# THE COMPILER.

N. J. BYAELE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1859.


## Democratic State Ticket.

*For Auditor General,*
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.
*For Surveyor General,*
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

## News, etc.

Our first page, this morning, will be found unusually interesting.

Flour from this year's wheat was made at Augusta, Ga., on the 17th instant.

On Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., a little daughter, aged about five years, of Samuel B. Johnston, of Culbertson's Row, Franklin county, was accidentally drowned, in a spring, near her father's residence. It is supposed the child was in the act of getting a drink from the spring, when by some means she fell into the water and was not discovered until life was extinct. It is not known how long she was in the water; she was missed from the house for about an hour.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., expects to leave for London within a week or ten days to renew his labors, in connection with the company in London, in having manufactured, during the summer, a new Atlantic cable. This is to be brought out with all the new improvements, and fully prepared for laying across the Atlantic early in the summer of next year.

George Crutchfield, a respectable man, living a few miles from Greensboro', Ala., shot his wife dead on the 19th inst., while she was lying asleep in bed. He then shot himself, but not fatally. It is supposed he was suddenly attacked with insanity.

There is a fish, called a "talking fish," on exhibition in Manchester, N. H. It is said to talk as finently as a parrot.

It is stated that the Austrians suffered so much from sickness, that they were carrying back as many disabled men as after a pitched battle.

The arrangements of Austria were so colossal that it was expected, by the end of May, she will have 750,000 men under arms.

It is rumored that President Buchanan will visit New Bedford, Mass., some time this summer, and be the guest of Wm. C. N. Swift, Esq.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren is at present the guest of Hon. H. D. Gilpin, of Philadelphia.

The complimentary ball given to Lord Napier in Washington, just previous to his departure, cost $12,345. The receipts were only $11,323.

The last bit of romance is the reported marriage of Heenan, the "Benecia Boy," to a beautiful young lady of Cincinnati.

A large number of bogus $2 50 gold pieces are in circulation throughout the State of Virginia.

The inventer of lucifer matches, Mr. Jno. Walker, of Stockton, England, died recently at the age of 78.

A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with turpentine, and put into the wardrobe or drawers, for a single day, three times a year, is a sufficient preservation, it is said, against moths.

Mulching is one of the best means of preventing mildew on the gooseberry, and it is quite probable that sulphur scattered on the leaves will be as beneficial as it is in checking the mildew on grapes. Have any of our readers tried it? If so, we should be glad to hear from them.

Printers' errors are sometimes very laughable. A young clergymen printed a sermon, the subject of which was the necessity for moderate and rational recreation, in which occurred the passage, "Men should work—and play too." The want of a stroke ruined it, and the religious world was scandalized by reading, "Men should work and play too."

Mrs. Fantadling says, "if it were not intended that women should drive their husbands, why are they put through the *bridle* ceremony?"

☞ The Opposition in Montgomery county are not so harmonious after all, as appears by the following:—The County Convention held by the People's party, has resulted in the selection of two sets of delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg.—The split occurred between the Republican and Know Nothing members. The Republican delegates selected are—Robert Iredell, Caleb P. Jones, George Kenderline and William Mintzer. The Know Nothing delegates are W. P. Seymour, John Walton, James Rittenhouse and Henry S. Hitner. The seats of the Know Nothing delegates will be contested in the State Convention.

*Condition of the U. S. Treasury.*—It is stated that the receipts of the United States Treasury for some weeks past have been equal to its current expenditures, the amount of means on hand being but slightly less than the last loan, as far as issued. According to the States, the Secretary anticipates a surplus of ten millions of dollars on the 1st July, the opening of the new fiscal year. There is yet unissued, of the loan of 1858, $1,500,000. The Treasury has redeemed $4,500,000 of treasury notes, which it has the power to reissue, and the balance of cash in hand, by the last return, was nearly $8,000,000, making a total amount of available means of $14,000,000. Good!

☞ The reports we have had of the extreme destitution existing among the emigrants to Pike's Peak prove but too true. A despatch from St. Louis says that about a hundred of the poor fellows have returned to St. Joseph's, Missouri, and they bring the most deplorable accounts of the sufferings of the returning miners, 20,000 of whom they say are on their way back, destitute of every comfort, perfectly desperate, and ripe for any enterprise promising food. The greatest excitement exists, and threats have been made against all who induced emigration.

☞ The Williamsport *Gazette*, Governor Packer's home organ, last week raised the names of WRIGHT and ROWE to its mast-head.

☞ The Chambersburg *Repository and Transcript*, Opposition journal, has hoisted the name of Wm. F. Johnston at the head of its editorial columns, as the choice of its editor for the Presidency in 1860. Go it?

☞ The steamer Moses Taylor from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 13th, has arrived at New York, bringing near two millions of dollars in treasure from California.

☞ [illegible] are seven executions to take place in Canada in the course of next month.

## Who is Responsible?

The Republicans are so much alarmed at the effect the adoption of the two years' amendment in Massachusetts is having upon the Western States, that they deny the responsibility of their party, and attempt to throw the blame upon the Democrats and Americans; who, they say, secretly combined to carry the amendment, and thus inflict injury upon the Republican party. Now the facts of the case will show precisely where the responsibility rests. The amendment was adopted by two Legislatures, containing a large majority of Republican members.—The few Democratic members opposed it. It is certain that at this stage the Democrats and Americans did not combine to disgrace and damage the Republican party of Massachusetts. That party had the subject in its own hands, and the power to dispose of it as was thought proper. They decided to adopt the amendment, and submit it to the people for ratification. And here it may be remarked, that the representatives of Republican constituents doubtless ascertained what they were prepared to adopt before the question was submitted.

The result shows that they did. The amendment was adopted by Republican votes. There might be some appearance of plausibility in the charge that it was adopted by a combination between Democrats and Americans if those parties composed a majority of voters in the State; but the Republican vote numbers two to one against all opposition. In 1856 the vote stood; Fremont, 108,000; Fillmore, 20,000; Buchanan, 29,000. With this material, how was it possible for the Democrats and Americans to carry the amendment in opposition to the wishes of the Republicans? Will those who make the charge demonstrate how a minority can control an election? The discovery would make the fortune of its author.

The responsibility of adopting this proscriptive amendment rests with the Republicans and Americans. It is too late now for the former party to deny its agency in the matter. Power and responsibility are inseparable. The Democracy of Massachusetts are the enemies of proscription, and they opposed this amendment by their representatives, by their presses, and by their votes.—Had it been defeated, the Republicans of the West would doubtless have exclaimed to their German followers, "behold how the Republicans of Massachusetts hate proscription?" But as it was adopted by Republican votes, we can truthfully exclaim, "behold how Republican Massachusetts loves proscription?"—*Patriot and Union.*

☞ The Black Republican party is nothing but the Know Nothing organization under a new name. The leaders of the Know Nothing party during its brief career, are now the most prominent Black Republican leaders, and if successful they would at once revive and endeavor to carry out in the administration of the government the bigoted and anti-republican doctrines of the midnight fraternity. Henceforth it will be only necessary to refer to Massachusetts in order to prove that Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism travel hand in hand. So says the Ebensburg Democrat, with entire truth.

## An Example Worthy of Imitation.

The Quincy *Herald* says that the German Republicans of Massachusetts have issued an address to the people of the United States, commenting upon the recent action of the Black Republican Legislature of that State, which put an amendment into the Constitution, depriving them of the right to vote, until they have been there seven years, in which they say:—

"*We, citizens of German descent, will have nothing more to do with the Republican party—we will never more lend our help to elevate a party to power which tramples us under foot.*"

That's the way to talk it. The Black Republicans have attempted to crush out the Germans in Massachusetts, and they will attempt the same thing here if you give them the power. The Germans of Massachusetts have acted wisely in leaving them, and the German voters of this State should profit by their example.

## Hard to Please.

The Black Republicans of the North are continually prating about the pro-slavery tendencies of President Buchanan's Administration, and accusing him of adhering to the peculiar interests of the South. The "Opposition" in Virginia, (we are at a loss for a name by which to designate them,) on the other hand charge him with being false to the Southern States, and the Richmond *Whig* asserts emphatically "that *all* Democratic Presidents have been *traitors to the South.*"—There is a wide difference of opinion here, and it would be a difficult matter to please men who see things in such contrasting lights.

☞ The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* contains a lengthy article in reference to Vice President Breckinridge, which concludes as follows:

"In Pennsylvania the question of the Presidency has been very little discussed, and no one can undertake to declare what may be the preference of the great body of the Democracy. But this we thing it would be safe to say—that leaving out one or two eminent Pennsylvanians, there is no man in the Union whose nomination by the Charleston Convention would be more warmly responded to by the Democracy of the old Keystone, than that of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky."

☞ The Know Nothing County Committee met somewhere in this borough on Tuesday last. JACOB RESSER, Esq., of East Berlin, was appointed Delegate to their 8th of June State Convention; and the first day of August was fixed upon for the holding of their County Convention.

That the leaders of the Opposition in this county are already *plotting* with a view to the fall election, there is, we think, no room for doubt. We caution our Democratic friends in all the districts, therefore, to keep a close watch on Opposition movements. All that is necessary is to detect and expose the tricksters in time.

☞ We have received the first number of the "*York County Demokrat,*" a German paper published at Hanover, by A. E. Lewis & Co. It is very neatly printed, and the editors promise an energetic and faithful support of Democratic men and measures—which pledge they will doubtless redeem to the letter. The firm consists of A. E. Lewis, M. H. Schneider and W. T. Barnits.

☞ The dog law has gone into effect in Philadelphia. Animals without muzzles are now manufactured into glue and oil in short order.

☞ Dr. King, under sentence of death at Cobourg, Canada, for poisoning his wife, has fully confessed his guilt.

## Popular Sovereignty.

When we remember the Platform laid down by the Republican Convention in 1856, it is somewhat amusing to compare it with the professions of the Opposition now, while denouncing the Administration for its position relative to the Locompton Constitution. The main plank of that Platform was in these words:

*Resolved*, "That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery."

They now affect to despise the principle of Congressional intervention, and are loud in their professions in favor of Popular Sovereignty. However, in this they are consistent with *themselves* at least, as they have ever varied their views of men, measures, and principles, to catch popular favor and obtain official power.

*A Dig in the Ribs.*—The Opposition papers of this State are very much in the habit of quoting the sentiments of Forney's *Press.*—The coarse abuse heaped upon the President by that reckless and shameless sheet, has made it a great favorite with the Black Republicans. For fear, however, that they may overlook the following paragraph in Monday's *Press*, we publish it, and ask their attention to it. It shows up the consistency of our unprincipled adversaries in a few words:

"As exhibiting the injustice of mere partisanship, what can be more disreputable than the refusal of the Opposition papers in free States to denounce the course of their political friends in Kentucky and Virginia, who take the extreme ground of the fire-eaters of the South on the subject of slavery in the Territories?"

## A Dead Failure.

An attempt to build up a new Democratic party under the dignified title of the "States Rights Democracy," with Forney as leader, has proven the most dismal political failure of the times. It would really be a work of charity for some respectable Democratic paper to bestow a word of encouragement upon the ragged, bald, and crippled thing. The Anti-Lecompton press of the State refuse to acknowledge it, and instead of giving the encouragement and support which were anticipated by the projectors of the movement, are unsparing in their blows. Of this class of Democratic newspapers, the Somerset *Democrat* is among the most able and vigorous.—In commenting with deserved severity upon the proceedings at Altoona, it administers the following advice to this faction:

"We understand that it is the intention of this State Rights Democratic party, when the proper time arrives, to make an energetic effort to secure a majority of delegates to the next 4th of March Convention. To this we have no objection. But we tell them now, in advance, that unless they roll up their sleeves and go zealously to work for the success of the regularly nominated Democratic State ticket at the next election, they will find themselves nowhere when these delegates come to be chosen. No disorganizing movement can carry the Anti-Lecompton sentiment of the State with it, and the sooner the leaders of this Democratic State Rights faction are made aware of this fact perhaps the better. There is a vast difference between a genuine Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and a bogus one who makes it his business to endeavor to defeat the regular party organization, and who gives 'aid and comfort' to the common enemy."

☞ We say, with the *Volunteer*, that the Democratic party cannot be defeated in 1860. Let the Charleston National Convention name the candidate, and the watch fires will be immediately kindled from one end of the Union to the other, and the Democratic legions will push on the column to victory. Our mongrel opponents may crow *now*, if they will; *after* the Presidential race has taken place will be the time for Democrats to make the welkin ring with their loud huzzas. So mote it be.

## Dark Deeds Brought to Light!

If all the infamous crimes and outrages which have been committed by Know Nothings in the city of Baltimore, since the existence of that party, were suddenly brought to light, there is not a decent man in the State who now claims connection with it that would not shudder at their number and enormity, and seek the company of more congenial spirits.

The *Republican*, of the 19th instant, contains the testimony of witnesses elicited during the examination instituted by the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, showing most conclusively that the charge made against the Warden of that institution was true, and that said officer did loan out the arms which the State of Maryland had provided for its protection, to his political associates to be used on the day of the last municipal election. The committee, composed of Know Nothings, who were appointed to investigate the charge, reported that they "*are fully convinced that the guns and pistols of the prison were taken away for political purposes on the evening before the last Mayor's election,*" but the Board of Directors *declined* to receive the report, whereupon on motion of Mr. Hopkins the Board expressed its disapprobation *unanimously* of the course pursued by the Warden, and with this manifestation of their displeasure, the Warden will, we presume, escape a severe and richly deserved punishment. There are many more dark deeds which will yet be brought to light.—*Frederick Union.*

## Virginia Election.

The election in Virginia for Governor, members of Congress, &c., took place on Thursday last. The Democrats have elected twelve of the thirteen Congressmen, with the 8th district in doubt. For Governor, losses and gains are reported on both sides, but the chances are still decidedly in favor of Letcher, Dem. Goggin, the candidate of all the Opposition factions, stumped the entire State, whilst his Democratic opponent was confined at home by severe indisposition.

☞ The Military Encampment at Chambersburg will commence to-morrow.

*Hon. Howell Cobb's Slaves.*—It is stated that a firm at Macon, Ga., lately sold the crop of cotton belonging to the slaves of Col. John B. Lamar and Hon. Howell Cobb, for $3,969-61. This is all clear money to them; and, it is further stated, that the same slaves sell sugar-cane, syrup, chickens and eggs, which amount to at least one-half as much more.

☞ The largest mule ever produced in the world is now at Cincinnati. It is a mare mule, nineteen and a half hands high, and weighs eighteen hundred and thirty-five pounds. This extraordinary animal is the property of Charles Frost, Wayne county, Indiana, recently purchased near Lexington, Kentucky.

☞ It is ascertained that a man's finger-nails grow their complete length in four months and a half. A man living seventy years renews his nails one hundred and seventy times. Allowing each nail to be half an inch long, he has grown seven feet and nine inches of finger-nail on each finger, and on fingers and thumbs an aggregate of 71 feet and 6 inches.

☞ Did you ever dance at a show-ball?

## Local Affairs.

☞ There will be Communion Services at the Hill Church, (United Presbyterian,) on next Sabbath, June 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞ The new Catholic Church of "Our Lady of Mount Carmel," in Mechanicstown, Frederick county, Md., will be solemnly blessed on Sunday, June the 5th. There will be a solemn High Mass and Sermon on the occasion.

☞ The Rev. WILLIAM A. M'GINLEY, late of Andover Theological Seminary, and formerly of this place, has accepted a unanimous call to settle over the Church in Shrewsbury, Mass., at a salary of $1,000. He has supplied the pulpit during the last six months.

### Just the Time;

Now is the time for every farmer, poor and rich, to supply himself with a newspaper.—For the small outlay of $2, he can keep himself thoroughly posted up in the prices of wheat, corn, &c. We intend *to publish every week* the most important news from abroad. Two or three steamers are arriving every ten days at our ports, and in this way we shall be able to lay before our readers highly interesting intelligence in regard to the war and its effects upon commerce. Subscribe to *The Compiler* without delay, and learn what the world is doing. Every change in the markets will thus be brought to your doors, and it will be the means too of saving the farmer from speculators and put money in his purse.

### Complimentary.

The Commissioners of Clarion county visited this place, a few days since, with a view to a thorough inspection of our new Court-House—they intending soon to erect one in that county, the old one having recently been destroyed by fire. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the plan and construction of this building—declaring it to be the most desirable among the many they had visited—and at once resolved to adopt it as a model by which to erect their own. This is a high compliment to our new Court-House, but no more than it deserves.

### Narrow Escape.

Our friend LEVI GOLDEN had a narrow escape from fatal injury on Thursday week.—Whilst assisting at a barn-raising at Mr. PIUS FINK'S, in Mountjoy township, one of the wall-plates, 58 feet long, broke when nearly up to its place, and one end striking Mr. Golden upon the head, knocked him down; but fortunately he fell between two large sticks of timber, which prevented the falling piece from crushing him. He was insensible for some time, but presently revived. Still, he was unable to work for a week or more. Truly, a miraculous escape.

### For Hanover To-morrow.

A grand time is expected at Hanover to-morrow. The members of the Brass Band of that place will make their first appearance in their splendid new Chariot. Bands from other places are also promised to be present; and the ladies of the town announce a Fair and Supper—for the benefit of the Band.

We are informed that tickets will be issued by the Railroad Company, from Gettysburg to Hanover and return, to-morrow, at 80 cents each.

### New Stage Line.

Messrs. AGNEW & JARBOE, of Emmitsburg, are now running a line of daily Coaches upon the route from that place to this, connecting with the Railroad trains to Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c. We are truly glad that this long standing want has been supplied, and especially by so energetic and accommodating a firm as that of Agnew & Jarboe.—The new line will doubtless prove a profitable one. It is already carrying a handsome number of passengers.

### New Engine and Car.

We understand that the new Locomotive and Passenger Car, for the Gettysburg Railroad, are expected here on Saturday next,—They will attract great attention on their arrival.

### Rain and Storm.

This region was visited with an unusually heavy rain, accompanied by a regular "norwester," on Friday evening last. A number of trees were broken down in this place, and considerable injury was done to fencing in the neighborhood. The growing grain was not materially damaged.

### Sudden Deaths.

Mr. JOHN PLEIGER died suddenly at Abbottstown on Thursday week. He had been cutting hay with a straw cutter, and was taken ill at his work. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but he expired in about fifteen minutes. Deceased was a widower and leaves six children. He was in his 40th year.

Mr. JOHN SHULTZ, one of the oldest citizens of Hanover, expired suddenly on Monday last at noon. He had partaken of dinner as usual, and before leaving the table he fell back and died. He had been afflicted for some time and in very feeble health. He was in his 84th year.

### Orphan's Court.

The Orphan's Court was held in McConaughy's Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Judge FISHER had so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to occupy his seat on the bench. Quite a number of argument cases were disposed of. The applications for tavern license of ALLEN M. COOK and DANIEL BITNER were refused.

### Tall Rye.

Mr. LEVI GOLDEN, of Mountjoy township, sends us a stalk of Rye measuring eight feet four inches! Who can beat it?

☞ Mr. GEORGE BENDER, near Bendersville, sheared a lamb, one year old, a few days ago, which yielded a fleece of 12¼ lbs! If any one can beat this we should like to hear of it.

☞ The Emmitsburg mail now leaves this place daily at one o'clock, P. M., and returns next morning at 6½, A. M.

☞ The Train of Cars on Tuesday and Saturday evenings will hereafter arrive at Gettysburg at about 6.30, as on all other days of the week.

☞ We notice by the Allentown *Democrat*, that our former townsman, R. CLAY HAMBERLY, Esq., has been admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Lehigh county, and passed a very creditable examination.

☞ How the universal heart of man blesses flowers! They are wreathed around the cradle, the marriage altar and the tomb. The Cupid of the ancient Hindoos tippid his arrows with flowers, and orange flowers are a bridal crown with us—a notion of yesterday. Flowers garnished the Grecian altar, and hung in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine.

### New Road Law for Adams County.

We are informed that at the last session of the Legislature the provisions of the Road Law passed for Franklin county in 1854, were extended to this county. For the information of our readers we subjoin the Franklin County Law—to wit:

SECTION 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 the number of road and bridge viewers appointed by the Court of quarter sessions of the county of Franklin shall be three; every view, review, and re-review shall be made by the whole number of persons so appointed, a majority of whom shall concur in their report, in order to its confirmation by the court; the provisions of this section shall include viewers appointed to inspect bridges under the thirty-ninth section of the general road law of eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

SECTION 2. That in all cases of the appointment of viewers in the said county to view the site of a bridge, or to view and locate, vacate, or change and supply any public or private road, or to review or re-review the same, the said viewers, reviewers, or re-reviewers, or one of them shall, before proceeding to view, give public notice by three or more advertisements, put up at least five days before the time of meeting in the most public places in the vicinity of the place to be viewed, of the time and place they will meet for the purpose of making such view.

SECTION 3. That if the viewers aforesaid shall fix upon the location of a bridge or of a public road, or shall vacate and supply, or change the location of any public road, it shall be the duty of the said viewers to endeavor to procure from the persons through whose lands such location or re-location may be made, releases from all claims of damages that might arise from opening the road; which releases shall be good, if in writing only, though not under seal; in every such case where the said viewers shall fail to procure such releases, and it shall appear to them that any damage will be sustained, it shall be their duty to assess the damages and make report thereof, signed by a majority of their number, and return the same, together with all releases obtained, to the proper court of quarter sessions; *Provided*, That any person affected by such report shall be entitled to a review of his damages, upon presenting a petition therefor not later than the third day of the next stated term after the term to which the report is returnable; but when there is more than one petition presented, founded on the same report of viewers, as where a review or a re-review of the road is granted at the same term, the court may appoint the reviewers or re-reviewers on all the petitions, and direct one order only to be issued for the review or re-review of the road, and the assessment of the damages in all the cases.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of the said court to examine carefully, the amount of damages assessed as aforesaid, and if the court shall be satisfied that the amount of damages assessed in any case, is so small that the public interest will be subserved by its payment and the opening of the road, they shall confirm such view, review or re-review, and the assessment of damages, which shall be paid as directed by law, but if the said court shall not be so satisfied, the said report shall not be confirmed, unless the damages shall be first paid by the petitioners, or other persons interested.

SECTION 5. That when the viewers shall decide in favor of locating or re-locating a private road, they shall view and assess the damages, if any, and make report thereof, and the proceedings thereupon to review or re-review the damages, shall be as hereinbefore provided in cases of public roads.

SECTION 6. That all provisions of the general road laws, or any other act of Assembly inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed, so far as regards the county of Franklin: *Provided*, That all proceedings under former laws now pending, shall be prosecuted to a final completion or determination under the same laws and under this act, so far as the same is applicable, as fully as though they were not supplied or repealed.

### Valuable Invention.

We were shown the other day the Model of an Invention, by Mr. DAVID WARREN, of this place, which, should it prove to be, what we have no reason to doubt, practicable upon a larger scale, will be of incalculable value. It is a very ingenious, yet simple contrivance, appended, with but little expense, to Railroad Cars, which, when an engine or a car runs off the track, instantly detaches the rear car, leaving it safe upon the track. The moment the wheels leave the rail, that instant the bolt is forced up, and the car detached, and this without any strain upon the car. It is very simple, can be easily applied to any car, at a very little expense, and must, we think, accomplish all that the inventor designs by it. The value of such an invention cannot be over-estimated.—*Sentinel.*

### Postage on Newspapers.

All subscribers are entitled to receive the newspapers of their own county free of postage. Subscribers to the *Compiler* who get their papers out of the county are referred to the following "instructions" to Postmasters, dated April 20, 1859, a copy of which has been furnished the *Village Record* by the Post Office Department at Washington:

"Bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter."

### A Villainous Trick.

Every now and then a new trick is resorted to by villains who are too lazy to work for a living, and honest people are surprised and open their eyes in astonishment at it for a while. We have just met, in an exchange, the following, which we publish to place our readers upon the look out, as the same thing may be attempted here:

"*A New Dodge.*—A cunning rogue, as we learn, has been doing the people in a manner that is as cool as ingenious. He calls at the house, and, after exhibiting the effects of his varnish upon furniture, offers the bottle of varnish for sale. Most of the ladies take it, and the gentleman requests them to furnish him with a bottle, as the one exhibited is more convenient to carry about. He then supplies them with a mixture of molasses and water, goes to the next house with strong recommendations from the places previously visited, and sells another bottle of his valuable mixture."

☞ The Post-office at Bermudian, York county, is restored to its former site in Adams county, and Solomon Lerew appointed Postmaster, vice Henry B. Smith.

*An Item for Tavern Keepers.*—Judge Maynard (says the Pittsburg *Chronicle,*) in charging the jury in the McTernan case, stated that where a person sold a man liquor who was drunk, he was liable under the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to intemperate persons. If it was shown that the man was not an intemperate person, the party furnishing him with the liquor was still amenable to the law if he knew he was drunk—even though he might have become intoxicated accidentally, and it was his first offence.

*Death of Dr. Lardner.*—The death of Dr. Dionysius Lardner is announced in the London papers received by the Canada. Dr. Lardner visited this country several years ago, and did much at popularizing science by his lectures on astronomy and other subjects.

☞ Col. Strawbridge, M. P. from Erie, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Mexico.

## Later from Europe.

### NO BATTLE FOUGHT YET.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, arrived this morning. The advices by this arrival are only two days later.

*From the Seat of War.*—No battle had taken place up to the 14th instant; or at least none had been reported.

Napoleon's departure from France was a perfect ovation, and his reception at Genoa, where he arrived on the 12th, was most cordial. He issued a stirring address to the army enjoining discipline, expressing that his only fears were that they would show too much enthusiasm.

He was expected to proceed to join the army on the 14th. The King of Sardinia visited the Emperor at Genoa.

Official Sardinian bulletins continue to report retrograde movements by the Austrians, whose headquarters were at Roblio.

*England.*—The British government has formally proclaimed its design to observe strict neutrality on the war and has warned its subjects against violations of the same.

The British war department has issued an important notice, authorizing the formation of volunteer corps throughout England.

The activity prevailing in the English dockyards is equal to that manifested during the Crimean war.

*Germany.*—It is affirmed in ministerial circles at Berlin that Prussia for the moment maintains an expectant policy, and has not bound herself to any power to remain neutral.

Germany is disposed to leave the initiative to Prussia, as she will have the heaviest burden to support in the common defense.

The German Diet adopted the proposition to put the federal garrisons on a war footing.

The Prussian chambers have both unanimously authorized a war loan by the government.

## Cannibalism!

*Most Deplorable Condition of Pike's Peak Emigrants.*—St. Louis, May 24.—The regular correspondent of the *Democrat*, writing from Denver City on the 9th inst., recounts the most deplorable condition of affairs on the plains.

Many of the emigrants are dying from starvation, while the others are subsisting on prickly pears and wild onions, found along the road.

The stage agent reports picking up a man named Blue, who was reduced to a skeleton from starvation. On recovering, he gave a most lamentable account of his adventures.—He started, in company with two of his brothers, for the mines. One of them died on the road, and the remaining two were so far bordering on a state of starvation that *they ate his body.* Another died, and he, in turn, was nearly devoured by the survivor.

A man named Gibbs had reached the mines in a starving condition, and expressed the opinion that his party, nine in number, had all perished.

Many graves were seen along the road.

*Much property has been destroyed or abandoned on the road.*

The writer of the letter before referred to says the number of departures from the mines is about equal to the arrivals.

About five hundred of the returning emigrants reached St. Joseph on Saturday, all of whom confirm the previous accounts of the sufferings and privations on the plains.

*Another Mystery in New York.*—The New York *Times* states that the thigh and trunk of a female were found on Sunday in the vault, in the rear of the tenement-house, No. 125 Columbia street. A medical examination induces a belief that the deceased was a young woman whose death was produced by abortion. The presumption is that the body was cut up to hide the crime, and that the parts of the body still missing have been thrown down different vaults, in the hope more effectually to secure concealment. Thus far no clue has been obtained tending to the identification of the deceased.

*The Double Execution at Pittsburg.*—The Pittsburg papers contain long accounts of the execution there on Friday of David S. Evans and Christian Jacobi, both for murdering their wives. Evans was a native of Maine, and to the last moment declared his innocence. A year ago he was a steady and respected man, but want of work and means to support his family drove him to dissipation and ruin.—Jacobi was a German. Previous to his execution he took an affecting leave of his children. The child which seemed to feel most keenly his father's position was his son, a deaf and dumb boy, but otherwise very intelligent. He appeared overwhelmed with grief during the entire interview, and, long after he left the jail, continued to weep bitterly.

*The Waste of War.*—In the sixteen years intervening between 1797 and 1815, the French army absorbed 4,555,000 men. The number raised by conscription for Napoleon's army was 2,476,000 men. The army of 1813 was composed of recruits from eighteen to twenty years of age. Of a million and a quarter raised in 1813, only one hundred thousand remained alive in 1814. France, in addition to this loss of her citizens, had to pay 700,000,000 francs as an indemnity of war to the allied powers, and 400,000,000 for the support of foreign garrisons. These figures show the cost of a war such as the powers of Europe are now about entering into.

*Education and Fighting.*—By a law of Prussia, every child between the ages of seven and fourteen is required to go to school and to learn to read and write. In 1845 there were but two persons in a hundred who could neither read nor write. 2,328,000 children of the 2,900,000 between seven and fourteen years attend school. In the standing army of 126,000, but two soldiers are unable to read. In case of her taking part in the war, Prussia can bring into the field 300,000 men, in one sense the best educated military force in the world.

*Waverly Novels for the Million.*—That enterprising firm of publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, has just begun an undertaking, which cannot fail to be beneficial to the whole reading community. We allude to the edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels, now in the course of publication by them, and which is to be completed in twenty-six volumes, at twenty-five cents a piece, or five dollars for the whole. These volumes are printed in double column octavo, and each will contain about one hundred and twenty-five pages. The entire set of twenty-six volumes will be mailed, free of postage, to any person remitting five dollars to the publishers. This is an opportunity, never before had, for obtaining the Waverley Novels entire, at a price within the means of everybody; for it is the cheapest edition ever published, and those who remit five dollars, and thus subscribe for the series, secure each volume for less than twenty cents. The price of the Edinburgh edition, from which this edition is reprinted, is seventy-two dollars. Very properly have Peterson & Brothers called this the "Edition of the Million," for they ought to get a million of subscribers to it, in this reading nation, and doubtless will. Kenilworth, forming the fourth volume of their series of the Waverly Novels, was published last week.

*Tornado at Iowa City—Loss of Life.*—Chicago, May 26.—Iowa City was on Tuesday last visited by a dreadful tornado, which swept away houses, barns, etc. The storm extended over a space of some ten or twelve miles. Four persons were killed and twelve seriously injured. Of a family named Morgan, the father, son, and grandson were killed. The loss of property is unknown.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 8th inst. says by a gentleman from New York, that Teresa Bagnall (Mrs. Stoddart,) is preparing for the stage, and will appear on the boards next autumn.

☞ A London paper tells of a very pretty bonnet made of white crape and marvel adjusted with "which cost only £12"—sixty dollars.

☞ In the late month of March there was a great deal of excitement in Boston because some of the scholars at a public school, who were Roman Catholics, had been punished for refusing to read the Ten Commandments according to the Protestant version.

Let us for a moment put the boot on the other leg. Suppose a boy had been whipped in a public school in Boston or New York for declining to repeat a Paternoster, or to say an Ave Mary—suppose a boy whose parents were of the prevailing Unitarian faith in Boston had declined to join in an ascription to the Trinity—what a re-echoing row-de-row we should have had!

But there is no more reason in requiring a Romish boy to say the Ten Commandments as they are translated by Protestants than in insisting that the Protestant boy shall say Paternosters. The citizens of Boston, whether Romish or Protestant, pay taxes to support schools in which their children are to be taught reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and such other branches of human science as may be determined. But the Methodist does not agree to have his child exposed to Presbyterian influences; nor the Unitarian to have his liable to be—as he deems it—perverted to Episcopacy; nor does the Romish parent mean to expose his child to the danger of Protestantism. They pay for entirely other and different purposes. And any religious instruction (of course we do not mean the moral law) is just as impertinent as it would be for a Sunday school teacher to instruct his class in Comparative Anatomy.

It is a good thing that children should have all kinds of instruction. But no teacher has a right to devote the school-hours to the practice of gymnastics with his pupils, on the ground—which is undeniable—that exercise of the abdominal muscles is a good thing for children. So it is—but the parent chooses to select his gymnasium and teacher. He pays the other man to teach his children grammar. It is a good thing that there should be muslin curtains over the windows—but what would the head of the house say to a plumber called in to repair the water-works who should undertake to regulate the curtains?

As long as we allow perfect liberty of conscience and of worship, so long we shall have to confess that the Protestant Bible is to the Romanist a Protestant religious book, and, as such, not justly to be imposed upon his children in the public schools. We may insist upon it that it ought not to be a Protestant book—that our translation is better than the Romish—and so on. But we might as well say grace over the whole barrel at once, and insist upon it that people sought not to be Romanists. Why are we to decide for them any more than they for us?

Certainly the only fair, the only honorable way is to grant that in institutions for specific scientific purposes there shall be no intrusion of doubtful subjects. For they do most wisely and Christianly who practice what John Wesley preached in his famous sermon upon the Catholic spirit:

"I dare not, therefore, presume to impose my mode of worship upon any other. I believe it is truly primitive and apostolical; but my belief is no rule for another. I ask not, therefore, of him with whom I would unite in love, 'Are you of my Church, of my congregation? Do you receive the same form of Church government, and allow the same Church officers with me? Do you join in the same form of prayer wherein I worship God?' I inquire not, 'Do you receive the Supper of the Lord in the same posture and manner that I do?' Nor whether, in the administration of Baptism, you agree with me in admitting sureties for the baptized, in the manner of administering it, or the age of those to whom it should be administered. Nay, I ask not of you (as clear as I am in my own mind) whether you allow Baptism and the Lord's Supper at all. Let all these things stand by: we will talk of them, if need be, at a more convenient season. My only question, at present, is this: 'Is thine heart right, as my heart is with thy heart?'"—*Monthly.*

## The Post Office Department.

*Curtailment of Expenses—Annual Saving of $2,000,000 Already Effected.*—WASHINGTON, May 24.—A through reconnoissance of all the mail routes is being made, with a view to the curtailment of expenses at every point where it is practical, without serious detriment to the public. While in many cases the service has been altogether discontinued, in others the number of trips has been reduced from daily to tri-weekly, weekly, &c. Acting on this principle, the Post Office Department has, within the last two months, effected an annual saving of about a million and a half dollars, exclusive of five hundred thousand economized by the refusal of the Postmaster General to put into operation the nearly seven hundred routes created in 1858, but for the support of which no appropriation has been made.

The work of curtailment is still progressing. It is not probable, however, that the service will be curtailed on any of the railroad lines.

## Is the World Ungrateful?

*The Friends of M. Lamartine Think it Is.*—We are utterly disgusted with the self-laudation which some of our second class great men are in the habit of practicing; and we mean to expose it, even though the task is a distasteful one. The vice is peculiarly, though not exclusively, French; and is found among the *second class of great men*, but never among the first, who are the real benefactors of the world.

Thomas Holloway, one of the latter, whose name is idolized in all parts of the world, and to whom it is not too much to say that millions of all creeds and complexions are indebted for the preservation of their lives.—*Thomas Holloway*, we say, *is never heard* appealing either to the gratitude or generosity of those who have derived the greatest of earthly blessings from his skill; he contents himself with the assurance that his work has been done, and that the price has been paid.

We have been led into these reflections by an appeal which is now put forward on behalf of a second class French poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his pen, neglected to lay up any sufficient store for the support of his declining days; and now his voice is raised against "the ingratitude of the human race." The argument which he produces to strengthen his claim, is one which should rather make him blush for his extravagance: he says that millions of his productions have been sold, and that therefore the world is in his debt! But why? Was he not paid the price he asked for every copy? Or does he think that it sounds like common prose honesty to ask to be paid twice over?

He will answer, doubtless, that his poems give a pleasure the value of which their price could not approximate. Let us admit this rule, and apply it to another as a test its merits. Health, we all know, is the chief of earthly blessings; a boon which must be purchased, let the cost be what it may; a blessing, to be blessed with which the sinking monarch would resign his kingdom.—Suppose then, that Holloway, instead of fixing such a price on his remedies as would afford him (when myriads were his customers) a fair and honorable profit, had apportioned the price of his pills and ointment to the exigencies of each case and the ability of the sufferer to pay for his physical salvation!—Why, in such a case, the great physician would long ago have owned all Europe in fee simple, and three-fourths of the remainder of the world—for the royalties and nobilities of Europe were among his earliest patients, but are still too proud to acknowledge that they owe their lives to the same simple but all-sufficing remedies which have been brought by Holloway's philanthropy, within reach of the meanest of their serfs.—"*Les Belles Lettres.*"

☞ In Cambria county, two boys nearly died from the effects of eating hard boiled eggs,