
Hamiltonban—John Bennett, John Butt.
Straban—John N. Graft, John Dickson.
Hamilton—Peter Wehler, Michael Dellone, John Lynch.
Latimore—Singleton Reigle, David S. Beals.
Berwick twp.—Cyrus Wolf.
Butler—Jesse Houck.
Conowago—Edward Slagle.
Reading—Jacob Wolf, Jacob Miller.
Berwick bor.—Joseph Wolf.
Freedom—David Rhodes.

Round Trip Tickets.

We are requested to state that *Round Trip* tickets are issued at the Littlestown Railroad office, from that place to Gettysburg, for $1 10 cents. This will suit persons attending Court very well.

☞ The Rev. I. G. BROWN, of Mercersburg, will preach in the German Reformed Church, in this place, on Sabbath week, April 3d, in the forenoon, and at Flohr's Church, in Franklin township, in the afternoon.

☞ The closing Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered on Friday evening next, in the Presbyterian church, at 7 o'clock, by Hon. E. MCPHERSON. Subject—"The Family in its relations to the State."

Rev. WM. MCELWEE will preach before the Young Men's Christian Association, next Sunday evening, in Christ Church. It is expected that the other Churches of town will be closed on the occasion.

☞ The Act to incorporate the East Berlin Railroad Company has passed both branches of the Legislature.

☞ Our Enigma contributors must be patient, as we are pressed for space just now.

For The Compiler.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of 18 letters.
My 6 4 15 18 6 13 14 18 is a cutting instrument.
18 16 15 14 13 4 16 13 is a hot wind.
10 13 8 is a small coasting vessel.
7 5 12 10 is an expression of contempt.
10 17 6 18 8 is a worthless woman.
1 2 11 4 3 is a kind of flax.
3 16 9 is a division of play.
My whole was invented by Pythagoras.
Mountjoy twp., March 10, '59. G. W. H.

For The Compiler.

MR. EDITOR: Sir:—The answer to "Sallie L. K's" Enigma is the "Gettysburg Public School." The response to "D. U. S's" Enigma is "Assiduousness." The answer to "——a ——y's" Charade is "Love."

The Plantation, March 15, '58. SALLIE.

Two brothers in Calhoun county, Illinois, married two German sisters. The elder brother fell sick, and the youngest ran away with the sick man's wife. The convalescent brother then followed with the other wife, and now wants to swap back, but his own wife, who has tried both, says neither of the brothers is worth having.

For The Compiler.

COUNTRY GIRLS.

Mrs. Swissheim, a female philanthropist of the day, in her letters to "Country Girls," has a chapter on "Country Feasting," in which she very plainly shows her contempt of country life and country institutions.—Whether the good lady has ever been to the country, I have not the means of knowing; but certain it is that, if she has been to where, as she says, "the birds carry knapsacks," her travels were neither very extensive nor her acquaintances very numerous in it. A few extracts will perhaps best show the extravagance of her notions and the unreasonableness of her inferences. She says: "Whenever I hear of fevers and prevalent sickness in some fine country where there is abundance of pure air and water, with no stagnant waters to create disease, I ask the price of provisions. If turkeys can be bought for twenty-five cents, chickens for a fip, eggs for three cents per dozen, &c., I am at no loss to know where the sickness comes from!

"Here, in Butler county, I have seen set down for supper, for half a dozen persons, a large turkey, two pairs of chickens, a big roast of veal, a great dish of ham and chipped beef, piles of bread and rusk as white as a snow-drift—hot biscuits and flannel cakes—two great pound cakes and a pair of sponge cakes—two dishes of sugar crackers, and as many doughnuts—mashed turnips and potatoes—stewed fruit of different kinds, with preserves and jellies past my calculation—oh, yes! a dish of rice, to be eaten with cream and sugar; and the whole mixture washed down with hot coffee and tea. It was deemed want of politeness not to eat a part of everything on the table; and just to see a lady clearing a plate of turkey, and then, 'Mrs. ——, have some chicken?' 'A small piece, if you please, sir!'" After describing the order and manner of eating the dainties above specified, she continues, "This is not a solitary instance! I seldom saw a tea-drinking party in Butler county, with less eatables than here mentioned; and if any one disputes my word, let her summon Judge Brodin. More times than two have I seen him aid to do the honors on such an occasion."

"Now," she continues, "let any one, even unacquainted with the laws of physiology, imagine a stomach with such a load to dispose of! Is it any wonder we are a nation of dyspeptics? It is just exactly you country girls who make us so!

"You will cook and eat, and eat and cook; pamper the appetites of those around you, until they disdain plain wholesome food. When a young man leaves his country home, and goes to a city, he can scarce live, except at an expensive hotel. If the folks in cities could live as our rich farmers do, they would not live long." Further on she says, "One half of all the sickness in our new countries, arises from the people having to be their own consumers. The Irish famine never killed half as many people as the American surplus has done. You bake, and boil, and fry, and stew; worry and toil, just as if people's principal business in this world was to learn *how much* they could eat, and eat it. You kill about one half the traveling preachers with chickens and other fixings; and my notion is, you might be better employed."

I trust the above extracts are sufficient to convince the reader that the author of them lacks one essential requisite to enable her to write letters to country girls—I mean common sense. It is not an easy matter to know why a sensible woman, as Mrs. Swissheim undoubtedly is, should write such nonsense, unless it be that she wanted to say something good and useful to country girls, but didn't exactly know what; or perhaps she wanted to write something funny, but couldn't think of a subject. It is true that, on first reading her letters, one is naturally led to think that she compliments, rather than censures, country girls for their skill in cooking, baking, roasting, frying, stewing, and so forth; but on reflection, it will be apparent to every person of ordinary comprehension than her remarks are productive of more evil than good, as they are apt to leave a very wrong impression on the minds of readers unacquainted with country life. To judge of country people from her descriptions, persons unacquainted with their real character would suppose them to be little better than a set of miserable gluttons, who live merely to eat and drink, and finally, when nature can stand it no longer, die of eating and drinking to excess.

Now, I have lived in the country for a number of years, and have traveled through various parts of it; but, except on rare and particular occasions, I have yet to eat at a table where the good things were in such rich profusion as Mrs. Swissheim speaks of as being at her friend's table in Butler county.

To say that country girls, by their cooking and baking, and by their pampering the appetites of those around them, are the cause of our being a nation of dyspeptics, is certainly a very grave charge, and implies more than could at first appear.

With perhaps an occasional exception (and those exceptions are even to be found in the city,) country people know just as well what and how much to eat as their fastidious city cousins, and generally live as long and enjoy as good health as city folks who confine themselves to the strictest regimen. It requires very little knowledge of the laws of physiology to know that such immoderate eating and drinking as Mrs. Swissheim says her friends in Butler county practice would break down and wear out any constitution, however strong. Those parts of the country where the people, as Mrs. Swissheim says, "are obliged to eat their surplus produce" are now happily very rare and very remote: and I am somewhat inclined to think that Butler county, in Ohio, is not among that ill-favored number, as no less than four different railroads centre in it. The idea of the American surplus killing more than the famine in Ireland a few years ago, and of American country girls killing half the traveling preachers by pampering their appetites, is, to say the least, simply ridiculous.

Cashtown, March 9th, 1859. —N —Y.

What the Press Say.

"COSTAR'S" Exterminators are invaluable remedies for clearing houses of all sorts of vermin. With all confidence we recommend them. —*N. Y. Daily State Register.*

"Costar's" remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Roaches, Bed-Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are invaluable; we can speak from actual knowledge of their merits. Druggists and Dealers should send their orders early, if they would secure a trade in them.—*New York Journal.*

"I shall write something about your Exterminators, as I can do so with propriety. They are selling here and destroying all vermin.—*Editor Banner, Fayette, Mo.*

"Death to all Vermin."

As Spring approaches,
Ants and Roaches,
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about.
Bed-bugs bite
You, in the night,
As on the bed you slumber,
While Insects crawl
Thro' chamber and hall,
In squads without number.

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"Costar's Bed-bug Extinguisher,
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