ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Jos Painting done with neatness and dis-

patch. OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly epposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment-"Compiler" on the sign.

J. C. Neely. TTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to

his care with promptness. Office nearly opposite Pahnestock's Store, Baltimore street. Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

A. H. Dill, A TTORNEY AT LAW, will attend promptly to collections and all business entrusted to

Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore st., Gettysburg, Pa. May 9, 1859, 6m

Wm. B. McClellan, TTORNEY AT LAW .- Office on the south A side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office. Gettysburg, August 22, '53.

D. McConaughy,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATERTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Wash ington, D. C.; also American Claims in England Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel,

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53. Edward B. Buehler,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.— Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

Dr. A. W. Dorsey,

CORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers A large stock of Gentlemen's Dress Goods, his professional services to the citizens of the READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., all of which town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to ladies' attention is particularly invited to my The Compiler office, where he may be found at stock of Dress Goods, which for beauty of style all times when not professionally engaged.

REPERENCES. Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Biltimore, Md. Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md. Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md. Dr. W. A. Mathias, Jacob Reese, Esq., "
John K. Longwell, Esq., " Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., "
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.

Oct. 25, 1858. 6m

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D. HAS his office one door west of the Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's the store, where those wishing to have any Deutal our large and inviting stock.

Cail. Represents: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P.

Kranth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev.

Gettysburg. May 30, 1859.

Kranth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever. Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Humphrey's Specific MEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

And which will be sold at rates that defy competition. Our stock of Caps and Mantillas is the No. 1 .- FEVER PILLS-For Fever, Conges- largest ever kept in the county, and for styles, the kiss that Benj. West, when a by, receiv-No. 1.—From transport of all kinds.

No. 2.—WORL PLLS—For Worm-Fever, to induce those wishing the article to purchase.

No. 2.—WORL PLLS—For Worm-Fever, to induce those wishing the article to purchase. Index. 'Sir, your mother ought to kiss you.'

A large and general assortment of all kinds of 'I have no mother!' said he, and the emo-

Cholera Infuntum and Summer Complaint.
No. 5.—DYSENTERY PILLS—For Colle. Griping, Drsentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—CHOLERA PILLS—For Cholera,

Cholers Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—COUGH PILLS—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.-TOOTHACHE PILLS-For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—HEADACHE PILLS—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and l'uliness of the Head.

No. 10.—DYSPERSIA PILLS—For Weak and | donia," (Baltimore Air-Tight, improved) "Jewel," Deranged Stomachs, Constipation, and Liver and "Charm"—all for wood or coal. Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES

- Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods. No. 12.-FEMALE PILLS-For Leucorrhoa. Profuse Menses and Bearing Down. No. 13.—CROUP PILLS—For Croup, Hoarse

Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelis, Eruptions. Pimples on the Face. No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS—For Pain. Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, share of patronage from old customers, and of

Loins, or Limbs. A .- For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague and mismanaged Agues. P .- For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or

External. O .- Por Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Evelids: Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight. C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, stand.

either with obstruction or profuse discharge. W. C.—For Whooping Couch, abating its violence and shortening its course.
In all ACUTE DISEASES, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrheus, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive discuses a Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas-the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened and rendered less dangerous. Even should a physician afterwards have to be called, he will take the case at decided advantage from

the previous treatment. COUGHS AND COLDS, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
In all CHRONIC DISEASES, such as Dys-

pepsia, Weak Stomach, Constinution, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Debility and Irregu-Jarities, old Headache, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the and cotton Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc .case has specifics whose proper application will Having bought unusually low, for the cash, they afford a cure in almost every instance. Often are enabled to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER—the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as an excellent full cloth suit, made up, for \$13, Dyspepsia, Piles, or Catarrh. Headache, or Fe- for instance. Give them a call, at their new male Weakness, has more than paid for the case establishment, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Diamond, before purchasgen times over.

PRICES. Full set, 20 large vials in Morocco Case

Case of 15 numbered boxes and Book..... 2 00 Case of any 6 numbered boxes and Book. 1 00 Single numbered boxes, with directions...

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL. Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a ly authenticated for settlement, to current note or stamps, by mail, to our address,

BENJAMIN at No. 562 Broadway, New York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express,

free of charge. Address, F. HUNPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York, Sold in Gettysburg by A. D. BURHLER; and by all druggists.

July 4, 1859. 3m Globe Inn. RCHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.— Having been renovated and re-furnished tre-proprietor assures the public that a call li

only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction is

every case. Charges moderate.
HENRY HERR, Proprietor. Capal WARE. A large assortment at reduced prices at FAHNESTOCKS.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, Hews and Lamily Yournal.

By H. J. STAHLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

41st YEAR.

ceive interest at the rate of from two to four per

and profitable depository to all classes of people.

Dividend.

HARMERS' & MECHANICS SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY, June 27, 1859.—
The President and Directors of this Institution

have this day declared a dividend of THREE

PER CENT., payable on and after the lat day o July next. GEORGE THRONE, Prest.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough

and Machine Shop from the Foundry builling to Railroad street, opposite Tate's

where he is better prepared than ever to at-tend to customers. Ploughs always on hand

and made to order at the shortest notice, and

Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks.

May 10. DAVID WARREN.

New Goods.

EORGE ARNOLD has just received and is now opening the largest and most beautiful assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS that

has been offered to the public at any time Al-so, a lot of beautiful Fancy Bonnets, Bonnet

Trimmings, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c .-

Here We Are Again!

and Herrings, Salt, Cedar-ware, Tubs, Buckets,

&c.; Baskets, Flour Seives, Brooms, Brushes

kc.; all kinds of Cordage, Concentrated Lyc; Extra and Superfine FLOUR, all kinds of Feed;

Potntoes, Fresh Butter and Eggs constantly on hand; Fancy Goods, Confectionaries and Fruit.

Lace Caps,

Stoves! Stoves!

SHEADS, BUEILER & KURTZ, in their new three-story building, corner of Carlisle street and the Railroad, have just received a

large supply of new and beautiful Parlor, Saloon

and Shop STOVES, of the latest and most im-

Notice.

THE undersigned having retired from the

Mercantile business, the same will hereaf-

street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Way-

Having retired from the Mercantile business.

it is necessary that our old business should be

be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore

March 14, 1859.

May 25, 1858.

[April 4, 1859.

George Arnold, Sec'y & Treas.

July 4, 1859. 4t

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JULY 25, 1859.

Farmers' & Mechanics' Poet's Corner. SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY.—Wealth conses by Sacing.—Deposite your surplus funds in this Institution and re-

THE TWO ANGRES.

cent. This institution offers a safe, convenient Two angels, one of Life and one of Death. Passed o'er the village as the morning broke The dawn was on their faces, and beneath The sombre houses headed with plumes smo'.e.

Their attitude and aspect were the same, Alike their features and their robes of white

But one was crowned with amaranth, as with flame, And one with asphodels, like flakes of light. saw them pause on their celestial way; Then said I, with deep fear and doubt oppress'd Beat not so loud, my heart, lest thou betray The place where thy loved ones are at rest!' And he who bore the crown of asphodels,

And my soul sank within me, as in wells The waters sink before an earthquake's shock recognized the nameless agony, The terror and the tremor and the pain, That of before had filled and haunted me. And now returned with threefold strength again.

Descending, at my door began to knock,

The door I opened to my heavenly guest,
And listened, for I thought I heard God's

And knowing whatso'er He sent was best, Dared neither to lament nor to rejoice. Then with a smile, that filled the house with light, "My errand is not Death, but Life," He said And ere I answered, passing out of sight On His celestial embassy he sped. I was at thy door, oh, friend! and not at mine,

The angel with the amaranthine wreath, Pausing descended, and with voice divine, Whispered a word that had a sound like Death Then fell upon the house a sudden gloom, A shadow on those features fair and thin; And softly, from that hushed and darkened room UST from the city with the best and cheap-est assortment of SYRUPS and MOLASSES Two angels issued, where but one went in. that we have yet offered, calculated to please All is of God? If He but wave his hand all persons in quality and prices; SUGARS, a very large stock, low; COFFEES, TEAS, Choco-late, Rice, Cheese. Spices, (all kinds.) Crackers and Tea Cakes, Vinegar, Pickles, Sugar-cured HAMS and SHOULDERS, Lard, Shad, Mackerel The mists collect, the rain falls thick and loud. Till, with a smile of light on sea and land,

Lo! He looks back from the departing cloud. Angels of Life and Death alike are His; Without His leave they pass no threshold o'er Who, then, would wish or dare, believing this, Against His messengers to shut the door.

Miscellaneous.

From one of a series of "Rustic" sketches, in the Erie (Pa.) Observer, we glean the fol-

The Poet Gray once said, "I have discover-MANTILLAS, &C.—Another new arrival ed a thing very little known, which is, that in purchased at Auction at reduced prices, and which will be sold at rates that defy compensation much a single mother." ed a thing very little known, which ie, that in I said to a young artist once, in allusion to

who cares not for his mother.

Can a mother forget? Not a morning, noon

or night but she looks into the corner of the kitchen where you read Robinson Crusoe, and thinks of you as yet a boy. Mothers rarely become conscious that their children are grown out of their childhood. They think of them, proved styles. Also, all the latest styles of COOK STOVES, embracing the "Noble Cook," "Royal Cook," "Wm. Penn," "Sea Shell," "Morning Star," "Philadelphia Sunrise," "Freadvise them, write to them as if not full four teen years of age. They cannot forget the child. Three times a day she thinks who are absent from the table, and hopes that next year at the farthest, she may have "just her own family there"—and if you are there, look out for the fat limb of a fried chicken, and that coffee, which none but everybody's own mother can make. Did Hannah forget Samuel? A short sentence full of household history, and running over with genuine mother-love, is tellingly beautiful. "Moreover, his Danner & Ziegler, under the name and style of to bim year after year, when she came up to, and for whom we would be peak a liberal share of patronage from old guarantee. mother made him a little coat, and brought it grave, or closing the dying eyes of child after child, displays a grief whose very sacredness is sublime. But bitterer, heavier than the death-stroke, is the desperation of a son who rushes over a mother's crushed heart into

settled up. We, therefore, notify all those in-debted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book vices, which he would hide even from the Account, to call and settle the same without delay. The books will be found at the old abandoned and the vile.

Napoleon once asked a lady what France needed for the education of her youth, and DAVID ZIEGLER. the short, profound reply was "MOTHERS!"

There is no class of people more frequently

well-practiced and matured editors that pos-

sess that wisdom and true independence

which consists in refusing to "pitch in;" that

clamor, that can scorn personalities, and that

can treat public questions with the dignity

and soberness that can alone secure respect

Doubly Punished .- The other day a Dutch-

man in Cincinnati was severely thrashed by

fliction he complained to the Mayor, and had

his better-half arrested for the outrage, where-upon she was fined three dollars and the

costs : but she not having the money, her hus-

hand was called upon to fork over. Upon

which he opened his eyes in great surprise,

exclaiming, "Vot for I pay? she vip-me!" The "statute" was explained to him, and he

Bad Company .- A skunk once challenged

lion to a single combat. The lion promptly

ly gain fame by having the honor to fight a

lion, while every one who met me for a month to come would know I had been in company

It is a curious fact that of all our

Presidents, neither Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Manroe, Jacksun, Polk, Taylor, nor

Punch says, 'kinder is the looking

the "majesty of the law."

with a skunk."

Buchanan, had a son.

his "vrow," and while smarting under the in-

for the press.

Hanover B. Railroad. Writing for the Press.

DASSENGER Trains on the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as tottows:
First Train leaves Hanover at 8.15 A. M. Railroad now run as follows: with Passengers for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.
Second Train leaves Hanoverat 2 P. M., with

for York, Harrisburg, &c., returning with Passengers from Baltimore. D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

Hanover, May 30, 1859.

Up with the Times! ACOBS & BRO. have just received from the city a very large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Goods, and everything else in the men's wear line. They also offer plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, silk [June 13, 1859.

Notice.
WILLIAM D. GOBRECHT'S ESTATE.—
Letters of administration on the estate
of Wm. D. Gobrecht, Esq., late of Franklin town-25 ship, Adams county, deceased, having been 50 granted the undersigned, both residing in Codorus township, York county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to paid, but announced that hereafter his wife make immediate payment, and those having might wallop him as much as she pleased, but claims against the same to present them proper- he would never again take steps to uphold BENJAMIN LEESE.

GEO. T. BARE,

or to their Attorneys, M. & W. McCLEAN, Get-[June 20, 1859. 6t Apprentice Wanted.

N Apprentice to the Moulding branch wanted by the undersigned, at the "Gettysburg Foundry." Good terms will be allowed one coming well recommended. Early application desired. ZORBAUGH, SLOAT & CO. June 27, 1859. 3t

SHOVELS, FORKS & COES.—A large lot just received at the new third cheap store of A. SCOTT & SON.

glass than the wine-glass, for the former re-Fig. 0 get "the worth of year money and the "tight change back," make your purchases at the new chespillore of A. SCOTT & SON, veals our defects to ourselves only, the latter to our friends." Opposite the Engle Hotel Keep everything in its place.

Jack and the Skeleton.

In one of our southern seabord cities, and on a long street—almost a road—leading there-from to the country, "dwells an apothecary," a very tall and remarkably slender person so thin, in fact, that one would suppose he fed exclusively on his own professional mixtures. No tailor dare senture to cut a coat or any other garment in any way approaching a snug fit to his person, for fear of having the work returned on his hands, and in that case they

would be found to fit usbody class. And yet, with this extraordinary paucity and when any lazy percon sauntered into his shop, and ventured to indulge in a nap or lounge, he was sure to be shocked into activity,

than any other sensation.

But a contrivance which afforded him most person in a closet of easy access in his shop. This skeleton was placed erect on a platform which ran on smooth wheels; and when the closet door. There were also similar wires, factored to the wall behind the skeleton, and, passing over each shoulder-bone, were attached to the bones of the wrist. Consequently when the closet door was opened, the platform on which the skeleton stood not only advanced, but both arms and hands were lifted

If any intoxicated, noisy, boisterous, or im-If any intoxicated, noisy, boisterous, or im-don, (in which place he was almost a total pudent fellow came into his shop, the apothe-stranger,) he saw an advertisement in the cary would manage, in some way, to lead him to open that door; and it rarely failed (as he used to say) "to take the liquor and spunk out of him." He had two or three apprentice lads in his employ, who naturally relished these lokes and practiced them, with his many for a hughenlayer, and had some to full consent, when he might be absent.

ine for sick folks! Why the devil don't you keen grog for tough folks like me?" and here he shuffled off a rig-a-doon, and made himself

very merry. "Well, Jack," said one of the lads, "what wind of grog do you want?"

"I'll take brandy," was the prompt reply.

"Very well, go and help yourself;" (handing him'n tin mug,) "you will find it in that

continently fell back a step, dropped his tin ced; but scarcely had our hero sounded half cup, turned ash color, made one apring to a dozen notes when everybody else ceased the door, and when he reached the street, playing and listened with wonder and adtook the middle of it, and ran like a deer till

he reached a supposed safe distance. Shortly after this, our apothecary returned, and being informed of the event was great-

to town. In the course of a few hours, however, sure world," said the band-master.

The rehearsal was ever for that day, and enough, Jack was heard at a distance in his way back, singing and dancing. Our apoth-ecury hopefully anticipating an "encore" went out on his door-steps, and electating his thin person, and extending his long emsciated arm and hand, very kindly beckoned to Jack to than he "put his helm hard a port," and steered over to the other side of the street, has tried the entire range of humbug, finally buttoning his jacket over his breast and pressing his tar-paulin closer on his head, so as to be ready for a run if chase was given.

don't know you, now you've got your clothes flourish?"
on:" and away he went on his course, leav"How's that?" asks Mr. F. in reply ing our apothecary rather puzzled in deciding which of the two got the sharpest end of

No Time to Hesitate.

A clergyman of one of our Eastern States who, during his life-time was as much distinsneered at than editors. It is the easiest guished for his eccentricity as for his talents and for the sincerity and fervor of his piety, thing in the world to charge them with being mercenary; to say that such and such an ar-ticle was paid for; that anybody can have deacon of the church. The deacon being an Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate anything praised or abused in a paper, if he old fashioned man, was in the habit of asking will pay for it; and, says a wiseacre, every blessings of a tiresome length. On this oc Extra Train on every Tuesday and Saturday now and then, "If I had a newspaper here, casion he was particularly prolix, and finally leaves Hanover at 4.35 P. M., with Passengers would'not I show the people what an independ-was forced to pause to gain a new supply of casion he was particularly prolix, and finally ent paper is?" Well, my firiend and pitcher, | breath and words. The in-tant he dropped

why not establish a paper and "pitch into everything and everybody?" Nobody can object to your doing so. The papers that are in the habit of pitching into everything are the easiest edited in the world. It is only and looking down to him, exclaimed: "Doctor! doctor! I'm not through yet; only hesitated." "Hesitated?" replied the doctor, "It's no

manliness which can withstand a public time to besitate when a turkey's cooling. Toung America and his Father .- The appended "notice" which actually appears among the adve.tisements in the Jamestown (Chau-

> "Notice.-Whereas, my father, Newton Salisbury, has forbid me his bed and board for the reason that I visited and assisted at my sister's house during her husband's sickness and death: therefore, I forbid his harboring

Gerry, April 26, 1859.

Lyman Beecher is said to have asked his wife to have him, on first interview, and when she was bending over the wash-tub. She was taken much aback, and said it required time for reflection and prayer. "Let us pray," said Beccher, and immediately kneeli blessing was implored. The courting was done afterwards and the marriage took place.

declined the honor of such a meeting. "How," said the akank, "are you afraid?" "Very much so," quoth the lion, "for you would onlenged Stockbridge to meet her with a row of begin ?

An old bachelor says that marriage was instituted for no other purpose than to prevent men sleeping diagonally in bod.

power in this place!" An old negro, who was always ready for a response, leaped upon his feet and exclaimed: "Amen! dat right,

tauques county) Journal, beats any exhibition of Young Americanism ever caricatured in

why I should be-he never did me any harm.' any other boy in my stead.
WARNER A. SALISBURY."

ing down at the wash-tub, the Divine The town of Lenox, Mass., has chal-

trees on either side of the highway, each from. planting to the boundary line. This is a no-ble rivalry. If every boy should plant a tree, we should have a beneficent result in the course of ten or twenty years. Who will

road safe. According to the articles of war, it is Prodigals are born of misers, and butdeath to stop a cannon ball; perflice of grube.

Mixing up the Babies.

There is a sprinkling of fun in everything that takes place in California. In its very wickedness there is a spice of humor. The Weaversville Journal is responsible for the following account of the way babies got mixed at a ball, attended by a number of ladies encumbered with that class of responsibil-

"Some time ago there was a dancing party had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to permit the mothof flesh, there was a great supply of humor in our hero; he was extravagantly fond of practical jokes, and practiced them freely, when occasion and opportunity offered. He had an electric machine secluded from sight, in charge of the misphievous devils, and the second their themselves and the second their themselves are the second themselves are the second their themselves are the second the second themselves are the second themse than they stripped the infants, changed their clother, giving to one the apparel of another The dance over, it was time to go home, and the mothers hurriedly took each a baby, in and pushed off. He was a great advocate of the mothers hurriedly took such a baby, in temperance, and yet was ready to furnish the dress of her own, and started, some to gratis a brimming glass of any sort of liquor their homes ten or lifteen miles off, and were any customer mighty fancy, but his liquor far on the way before daylight. But the day was found invariably to produce more nausen following there was a predigious row in that following there was a prodigious row in that settlement; mothers discovered that a single day had changed the sex of their babies—obmerriment, was a skeleton of a full grown servation disclosed a startling physiologica phenomena, and then commenced some of the tallest female pedestrianism—living miles apart, it required two days to unmix the badoor was opened, this platform was pulled bies, and as many months to restore the woforward by an unseen thin wire or string men to their naturally sweet dispositions. To
which connected is with the bolting of the this day, it is unsafe for any of the baby mixers to venture within the territory.'

A Yankee Bugle-Player in England. Some ten or twelve years since, an American bugle-player concluded to make a trip to England, to learn, by personal observation the state of instrumental music in that country. A day or two after his arrival in Loned these jokes, and practiced them, with his ment for a bugle-player, and he had come to

offer himself as a caudidate for that situation. One day during his temporary absence a sailor came drifting along—occasionally stopping and dancing a jig and singing, to the great merriment of a gang of buys who followed and surrounded him. He was just the next morning, and he might come and show what he could do. intimating at the drunk enough to play the fool, but not too show what he could do, intimating at the drunk to navigate. He eventually brought same time that his qualifications must be very up at the door of our apothecary, and bracing high to obtain the place. Nothing daunted, himself in the door way, yelled out:

"IIellow, my hearties! here you are with your stuffed alligators and gallipot, and mixthe band."

our American made his appearance with his "IIellow, my hearties! here you are with your stuffed alligators and gallipot, and mixthe band. our American made his appearance with his

The rehearsal commenced with a new piece containing a solo for the clarionet, which the performer upon that instrument found great difficulty in executing.

After several failures, the Yankee bugle-

player requested permission of the band-mas-ter to play the solo upon the bugle. The band-master laughed at hun, and ridi-No. 2.—WORN PILIS—For Worm-Fever, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colle, and Wetters the Bed.

No. 3.—BABY'S PILIS—For Colic. Crying.

Ladies' Dress Goods always on hand, to which was finally obtained, and the band having the Worm-Colles and Nervousness of we are constantly making additions.

No. mother? Badly off is he whose ing distance of an advancing skeleton; he in-performed the projude, the solo was commented to the following the was finally obtained, and the band having this principle ever since the commence of the Foderal Government. They estall the college of the foderal Government. They estall the college of the foderal Government of the foderal Government of the foderal Government. culed the idea of his being able to perform it

playing and listened with wonder and admiration to magic notes. The solo was concluded, having been executed to perfection. An universal storm of

applause shook the building.
The band-master, rushing up to the perly amused, but saily lamented his absence.
"I would not have missed seeing it," said he, "for a great deal. I do wonder if he will "Who are you?" "My name is Kendall," come back this way!" But this was not replied the Yankee, "What, Edward Kenprobable, and yet this was his only way back dall, of Boston ?. You are not only the great est bugle-player of America, but also of the

> Ned Kendall was the guest of the band durwent ing his stay in London .- Peabody's American Chronicle.

> > You've Got Me Agin.

An ignorant actor, dentist, and phren ological and animal-magnetism lecturer, who presents himself before a convocation of school West. The questioners proceed to test his "Ay-yey, old bag of bones," mays Jack, knowledge of general history: "In what there you are again, are you? You think I era, Mr. Flipkins, did Napoleon Bonaparte

'won't you jest repeat that question?' "Certainly, sir; in what age did Bonaparte

the warrior, reign ?" "Umph," rejoins the proposed pedagogue with an insinuating smile, "you have got me there, gentlemen."
"Never mind, doctor, about particulars," anid one of the committee to a fellow member.

Let me ask him the same question in a lectle diff'rent form. You hear'n the fust question, Mr. Flipkins; now, was it before or after Christ?" "Can I have the question agin?" asked

x-dentist and lecturer scratched his head, looked imploringly first at one examiner and

then at the other, and made answer:

"Well, re-ally, gentlemen, you've got me ngin; couldn't say, re-ally! A Methodist preacher south, during his prayer, preliminary to preaching, while full of zeal, used the following expression: 'Oh Lord! we pray thee to curtail the devil's

Lord! cut he tail smack and smoon off!" A wit, being told that an old acquaintance was married, exclaimed: "I am glad to hear it." But reflecting a moment, he added, in a tone of compassion and forgetfulness, "and yet I don't know

Oh! Mr. Hill!" said one of the Rev Mr. Rowland's hearers, "how is it you say so many out-of-the-way things in your sermons?" 'Because," said the eccentric divine, "you are such out-of-the-way sinuers!"

elers has just been rendered in a New York Court, to wit, that a ticket marked "to be used within - days from date," means precisely what it says, and that, in case the pur chaser choose to remain beyond the specified time, and refuse to pay the additional fare demanded on the return trip, the conductor of country. In that case, if he had committed the train has a legal right to eject him there-

"How came such a greasy mess in the oven?" said a fidgety spinster to her maid of all work. "Why," replied the girl, "the candles fell into some water, and I put them int the oven to dry."

That's a wise delay which makes the

The Naturalization Question.

From the Constitution. So much misapprehension prevails in refer-

the United States who is a native of Hanover, for it at the moment of his departure. A fu-and who, when he left his native country, ture liability to serve in the aimy will not be given 'up north;' most of the ladies present and who, when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army nor had been drafted to serve in it. but who has yet, upon his return to Hanover, been deprived of his liberty and compelled to do military duty.

The intervention of our Government having thus become necessary, the whole subject of the rights of our naturalized citizens has received the renewed and careful consideration of the President, and his views, as well as those of his entire cabinet, upon this important subject, will be found in the following extract which we are permitted to make from a despatch transmitted a few days ago from the Department of State to our minister at Berlin, in relation to the case referred

It is impossible to add anything to the strength and clearness of this statement; and we are persuaded that it will meet the full 14th ultime, I confine the concurrence of every reflecting man in the in regard to our naturalized one to such

e doubted or denied in the United States.-The idea has been repudiated ever since the origin of our Government, that a man is ound to remain forever in the country of his of principle. birth, and that he has no right to exercise his It a soldier or sailor were to desert from free will and consult his own happiness by selecting a new home. The most eminent writers on public law recognize the right of | ing become a naturalized subject of another expatriation. This can only be contested by country, should return to the United States, those who in the nineteenth century are still it would be a singular defence for him to expatriation. This can only be contested by devoted to the ancient feudal law with all its | make that he was absolved from crime beoppression. The doctrine of perpetual allegiance is a relic of barbarism which has been

conferring upon Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."prevent the population of these States-for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturali-The Constitution thus recognizes the principle of expatriation in the atrongest manner. States, if they had not been convinced of the tion. Congress have uniformly acted upon of the Federal Government. They established "a uniform rule of naturalization" nearly seventy years ago. - There has since been no period in our history when laws for this purpose did not exist, thought their provisions to their dominions after being maturalized in have undergone successive changes. The this country, not to attempt to exact military alien, in order to become a citizen, must declare on oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and, at the same time, he is required to absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whoreof he was before

The exercise of the right of naturalization, and the consequent recognition of the princi-ple of expatriation, are not confined to the and especially that the laws of Great Britain and the consequent recognition of the princi-Government of the United States. There is not a country in Europe, I believe, at the present moment, where the law does not anthorize the naturalization of foreigners in one form or other. Indeed, in some of these countries this law is more liberal than our

own towards foreigners. dent." With this exception, the naturalized alization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen. He is neither in a better nor a worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country, for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoting his happiness, he is whilst there bound Mr. F., "I'm 'fraid I didn't take it 'zactly as who have lived in it all their lives. He goes 'twas put." be arbitrary and unjust, he has chosen to abide by the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this government have no right to interfere authoritatively in his behalf. To do this would be to violate To do this would be to violate the right of an independent nation to legislate within its own Territories. If this government were to undertake such a task, we might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have an immense saving of fuel. treaties with several nations securing exemption to American citizens when residing abroad from some of the onerous duties required from their own subjects. Where no fish" in Minnesota, looking about the face such treaty exists and an American citizen like a garden full of cucumbers hills, from has committed a crime or incurred a penalty for violating any municipal law whatever of one day, and, after that, began to look to his the country of his temporary residence, he is just as liable to be tried and punished for his after, hoeing in a cornield, he asked him if offence as though he had resided in it from rattlesnakes were very plenty about there,—the day of his birth. If this has not been the old man looked up, hit the back of his done before his departure and he should volter hee against a stone, and said: "Oh, no, there untarily return under the same jurisdiction, he may be tried and punished for the offence upon principles of universal law. Under such circumstances, no person would

think of contending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would deprive the government whose laws he had violated of the power to enforce this execution .-The very sums principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should he choose to return to his native an offence against the law before his departare, he is responsible for it in the same manner as the native-American citizen to whom I have referred. In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. Jackson, then our charge d'affaires to Vienna, when speaking of Tousig's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred by the transgressor, if found within its jurisdiction."

This principle is too well established to admit the entry of the west.

of serious controversy. If one of our native or naturalized citizens were to expise himself to punishment by the commission of an effect against any of our laws, State or National, nd afterwards become a maturalized subject of a foreign sountry, he would not have the hardinous to contand, upon voluntarily returning within our jurisdiction, that his naturalisation relieved him from the nunislement due to his crime; make his adopted appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his responsi-bility to the United States, or any of the States This Government would not for a moment listen to such an appeal. Whilst these principles cannot be contested, great care should be taken in their ap-

plication, especially to our naturalized citizens. The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native comtry is severed forever. He experiences a new political birth. A broad and impassable lite separates him from highnitive country. Ho is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, or omit to say or do, after any ming his new character, than it he had been born in the United States. Sould he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character. In order to entitle his original government to ence to the views of the Administration on this question, that we embrace the opportunity furnished by a practical case, which has recently arisen in the kingdom of Hanover, must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character tion. It must have been tried and punished sufficient; because, before the time can arrive for such service, he has changed his allegiance, and has become a citizen of the United States. It would be quite abourd to contend that a boy, brought to this country from a foreign country with his father's faulily when but twelve years of ago and nataralized here, who should afterwards visit the country of his birth when he had be one a man, might then be seized and compelled to perform military service, because, it he had remained there throughout the intervening years and his life had been spared. The would have been bound to perform military service. To submit to such a principle would be to make an odious distinction between our naturalized and native city. reason, in my dispatch to you. and again in my letter to of them as "were in the army or actually

Extract of a despatch from the Department of called into it' at the time they lett Prussia. State to the Minister of the United States at That is, to the case of actual described or Berlin, dated July 8, 1859. The right of expatriation cannot at this day ing been regularly drafted and called into it e doubted or denied in the United States.— by the government to which at the that they owed allegiance. It is presumed that neither of those cases presents any difficulty in point

our army or navy, for which offence he is liable to a severe punishment, and, after havcause, after its commission, he had become a subject of another government. It would be gradually disappearing from Christendom still more strange were that government to interpose in his behalf tor any such reason.—

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the natural right of expatriation, by Britain, in several of the States-I might conferring upon Congress the power "to esmilitia-man who was drafted and called into Indeed, it was one of the grievances alleged the service was exposed to a severe penalty against the British King in the Declaration of Independence, that he had "endeavored to self into the service, or, in default thereof, procure a substitute Suppose such an individual, after having incurred this penalty, zation of foreigners, refusing to pass others had gone to a foreign country and become to encourage their migration hither." &c.,&c. inturalized there and then returned to Pennnaturalized there and then returned to Penn-sylvania, is it possible to imagine that for this reason the arm of the State authorities would It would have been inconsistent in itself and be paralyzed, and that they could not exact unworthy of the character of the authors of the penalty? I state these examples to show that instrument, to hold out inducements to more clearly both the extent and the limitation of rightful Hanorerian jurisdiction in renounce their allegiance to their native government and to become citizens of the United cases as they may arise; but it is believed absolute and unconditional right of expatria- that the principles laid down may generally

be sufficient to guide your conduct It is to be deeply regretted that German governments evince so much tenacity on this subject. It would be better, far better, for them, considering the comparatively small number of their native subjects who return this country, not to attempt to exact military service from them. They will prove to be most reluctant soldiers. If they violate any law of their native country during their visit, they are, of course, amenable like other American citizens. It would be a sad misfortune if, for the sake of an advantage, so triffing to such governments, they should involve themselves in serious difficulties with a country so desirous as we are of maintaining with them the most friendly relations. It is fortunate that serious difficulties of this kind do not authorize any compulsory military sur-

vice whatever. Fire Obtained by Water.

A Paris journal publishes a curious account of a contrivance invented by a M. Meuds, for the decomposition of water, and combustion The question then arises, what rights do of hydrogen thus obtained. The apparatus our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting consists of a small copper boiler, provided him naturalisation? I answer, all the rights, with a safety-valve, and a pipe which passes with a safety-valve, and a pipe whi privileges and immunities which belong to a into a tubulated bottle, with two necks, placed native-born citizen, in their full extent, near'the boiler. From the second tuburlature with the single qualification that, under the another tube passes under the boiler. About Constitution, "no person except a natural-born citizen is eligible to the office of Presi-into the latter, half-a-litre of weak tar water into the tubulated bottle. A spirit lamp becitizen from and after the date of his natur- ing applied to the boiler where it yields'its oxygen to the tar by which oxyde of carbon is generated. The hydrogen of the steam be ng thus set at liberty, accumulates in the bottle and then passes through the second tube to the bottom of the boiler, where it meets the flame of the spirit lamp. A most extraordinary effect, approaching as near as possible to the visionary principle of perpetual motion, is the result; for, the spirit hamp being taken away, the hydrogen generated burns with its own flame, I makee the water boil; this engenders rose steam, which supply of hydrogen, was a toute the finne, and se on, not ad infinitum, but until the water in the boiler is exhausted. All that has been done in order to have a perpetual flame, is to keep up the supply of water, and also, when necessary to renew the tar water .-This discovery, applied to steam engines and locometives, a task which the inventor has already performed, is capable of producing

Good Place for Snukes .- Bridgeman, the conductor, has just returned from a "trout mosketo bites. He killed a large rattlestiake are but few here this year. I hand thiled but seven yet this morning, but last year they were plenty." To prove it, the old fellow showed Bridge the ratbles from seven lusty fellows, taken from the tails of the scaly chaps, -Milwankie News.

What is a Flirt?—A young lady of more beauty than sense; more accomplishments than learning; more charm of person than grace of mind; more admirers than frields; more fools than wise men for attendants. Longfelliw.

The Vastness of a Trillion, No. 44 Min The values of a friction, repossing of seconds has clapsed since the eraption of Adam, nor will that number have clapsed until February let, in the year of our Lord 25,856? For a william of shounds there are 31,087 years, 22 daysekhour, 46 minutemadd