

TERMS OF THIS PAPER. The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Stahl, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$3.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Joe Pastrigo done with neatness and dispatch. Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment—'Compiler' on the sign.

Dr. A. W. Dorsey, FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. His residence, Baltimore street, next door to the Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D. AS his office one corner of the Chambersburg street, and opposite the old operation performed are respectfully invited to call. **Dr. Hill**, Rev. C. P. Knapp, D. D., Rev. L. W. Johnson, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever, Gettysburg, April 11, '52.

Wm. B. McClellan, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the National Hotel, August 25, '52.

D. McConaughy, ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Bucher's drug and book store, Chambersburg street, and opposite the old operation performed are respectfully invited to call. **Dr. Hill**, Rev. C. P. Knapp, D. D., Rev. L. W. Johnson, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever, Gettysburg, April 11, '52.

Edward B. Buehler, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office in the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite the National Hotel, Gettysburg, March 25.

J. C. Neely, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him with promptness. Office nearly opposite the National Hotel, Gettysburg, April 11, 1859.

A. H. Hill, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend promptly to collections and all business entrusted to him. Office between Paenstock's and Danner & Zuercher's Stores, Baltimore st., Gettysburg, Pa. May 9, 1859.

Change of Hours ON THE GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, April 21st, the MORNING TRAINS will leave Gettysburg at 6:30 o'clock A. M., connecting at Hanover Junction with the Baltimore and Annapolis R. R. at 9:42, and Mill train from Baltimore at 10:42, returning to Gettysburg at 12:30 noon, with passengers from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West.

A Word to the Wise! DON'T FAIL to call on SAMSON'S New Goods—a large and splendid variety of Suits, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters—an unrivaled assortment of TRUNKS and CARPETS—also, a large and splendid variety of Suits, Hats, Boots and Shoes—WATCHES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. A very handsome and new style RAILROAD TRAVELING BAG. In fact, everything in the line.

The Latest News! THE arrival of a very large and superior stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, at the public sale of the store of H. F. McILWAIN, at the N. E. Corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg. His stock of hats is very extensive, comprising all the various styles of Silk Hats, Gait and colored Soft Dress Hats, Men's Russian Hats, (French style) and all kinds of Men's and Boy's Slouch Hats and Caps, of the most fashionable style—all of which are unsurpassed for beauty of style and elegance of finish.

Woodland PRIVATE SALE.—I will sell at private sale 52 ACRES OF LAND, on the banks of Marsh creek, near Beary's Mill, 10 Acres of which is heavily timbered. If not sold prior to the first day of July it will then be laid out in lots to suit purchasers and sold at public sale. May 16, 1859. GEO. AINOLD.

"The Gem" NEW RESTAURANT.—The undersigned has opened a first-class Restaurant, on the lower floor of McClellan's Hall building, in Carlisle street, Gettysburg, and solicits a share of the public patronage. The rooms have just been fitted up in the most approved style, and will compare favorably with any of the best in the city. His Oysters, Ale, &c., will always be of superior quality, and his charges moderate.

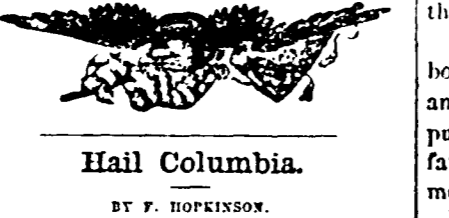
Pancy Bonnets and trimmings, very handsome—call and see the store of G. AINOLD. O'NEILL'S Ribbons, Flowers, and Ribbons for sale at the new cheap store of A. B. SCOTT & SON. May 15.

LARGE lot of Fall-bound new HERRING just received, and will be sold low for cash, at NORRICK & MARTIN'S. June 20, 1859.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR. 1ST YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JULY 4, 1859. NO. 40.



Hail Columbia.

Hail Columbia! happy land!
Hail ye heroes! beaver-born band!
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valour won.
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.
Firm—united—let us be,
Hailing round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots! rise once more;
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no ruffian foe, with impious hand,
Let no ruffian foe, with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well-earned prize.
While offering peace sincere and just,
In heaven we place a usual trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fall.
Firm—united, &c.

Sound, sound, the tramp of fame!
Let Washington's great name,
Ring through the world with loud applause,
Ring through the world with loud applause,
Let every clime to freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear.
With equal skill, and god-like power
He govern'd in the fearful hour
Of horrid war; or guides with ease
The happier times of honest peace.
Firm—united, &c.

Behold the chief who now commands,
Once more to save his country stands—
The rock on which the storm will beat;
The rock on which the storm will beat;
But arm'd in virtue, firm and true,
His hopes are fix'd on heav'n and you.
When hope was sinking in dismay,
And glooms obscur'd Columbia's day,
His steady mind, from changes free,
Resolv'd on death or liberty.
Firm—united—let us be,
Hailing round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Declaration of Independence.
JULY 4, 1776.
When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal stations to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to

them, and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; and the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to the acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury; For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow

these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, and friendship.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they having full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Standing by his Friends. In the flush times of Vicksburg, when the phrase "hard cases" meant something more than it does now, Harvey Jenkins was admitted one of the hardest. By some strange accident Harvey found himself at church one evening. The sermon being over, the preacher requested all who were friendly to religion to rise and hold up their right hands. The whole audience apparently were on their feet. After they were seated again the minister continued:

"Now it there is a single one here who desires to see Satan and his kingdom prosper, let him rise and hold up his hand."

Harvey, with some difficulty got to an erect position, and said:

"Had the vote been less unanimous, I should have retained my seat; but I make it a point of honor never to abandon a friend under adverse circumstances."

Rising in the World. As an evidence of what industry and perseverance will do it may be stated that the Hon. Solomon Dorsland and Hon. Jere Clomons have risen, by successive stages, from United States senators and ministers plenipotentiary until they have reached the editorial chair; and they are now associated in the management of the Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer.

Phenomenon of Utterance.—A traveller writes:—"We started from a little town in the vicinity of Holstein. I would not undertake to spell or pronounce the name; but if you will take Tschelouke and Koonjoed, and mix them up with Ompompanooole, Scotch snuff, and Passamaquoddy, and pronounce the whole backwards with a sneeze, you will then get within about six miles of it."

A Calf with an Arm.—The Wheeling Argosy says:—"There is now on exhibition at 212 Market Square, a living calf with a hand and arm. The arm is attached to a perfect shoulder, growing about eight inches back of the natural shoulder of the animal. It is certainly a great living curiosity. The calf is large for its age, and well formed in other respects."

Treated Butler.—A correspondent informs us that, in the wreck of the steamship Washington, which had been buried in sand under water for seventeen years (we presume in one of the lakes,) a crock of butter was found as good and sweet as the day it was made. He suggests that it would be easy to sink butter in a well or cistern to keep it fresh for use, as submerging it seems to act well in its preservation.

At a hotel in New York recently, an old gentleman came down stairs an inquired of the clerk whether he had any tallow candles. Being informed that he could be supplied with "dips," the old man said:—"Then I wish you'd give me some; I want something I can blow out, for I've been blowing away at that cursed jigger in my room till I've no wind left." The clerk by a spasmodic effort "kept his countenance," and ordered up a pound of dips for room No. —.

A "Pardner Flaw."—A good story is told concerning a keg which had lain so long in the railroad station house at Indianapolis, that the oldest inhabitant knew not its history. A hole was bored in the vessel, and the contents pronounced old French brandy, with a rich and peculiar flavor. After all the judges of good liquor in the neighborhood, including the officers, had tried samples, until the old keg fairly caved in, it was found to contain two deformed babies, united like the Siamese twins.

Jenny Lind Concert.—Jenny Lind recently gave a charity concert in London, which was not advertised, and only the aristocracy were admitted by special invitation. The receipts were \$6,000. She was in full health, and sang with all her old power.

A home without a girl in it is only half blessed; it is an orchard without blossoms, a bower without a bird, and a bird without a song. A house full of sons is like Lebanon with its cedars; but daughters are like the roses in Sharon.

Remarkable Race by Railroad.—Stakes \$175,000. One day last week, as the eastward bound express train reached Laporte, Ind., a passenger stopped off while the engine was being replenished with wood and water, and walked back and forth on the platform, and continued to walk until the whistle sounded. The other passengers got on board and the train passed off, but the gentleman still walked on. A few minutes after the train had gone, a station man saw the pedestrian, and, going up to him, asked in a surprised tone—

"What the — are you doing here?" The man started, opened his eyes, and looked around bewildered. The fact was, he had been fatigued, and dropped asleep while walking. Rousing himself, he asked:

"Why? where am I?" "Where are you? At Laporte?" "Where's the train I came in?" "That left ten minutes ago."

"Ten minutes ago and left me! I must go on that train. It is a question of life and death to me. Can you get me to it? Have you got an engine here? Where is the Superintendent?"

The section master had an office near by, and the two went to find that official and procure an engine. The traveler stated his case—he must go on—could not delay—and offered the offer \$250 if he would put him on board the train. This strange demand and strange offer caused the station master to hasten and do what he could. The fire was not out of the engine that had drawn the train to that point—the bargain was settled—a draft given on New York for \$250, and in ten minutes the traveler started with an engine to overtake the flying express.

After rushing on for thirty or forty miles, some connection gave way about the engine. The engine was stopped—the engineer found a wooden pin whittled out and fitted to supply the deficiency. With this on they flew. The train had, of course, many miles the start of them and despite the wooden pin, the engineer crowded on steam, and tore thro' the country at a fearful rate. Thirty miles of the distance passed was run in twenty-seven minutes, but the engagement was that they should overtake the train, and overtake it they did, but not until more than one hundred miles had been run, and they were approaching Toledo.

Having at length overtaken and stopped the train and hurried on board, the traveler went eagerly to a berth in the sleeping car, and took therefrom a carpet bag containing \$175,000. His treasure was safe—none had molested it, and dismissing his faithful coachman, he went on his way rejoicing at the success of his perilous and exciting adventure.—Cleveland Wrecker.

Greely on a Railroad. The Buffalo Courier, in an article alluding to Greely on a Rail, requests its readers to imagine the philosopher in a night car, occupying a section in company with a nervous invalid—timid old gentleman who dreads the wind of heaven as much as a sensitive plant. The "night is chill and damp," for the rain is pouring. "Conductor," exclaims Mr. Greely, "open that ventilator, or I shall die." The conductor promptly obeys. The current of water-laden air rushes in, penetrating to the very marrow of the sick man. He leans it for a few moments, shivering and slaking like a man racked with ague. "Conductor," at last he squeaks out, "what the ventilator, or I shall die." Conductor stands at nonplussed. Presently a third party calls out in a grateful voice—"Conductor, open the window, and kill one of them fellers, and then shut it, and finish off 'other."

We have heard of polite men who were considered indeed the very pink of courtesy, but we doubt whether any one could surpass in the quality Col. P. —, a gentleman well known in Mississippi. The following anecdote is characteristic:

The Col. was an addition to any company, especially the special one who was going from Wheeling to St. Louis at that special time.—Somebody who had his well being at heart said to the old man:

"Colonel, ain't you rather afraid to drink too much whiskey?" "Gentlemen," said the Colonel, "it ain't at all my style. I never drink whiskey at home, and I am only doing it now out of consideration for the Captain."

"For the Captain?" inquired half a dozen voices. "Yes, gentlemen, for the Captain. The Captain has stated to me that the water in the river is pretty low—scarce, very. Do you think, gentlemen, that I would under such circumstances, use any of the precious fluid, perhaps preventing the boat getting down the river? I understand my duty to the Captain too well."

A Reck.—E. A. Banks, Esq., of Norristown, recently found a revolutionary relic in the shape of a metal button, around the outer circumference of which are the initials of the thirteen original States; in the centre the words, "long live the President," forming a circle, and the whole encasing the initials "G. W."

"Oh, Doctor, run to our house as quick as ever you kin! Dick's got the measles from end to end, and Tom turned a summer's over the fodder stack, and smashed his nose all to fenders. Sam's got the piken cbor, and mother's got the biggest kind of 't, and dad's drunk the worst sort, and—send the way I'm tired is orful!"

Government Expenses—Facts and Figures vs. Windy Declaration.

The Opposition press have much to say about the expenses of the General Government. They continue to accuse the Democrats in Congress of extravagance in making the appropriations. They claim credit for their organization as being governed by a spirit of economy. That the public may judge of the truth of these assertions and know who voted generally for the large Congressional appropriations in the last Congress, we give the following, taken from the official records. It will be seen that the Opposition did its best to run up the expenses of the Government to \$100,000,000. If they had done so they would have laid it all to the Democrats:

May 14, 1858. On the bill to appropriate \$400,000 for a wagon road in New Mexico. Yeas: Democrats, 22; Opposition, 42. Nays: Democrats, 57; Opposition, 23.

May 15, 1858. On the New York Fire Bill, involving over \$5,000,000, the motion being to lie on the table. Yeas: Democrats, 75; Opposition, 12. Nays: Democrats, 14; Opposition, 56.

May 25, 1858. On a certain amendment of the Senate to the Legislative Appropriation Bill, to violate the compensation law by paying mileage of new Senators, at a called session. Yeas: Democrats, 67; Opposition, 19. Nays: Democrats, 97; Opposition, 56.

May 25, 1858. On the Mail-steamer Appropriation Bill, giving bounties to mail carriers. Yeas: Democrats, 47; Opposition, 51. Nays: Democrats, 57; Opposition, 27.

June 8, 1858. On the amendment to the Civil Appropriation Bill, making appropriation of \$257,000 for certain custom-houses. Yeas: Democrats, 18; Opposition, 32. Nays: Democrats, 52; Opposition, 21.

June 9, 1858. On the amendment to the Civil Appropriation Bill of \$2,410,000 to publish the American State papers by Gales and Sealton. Yeas: Democrats, 21; Opposition, 65. Nays: Democrats, 59; Opposition, 29.

April 25, 1859. On Mr. Morrill's bill granting \$500,000 acres of land to the States for agricultural colleges. Yeas: Democrats, 19; Opposition, 68. Nays: Democrats, 69; Opposition, 10.

February 21, 1859. On a motion to suspend the rules to introduce a bill repealing the fishing licenses. Yeas: Democrats, 93; Opposition, 11. Nays: Democrats, 19; Opposition, 8.

February 9, 1859. On Mr. Phelps' of Minnesota, amendment to have an overland mail from St. Paul to Fort Union, Washington and Portland, Oregon. Yeas: Democrats, 14; Opposition, 63. Nays: Democrats, 81; Opposition, 12.

February 9, 1859. On striking out amendment appropriating \$13,939,200 for Congressional Globe, building, &c. Yeas: Democrats, 64; Opposition, 27. Nays: Democrats, 30; Opposition, 52.

February 9, 1859. On the proposition of Mr. Gerry, of Alabama, to repeal all laws to build public buildings not contracted for. Yeas: Democrats, 67; Opposition, 52. Nays: Democrats, 30; Opposition, 74.

February 8, 1859. On striking out two appropriations—one of \$49,333,422, and the other of \$18,846,400 for the Congressional Globe. Yeas: Democrats, 69; Opposition, 14. Nays: Democrats, 23; Opposition, 53.

The heading *Gazette* says that sometime ago one of its subscribers discontinued because he was taking too many papers. He said he took two from Philadelphia, and one from New York, besides the New York Ledger, which made four, and that was too many for a poor man. He thought he would try to do without the *Gazette*, as it was published at home, and he didn't need it as much as those that contained the news from abroad. The Editor said nothing, but when his time expired, stopped the paper as directed. Last week, however, the "discontinued" subscriber came and ordered the paper again.—He did not know before, he said, how interesting the local news was. Since he had stopped it, he was entirely ignorant of all that was going on in the city and county, and he missed it more than he would have missed all his other papers put together. He was satisfied now he could not do without a county paper, and he would never be without one again. This was a very sensible conclusion. The home news that the county papers collect and publish, is of far more interest and importance to the citizens of the county, than all the contents of the New York or Philadelphia papers; and it is a quicker illustration of the propriety of people having under-railings, everything at home, and seeking what the papers published in their own immediate neighborhood, while they will take three or four from the distant cities. If they could only be prevailed upon to take a county paper for a year or two, they would, like the subscriber whose case we have mentioned, discover that they couldn't do without it.

A Theory Exploded.—We have heard of a recent instance, says the *Harrisburg Evening*, of a fine horse being killed in the pasture by lightning. It has been said that lightning never breaks the flesh. This case explains that theory, as the lightning struck this colt back of the shoulders and made a passage through the animal's body, lungs, and heart, large enough to admit a man's fist. On being struck he made a desperate leap of about 15 feet, fell, and fell dead and rigid.

A Funny Marriage.—An economical couple from Iowa arrived at Alexander, Mo., a few days ago, to get married. The groom had neither hat, coat nor vest, but Justice Spencer kindly loaned him the needed garments, and then tied the knot for them. When the ceremony was over, the groom told the "Square" that he "hadn't a red," but would like to trade him a pet wolf, if they could agree on the terms. The "Square" took the bait, and gave the happy bridegroom a dollar to boot.

A New Use for a Wash-bowl.—The most curious fastening for your chamber door is a common bolt on the inside; if there is a hole, draw the door, turn the key so that it can be drawn partly out, and put the wash-basin under it; then any attempt to use a jimmy or pry in another key, will push it out and cause a racket among the crockery, which will be pretty certain to rouse the sleeper. Had not the robber?

An exchange says the best cure for palpitation of the heart, is to leave off drinking and kissing the girls. If this is the only remedy, we say, "Tere palpitante!"

Nine Partingings says he did not marry his second wife because she was a bad mother, but just because he was disappointed her first production, and would wear the clothes of a poor man.

The prophet in *Wells* says that God's production must be beautiful, and that for which we care not that his cannot be innocent.