THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

42ND YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1859. NO. 5.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER" on the sign.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office nearly opposite Fahnestock's Store, Baltimore street.
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY 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.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, 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 or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.
Gettysburg, August 22, '53.

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. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.

Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, 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 Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his FARM, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, 2 miles west of Cashtown, on the Millerstown road. The Farm contains 75 ACRES—50 acres clear. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having been limed. There are all kinds of fruit—a thriving young Orchard of choice grafted fruit; also peaches, pears and plums of the best kinds. The buildings are a one and a half story STONE HOUSE, a large new Bank Barn, a Cooper Shop, &c. The Farm is in good order, and cannot be beat for raising potatoes. I calculate on raising eight hundred bushels this year. A never-failing spring of water at the door. SAMUEL BINGAMAN.
Aug. 22, 1859. tf

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend 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.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy. DAN'L. P. PITTENTURF.
July 11, 1859. tf

Cook and Parlor Stoves.

ANDREW POLLEY would respectfully inform the public that he now has a lot of COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES, which he offers at prices to suit the times.
Gettysburg, Aug. 29, 1859.

Sugar Cane Mills,

SUGAR EVAPORATORS, Kettles, Cauldrons, Settling Pans, Steam Coil Kettles, Skimmers, Dippers, Moulds, Strainers, Filters, Saccharometers, Thermometers, etc., with information on the subject of making Sugar, etc., from Cane. Also,
Refiners, furnished with Hodges, Fred & Co., Sugar Cane Mills and Sugar Evaporators, for, licensed to manufacture Hodges' patented patents from the subscriber, manufacturing, I can furnish on shorter notice, any article in the line of Sugar Making, all well tried and of the best kind. Also, Scott's Little Giant Evaporator, which is the cob, [illegible] on Sugar Cane, [illegible] Steamers, addressed
PETER SCOTT,
[illegible] Co., Pa.
Refer to Prof. Fraser, Trimble, [illegible] Works, Balt. Md.
A. SCOTT & SON'S.

New Agricultural Settlement.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS, a rare opportunity in a delightful and healthy climate, 25 miles southeast of Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey.—An old estate, consisting of several thousands of acres of productive soil, has been divided into Farms of various sizes to suit the purchaser.—A population of some fifteen hundred, from various parts of the middle States and New England, have settled there the past year, improved their places, and raised excellent crops. The price of the land is at the low sum of from $15 to $20 per acre; the soil is of the best quality for the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables. IT IS CONSIDERED THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE UNION. The place is perfectly secure from frosts—the destructive enemy of the farmer.—Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which is only sold for actual improvement. The result has been, that within the past year, some three hundred houses have been erected, two mills, one steam, four stores, some forty vineyards and peach orchards planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET, as the reader may perceive from its location, is the BEST IN THE UNION.

Produce bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price than the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here, the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours' ride of the great cities of New England and Middle States, he is near his old friends and associations, he is in a settled country where every improvement of comfort and civilization is at hand. He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest price, and sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed,) he has schools for his children, divine service, and will enjoy an open winter, and delightful climate, where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change upon those from the north, has generally been to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of $10 to $15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place, good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before.—The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will see land under cultivation, and such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt, meet persons from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements and can judge the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should come prepared to stay a day or two and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.

There are two daily trains to Philadelphia, and to all settlers who improve, the *Railroad Company gives a free ticket for six months, and a half-price ticket for three years.*

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.—In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The Shoe business could be carried on in this place and market to good advantage, also cotton business, and manufactories of agricultural implements or founderies for casting small articles. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a constant and permanent increase of business. *Town lots of a good size, we do not sell small ones,* as it would affect the improvement of the place, can be had at from $100 and upwards.

The *Hammonton Farmer*, a monthly literary and agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton, can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable—warrantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Route to the land: leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, for Hammonton by Railroad, at 7½ A. M., or 4½ P. M. Fare 90 cents. When there inquire for Mr. Byrnes, Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal, until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land in his carriage, free of expense. Letters and applications can be addressed to Landlord Byrnes, Hammonton P. O., Atlantic county, New Jersey, or S. B. Coughlin, 202 South Fifth street, Philadelphia. Maps and Information cheerfully furnished.
July 4, 1859. 6m

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of CONRAD SLAYBAUGH, Administrator of the estate of HENRY BECKER, late of Butler township, dec'd, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will attend for said purpose, at his office, in Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 7th day of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All parties interested are hereby notified.
W. A. DUNCAN, *Auditor.*
Oct. 17, 1859. 3t

Globe Inn,

MECHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—Having been renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor assures the public that a call is only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction in every case. Charges moderate.
HENRY HERR, Proprietor.
Feb. 14, 1859. tf

Real Estate Agency.

THE undersigned has made arrangements to open in Gettysburg an AGENCY for the sale of REAL ESTATE, to which he invites the attention of persons wishing to sell or purchase Farms or Real Estate. I have provided a Book in which will be registered (for a reasonable charge) a general description of such properties as parties wish to dispose of at private sale.—This Register will be open to those desirous of purchasing properties, free of charge. Secrecy as to ownership, terms, &c., will be invariably observed, when desired. Properties will also be extensively advertised under special contract.

☞All necessary information can be obtained upon application to the undersigned at his residence in Gettysburg.
Sept. 12, '59. tf DANIEL PLANK.

COOKING STOVES—including Noble Cook, Royal Cook, Wm. Penn, Philadelphia Sun, Baltimore Air Tight, Sun Shell, Christopher Columbus, and Eagle of every kind. Parlors Stoves, Oil Cloth Furniture, &c., &c., for sale at the Stove Ware Room of
SPANGLER, SHRINER & KURTZ.

SOAPSTONE GRIDDLES, for baking cakes, manufactured in size to any stove—for sale at Spangler, Shriner & Kurtz's Stove Ware Room. These griddles do away with the use of grease in the baking of griddle cakes, and are coming into general use. Aug. 8.

☞CASH STOVE PLATE is paid to supplying and storing stove plate, at the Stove Ware Room of SPANGLER, SHRINER & KURTZ, Gettysburg. Nov. 24.

SHEETS—SHEETS—of Linen, Marseilles and Muslin for sale at PICKING'S.

Poet's Corner.

BEAUTIFUL STANZAS.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall,
Drop by drop the spring runs dry;
One by one, beyond recall,
Summer beauties fade and die;
But the roses bloom again,
And the spring will gush anew,
In the pleasant April rain
And the summer sun and dew.

So in hours of deepest gloom,
When the spring of gladness fail,
And the roses in the bloom,
Drop like maidens wan and pale;
We shall find some hope that lies
Like a silent gem apart,
Hidden far from careless eyes,
In the garden of the heart.

Some sweet hope to gladness wed,
That will spring afresh and new,
When grief's winter shall have fled,
Giving place to rain and dew—
Some sweet hope that breathes of spring,
Through the weary, weary time
Budding for its blossoming,
In the spirit's glorious clime.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Clay's Quarrel with Gen. Taylor.

The following scrap of history in the Binghamton Democrat of Oct. 13, from the locality and the personal familiarity with the relations of the great men named which is exhibited in the comments, is ascribed by the Buffalo Commercial to the pen of Daniel S. Dickinson:

"Among the causes of estrangement between Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor, and probably the great and final one, was this—Mr. Clay, it may be remembered, had a son inhumanly butchered at Buena Vista in the Mexican war. That son left a widow and a promising, manly boy, of some sixteen or seventeen years. This boy was anxious to be appointed a cadet at West Point, and receive a military education, and his request was warmly seconded by his mother and his grandfather, Henry Clay. Henry Clay, thereupon wrote to Mr. Polk, then President and his successful rival for the station, requesting the appointment of his grandson as a cadet at large. Mr. Polk at once ordered his name to be placed on the list for appointment, and it was done; but Gov. Marcy, then Secretary of War, upon the examination usual in such cases, found that he was below the requisite age to enter the academy, and the rules of the War Department were too imperative to be changed, and his name was not for that reason sent to the Senate.

Mr. Polk, however, placed on the files of the War Department a letter under his own hand detailing the circumstances, and requesting his successor, whoever he might be, to appoint young Clay, who in the first year of the then next administration, would be of sufficient age. Gen. Taylor, a political friend of Mr. Clay, proved to be his successor. The list of cadets is usually prepared by the Secretary of War, and corrected by the President, and in making up the list under General Taylor's administration, Mr. Crawford, his Secretary of War, placed young Clay's name at the head of the list. General Taylor, when he came to review the list, struck out the name with his own hand and refused to appoint him. This strange act was never forgotten nor forgiven by Henry Clay, and it is believed both parties died without any change in their relations.

"When General Taylor's death was announced in the Senate, and Mr. Webster, Gen. Cass, and others pronounced eulogies upon his character, Mr. Clay, on being beckoned to rise, waved his hand significantly and remained silent."

The Last of a Company.

Some ten or twelve years ago, a party of gentlemen residing in Harrisburg, Pa., went on a gunning and fishing excursion, taking with them provisions sufficient to last them a week. Among their provender they had several bottles of brandy, and while in one of their convivial moods, made an agreement to burn one of the bottles, and let it remain upon the island until only one of the party survived, when he should procure the bottle and drink its contents with his friends, and revert to the memory of the departed ones.—The persons that composed the party have all but one been called to their final rest, and the survivor, on Friday week, started for the spot where the bottle is buried, to fulfil the promise made to his departed companions.

☞The other night, when the Aurora Borealis overspread the firmament, the sight was so unusual as to excite not a few, and some were frightened almost out of their wits. There was Peter R——, for instance, who went to the door, and saw with amazement the sky lighted up, and he concluded that the world was on fire, and that the judgment-day had come. He gazed awhile in speechless terror at the scene, and with a yell of horror sprang into the yard and ran and screamed, and prayed like an awakened sinner. This awakened his wife, who seeing her husband running and screaming about the yard, called to him to tell her what on earth was the matter. "Peter, what is the matter with you?" said the astonished wife. "What makes you run and set up such a terrible noise?" But Peter said never a word to her. There was a long score of sins against him, and time for a full settlement as he thought had come, and he was heedless and callous of his wife's appeals, and all other terrestial things. The wife became intensely alarmed, and running after him, said: "Peter, Oh! Peter, what do you mean? for gracious sake come in the house and put on your breeches." "Breeches, the d——l," said Peter, "what's the use of putting breeches on now—don't you see the world's on fire."—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

☞A worthy gentleman, whose wife, though an excellent woman, is slightly inclined to the practice of that feminine virtue called loquacity, lost the other day a black pointer, and was speaking to us yesterday of his misfortune. We advised him to advertise the loss. He replied, "Oh, I did that immediately." "Why," we answered, "we have not noticed it. What paper was it in?" "None—*I told my wife!*"

Loving Dialogue.—"Wife, I am shortly to leave you. The doctors tells me I am to live but a few hours at most. I shall soon be in heaven."

"What! you think he in heaven? You'll never be any nearer heaven than you are now, you old brute."

"Delphus, Delphus," heavenly growled the old man, "Delphus, bring me my cane and let me hamp the traitor once more before I die."

☞Mrs. Partington says that Louis Napoleon has succeeded beyond her most sanguinary expectations.

☞Marriage is a queer thing; some call it a cunning thing; but everybody a general thing.

The Latest Dodge.

Among the numerous expedients that were resorted to in invading the "Maine Liquor Law," the following, we think was the most ingenious:

A tall specimen of 'Yankee manufacture,' arrived in the good city of Portland, in the State of Maine, and established at the Elm Hotel. His luggage consisted of a small valise and a large oblong box, which contained (for the inspectors had examined its contents,) a quantity of books richly bound, which the proprietor had bought for the purpose of retailing about the city.

After seeing his property placed in the room to him, the pedlar made his appearance in the office with a small volume in his hand. He glanced his keen shrewd eye leisurely around the room, which at that moment contained no one but the clerk and myself.

'Fond of reading?' inquired the pedlar of the clerk, when he had finished his observation.

'Don't get any time,' said the clerk, busying himself most wonderfully at the desk.

'I rather guess I've got a book here you'd like to read,' continued the pedlar perseveringly.

'What is it?'

'Well, it's a real good kind of a book, and just the thing for the times, too, cause 'twill give a man spiritual solace, they do say that's what a man can't get very easy in Maine, just about now.'

'That's true; but your solace,' unfortunately, my good friend, does not happen to be the right kind.'

There was a cunning leer, in the pedlar's eye as he inquired.

'Fond of the right sort, hey? ha! ha!'

'When I can get it,' responded the clerk, a little interested.

'Rather guess I'll sell you this book then,' returned the pedlar, with unapproachable non chalence.

'What is it? You have not told the name yet, sir.'

'Ha! ha! it's the Pilgrim's Progress.'

'I don't want to see it. I have read it a dozen times, sir.'

'But this is a very late illustrated edition.'

'No matter it's all the same.'

'But the illustrations are very beautiful. Every person will say that they are unequaled.'

'Oh it's all nonsense! I don't want it,' and the clerk began writing again, evidently annoyed.

'Say, now, you had better look at the pictures,' and the pedlar thurst the book under his clerkship's nose.

The movement had an astonishing effect upon the clerk. He jumped off the chair and began to examine the volume eagerly, but, much to my surprise without opening it. Then seemingly satisfied with the examination, he demanded the price, and purchased it.

'Look you,' said the pedlar, squinting up his right eye, after the sale was concluded, moving towards the door, 'look you, if anybody else should see that book, and want to get one just like it send up to No. 75. I'll accommodate 'um just as quick as they please. And exchanging a strangely queer and mysterious look with the clerk, the pedlar vanished.

'What in the name of common sense possessed you to buy that book,' I inquired of the clerk as soon as the pedlar was out of sight.

'See here a moment.'

I advanced and looked over his shoulder. Turning up one end of the book, he removed a small slide and discovered a stopple, which he uncovered and handed me the book which I applied mechanically to my mouth.

'What is it? said he laughing.

'Brandy, by thunder,' I exclaimed, pausing to take breath, and taking steps for the door.

'Hallo, where are you going?' said he to me.

'Up stairs, it has just struck me that the Pilgrim's Progress will be an excellent addition to my library.'

The next day the Yankee pedlar's stock was exhausted, and he was off for another lot of the illustrated edition of the good old Pilgrim's Progress.

☞In the village of W——— lived a man who had once been judge of the county, and was known all over it by the name Judge L——. He kept a store and saw-mill, and was always sure to have the best of a bargain on his side, by which means he had gained an ample competency, and some did not hesitate to call him the "biggest rascal in the world." He was very conceited withal, and used to delight in bragging of his business capacity when any one was near to listen.—One rainy day, as quite a number were seated round the stove in the store, he began as usual to tell of his great bargains, and finally wound up with, "No-body cheated me, nor they can't neither."

"Judge," said an old man of the company, "I've cheated you more'n you ever did me."

"How so?" said judge.

"If you'll promise you won't go to law about it, nor do nothin', I'll tell, or else I won't; you are too much of a law character for me."

"Let's hear! let's hear!" cried half a dozen voices at once.

"We'll bear you out in it—go on!"

"I'll promise," said the judge, "and treat in the bargain, if you have."

"Well, do you remember that wagon, you robbed me out of?"

"I never robbed you out of a wagon," exclaimed the judge; I only got my own!"

"Well I made up my mind to have it back, and———"

"But you never did?" cried the judge.

"Yes, I did, and interest too!"

"How?" thundered the now enraged judge.

"Well, you see, judge, I sold you, one day, a very nice pine log, and bargained with you for a lot more. Well, that log I stole off your pile, down by your mill, the night before, and next day I sold it to you. That night I draw it back home, and sold it to you next day, and so I kept on until you bought your own log of me twenty-seven times?"

"That's a d——d lie!" cried the mad judge, running to his book and examining his log accounts; "you never sold me twenty-seven logs of the same measurement."

"I know it," said the vendee in logs. "By drawing it back and forth the end were off; and, as it were, I kept cutting the end off until it was only ten feet long—just fourteen feet shorter than it was the first time you bought it; and when it got so short, I drove it home again and worked it up into shingles, and the next week you bought the shingles, and then I concluded I had got my wagon back—and in my pocket book."

The exclamation of the judge was drowned in the shouts of the bystanders, and the log-drawer found the door without waiting for the promised treat. And to see a madman, you have only to ask the judge if he ever was cheated.

☞To be born with a silver spoon in your mouth is lucky; but twice lucky is he who has his open his mouth without unlocking the spoon.

Transplanting Fruit Trees.

Planting fruit trees, like planting anything else in the ground, designed to grow well, must be done right; and no labor can be more judiciously spent, than in planting a fruit tree well. In the first place, get good, sound trees, and if the top is full of branches, or large, and the roots are small, it is necessary to trim down the top to suit the size and quantity of roots. This the person planting must be the judge of. All roots that are bruised or injured in taking up, must be cut off smooth. The longer and larger the roots the better. In the next place, make the holes for trees large, not less than from four to six feet in diameter, and at least two feet deep—the more depth the better. Fill up the holes with any good soil to within fifteen inches of the top—set the tree in the hole the same way it first grew—fill up all the spaces around the roots with good fine earth, and cover over all the roots three or four inches thick with good rich soil, which press down lightly with the foot, except around the trunk of the tree, where a half bucket of water poured around will have the effect of causing all the vacancies around the trunk and roots under it to fill up. Place a stake or stick in the hole where there are no roots near; or what would be much better, a post of locust, of proper size and height—to fasten the tree to for four or five years, to keep it from swinging about by the wind, then fill up the whole to within four or five inches of the top, and put a layer of any kind of manure, straw, weeds, &c., two or three inches thick, and then fill the hole full of earth, and tramp it moderately tight. The trees ought to be planted from nine to fifteen inches in depth, according to size and former depth of growth. Many good trees are ruined by the storms, cattle, &c., for want of good stakes or posts to prevent their bending down, and shaking loose at roots, &c. These prescriptions are intended for apple trees, and all others can be planted in the same way, except as regards distance. Apple trees, in a new orchard, should be planted from thirty to forty feet apart, according to size or kinds of trees, smaller size nearer in proportion. Fall planting is the surest season, affording more leasure to plant properly, &c., and can be done from the middle of October until the ground freezes.—*Patriot and Union.*

He Had Him There.

A traveller once arrived at a village inn after a hard day's travel, and being very tired, requested a room to sleep in, but the landlord said they were entirely full, and that it was utterly impossible to accommodate him; that his wife had to sleep on the sofa and himself on the floor; but he would see what his wife could do for him. The good woman on being applied to, said there was a room which he might occupy, provided he would agree to the conditions, viz: to enter the room late in the dark and leave it early in the morning, to prevent scandal, as the room was occupied by a lady. This he agreed to do. About two o'clock in the morning an awful noise was heard in the house, and our friend the traveller was heard tumbling heels over head down stairs. The landlord, on arriving at the spot, inquired what the matter was, the traveller ejaculated as soon as he was able to speak—

"Oh, Lord! that woman's dead."

"I knew that," replied the landlord; "but how did you find it out?"

Paddy and the Turtle.

In New York, a man was carrying a live turtle along the street, when an Irishman came along, followed by a large dog. The countryman tried by gentle words to get the son of Emerald to put his finger into the turtle's mouth, but he was too smart for that.

"But," says he, "I'll put my dog's tail in, and see what the baste will do."

He immediately called up his dog, took his tail in his hand and stuck it in the turtle's mouth. He had scarcely got it in when Mr. Turtle shut down on the poor dog's tail and off the latter started at railroad speed, pulling the turtle after him at a more rapid rate than ever it travelled before. The countryman, thinking that his day's work would be thrown away if the animal should run at that rate, turned with a savage look upon the Irishman and exclaimed:

"Call back your dog!"

Paddy put his hands into his pockets, threw his head to one side, and then answered with a provoking *sang froid*:

"Call back your fish!"

Pat at the Post Office.

The following calloquy actually took place at an eastern post office:

Pat.—"I say, Mr. Postoffice, is there a litter for me?"

P. M.—"Who are you, my good sir?"

Pat.—"It's meself, that's who I am."

P. M.—"Well, what's your name?"

Pat.—"An' what do ye want wid the name? isn't it on the litter?"

P. M.—"So that I can find the letter if there is one."

Pat.—"Well, Mary Burns, thin, if ye must have it."

P. M.—"No sir—there is none for Mary Burns."

Pat.—"Is there no way to git in there but through this pane of glass?"

P. M.—"No Sir."

Pat.—"It's well for ye there *isn't*—I'd tache ye bitter manners than to insist on a gintleman's name; but ye didn't git it after all—so I'm aven wid ye, divil the bit is my name Burns!"

☞A doctor ordered one of his patients to drink flower of sulphur and water; the patient expressed his disgust by significant grimaces. "It is only the first glass that is hard to drink," said the doctor. "Then," rejoined the invalid, "I will begin with the second."

☞An Irishman referring to the sudden death of a relative, was asked if he lived high. "Well I can't say he did," said Terrence, "but he died high. Like the United States Bank, he was suspended."

☞One of the most important, but one of the most difficult things to a powerful mind, is to be its own master; a pond may lay quiet in a plain, but a lake wants mountains to compass and hold it in.

☞Out West, the law gives damages for apparent breach of promise. The bachelors, however, obviate the difficulty by having their coats labelled, "*Good for this call only.*"

☞Those will live comfortable, let God chose with his providence, and men with their rights.

☞Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.

☞If pride were an art, there would be many masters.

☞There is misery in want, and danger in wealth.

☞True valor is daily mounting in smoke.

The Insurgents at Harper's Ferry.

ABOLITION PLOT.

Among the documents and papers found at Brown's house, four miles from Harper's Ferry, were printed constitutions and by-laws of an organization, showing, or indicating, ramifications in various parts of the Union. The following is one of them:

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION AND ORDINANCES FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, Slavery throughout its entire existance in the United States is none other than the most barbarous, unprovoked and unjustifiable war of one portion of its citizens against another portion, the only conditions of which are perpetual imprisonment and hopeless servitude or absolute extermination, in utter disregard and violation of these eternal and self-evident truths set forth in our Declaration of Independence:

Therefore, We, the citizens of the United States and the oppressed people, who, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, are declared to have no rights which the white man is bound to respect, together with all the other people degraded by the laws thereof, do, for the time being, ordain and establish for ourselves the following Provisional Constitution and ordinances, the better to protect our people, property, lives and liberties, and to govern our actions.

ARTICLE I.

Qualifications for Membership.—All persons of mature age, whether proscribed, oppressed and enslaved citizens, or of proscribed and oppressed races of the United States, who shall agree to sustain and enforce the Provisional Constitution and ordinances of organization, together with all minor children of such persons, shall be held to be fully entitled to protection under the same.

ARTICLE II.

Branches of Government.—The Provisional Government of this organization shall consist of three branches, viz: The Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial.

ARTICLE III.

The Legislative.—The Legislative Branch shall be a Congress, or House of Representatives, composed of not less than five nor more than ten members, who shall be elected by all the citizens of mature age.

Articles 13 to 25 provide for the trial of the President and other officers and members of Congress, the impeachment of judges, the duties of President and Vice President, the punishment of crimes, army appointments, &c., &c. These articles are not of special interest, and are therefore omitted.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Treaties of Peace.—Before any treaty of peace shall take effect it shall be signed by the President and Vice President, Commander-in-Chief, a majority of the house of Representatives, a majority of the Supreme Court, and a majority of all the general officers of the army.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Property.—All captured or confiscated property, and all property the product of the labor of those belonging to this organization, and of their families, shall be held as the property of the whole equally, without distinction, and may be used for the common benefit, or disposed of for the same object.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Safety or Intelligence Fund.—All money, plate, watches or jewelry captured by honorable warfare, found, taken or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, shall be held sacred to constitute a liberal safety or intelligence fund, and any person who shall improperly retain, dispose of, hide, use, or destroy such money or other articles above named, contrary to the provisions and spirit of this article, shall be deemed guilty of theft, and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

ARTICLE XXX.

The Commander-in-Chief and the Treasury.—The Commander-in-Chief shall have power to draw from the Treasury the money and other property of the fund provided for in article 29, but his orders shall be signed also by the Secretary of War, who shall keep a strict account of the same, subject to examination by any member of Congress or general officer.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

Neutrals.—The property of all non-slaveholders who shall remain absolutely neutral shall be respected *so far as circumstances can allow of it, but they shall not be entitled to any active protection.*

ARTICLE XXXVI.

Property Confiscated.—The entire personal and real property of all persons known to be acting either directly or indirectly with or for the enemy, or found in arms with them, or *found willfully holding slaves*, shall be confiscated and taken whenever and wherever it may be found in either free or slave States.

The following letter from GERRIT SMITH to BROWN is very significant:

PETERBORO', June 4th, 1859.

"CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN.—*My Dear Friend:* I wrote you a week ago, directing my letter to the care of Mr. Kearney.

"He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington. But as Mr. Morton received last evening a letter from Mr. Sanborn, saying your address would be your son's home, viz: West Andover, I therefore write you without delay, and direct my letter to your son. I have done what I could to keep you at your Kansas work. Losses by endorsement and otherwise have brought me under heavy embarrassments the last two years.

"But I must nevertheless continue to do, in order to keep you at your Kansas work. I send you here with my draft for two hundred dollars. Let me hear from you on the receipt of this letter.

"You live in our hearts, and our prayer to God is that you may have strength to continue in your Kansas work.

"My wife joins me in affectionate regard to you, dear John, whom we both hold in very high esteem.

"I suppose you put the Whitman note into Mr. Kearney's hand. It will be a great shame if Mr. Whitman does not pay it.

"What a noble man is Mr. Kearney. How liberally he has contributed to keep you in your Kansas work. Your friend,

GERRIT SMITH."

Trial of the Insurrectionists—Judge Parker's Charge to the Grand Jury.—Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va., Oct. 21.—The circuit court of Jefferson county, (Hon. Richard Parker, circuit judge,) which commenced its session yesterday, was occupied to-day with the trial of the case of State vs. Dillery, for an assault with intent to kill.

The examination trial of the insurrectionists, Brown and his associates, before eight justices of the peace, will take place on Tuesday, in the county jail, the circuit court adjourning for that purpose.

Judge Parker charged the grand jury in an able and appropriate effort, referring entirely to the late insurrectionary outbreak in this county. The following is an extract:

"Gentlemen of the Jury—In the state of

has been [illegible] this country [illegible] initially [illegible] entirely out of [illegible] cannot but force themselves [illegible] They must necessarily [illegible] considerable portion of that time which [illegible] to your public duties as a [illegible] However guilty the unfortunate men who are now in the hands of justice may prove, still they cannot be called upon to answer to the offended laws of our commonwealth for any of the multifarious crimes with which they are charged, until a grand jury, after 'diligent' inquiry shall decide that for these offences they be put upon their trial.

"I will not permit myself to give expression to any of those feelings which at once spring up in every breast when reflecting upon the enormity of the guilt in which those are involved who invade by force a peaceful, unsuspecting portion of our common country, raise the standard of insurrection amongst us, and shoot down without mercy Virginia citizens defending Virginia soil against their invasion. I must remember, gentlemen, that as a minister of justice, bound to execute our laws faithfully, and in the very spirit of justice herself, I must as to every one accused of crime hold, as the law holds, that he is innocent until he shall be proved guilty by an honest, an independent, and an impartial jury of his countrymen. And what is obligatory upon me is equally binding upon you, and upon every one who may be connected with the prosecution and trial of these offenders.

"In these cases, as in all others, you will be controlled by that oath which each of you have taken, and in which you have solemnly sworn that you will diligently inquire into all offences which may be brought to your knowledge, and that 'you will present no one thro' ill will,' as well as 'that you will leave no one unpresented through fear or favor, but in all your presentments you shall present the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.'—Do this, gentlemen, and you will have fulfilled your whole duty. Go beyond this, and in place of that diligent inquiry and calm investigation which you have sworn to make, act upon prejudice or from excitement of passion, and you will have done a wrong to that law in whose service you are engaged.

"As I before said, these men are now in the hands of justice. They are to have a fair and an impartial trial. We owe it to the cause of justice as well as to our own characters, that such a trial should be afforded them. If guilty, they will be sure to pay the extreme penalty of their guilt—and the example of punishment, when thus inflicted by virtue of law, will be beyond all comparison more efficacious for our future protection than any torture to which mere fashion could subject them.

"Whether then we be in public or private position, let each one of us remember that as the law has charge of these alleged offenders, the law alone, through its recognized agents, must deal with them to the last. It can tolerate no interference by others with duties it has assumed to itself. If true to herself, and true she will be, our commonwealth through her courts of justice will be as ready to punish the offence of such interference, as she is to punish these grave and serious offences with which she is now about to deal—in case these offences be proved by legal testimony to have been perpetrated. Let us all, gentlemen, bear this in mind, and in patience await the result—confident that result will be whatever strict and impartial justice shall determine to be necessary and proper.

"It would seem, gentlemen—and yet I speak from no evidence, but upon vague rumors which have reached me—that these men who have lately thrown themselves upon us confidently expected to be joined by our slaves and free negroes, and unfurled the banner of insurrection, and invited this class of our citizens to rally under. And yet, as I am told, they are unable to obtain a single recruit."

☞It is stated on reliable authority that the slaves of a widow lady in Shenandoah county, Va., were furnished with arms by the Abolitionists, and a night appointed for them to start to Harper's Ferry. Instead of doing so, however, when the time came, they held a consultation, and, taking these very arms, kept guard from dark till daga around their mistress' house. In the morning, they showed her the arms, told her what they had done, and went to work as usual.—*Wash. Star.*

☞Neighbor Jauber weighs about two hundred, and has a decided objection to being cheated. When he buys a pound of tea, he is careful to get good weight. One day he went to the wharf to get a ton of coal, and he insisted, after assuring himself that the scales were well adjusted, upon seeing it weighed, for coal dealers sometimes make mistakes. The team was driven upon the platform scale, Jauber stood by to watch the figures.

"Twenty-two hundred weight of coal," said the dealer, with a wink to the bystanders.

"Rather short," haggled the buyer.—"Throw in a little more, and I will take the load."

The obliging dealer complied, and the scale was again exclaimed.

"All right, I am satisfied with that. You coal dealers don't always give good weight," grinned Jauber.

"Drive on, John; stop in the street," added the seller, and he took Jauber into the counting-room, where the bill was paid.—"Are you perfectly satisfied?"

"Perfectly; I like to look after these things myself."

"Well, sir, I should say you had cheated yourself out of 200 pounds of coal, by looking after these things yourself."

"What do you mean?"

The dealer ordered his teamster to back on the scale again, and to the astonishment of Jauber the words were verified.

"I don't understand it," added the buyer.

"Why; you stood on the scale yourself, while you were watching me, and I have sold you for so much coal. But you are satisfied, don't be so sharp next time," laughed the dealer.

Jauber was confounded, but had not the assurance to demand a revision of the transaction.

☞"What did you give the blind men of your's the other day when the lame *boys?*" asked a Wall street broker of a friend from Long Island.

"A pint of spirits of turpentine," [illegible] the street.

"Say look a'here, I gave my [illegible] pint of turpentine, and, by jove, it killed her."

"So it did mine!