[illegible masthead]

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1859.

Applauding Brown.

[illegible] it notorious for blowing hot and [illegible] change of breeze may seem to call [illegible] although sheer boldness [illegible] the rankest falsehood wear the [illegible] of truth. But the Harper's Ferry insurrection has been a "stumper" to the managers who "do up" its political editorials [illegible] sympathies are exactly with [illegible] Brown, the bloody insurrectionist; but it [illegible] not be expedient for them to *say so*, as the great mass of the people *now* have their eyes open to the treasonable and dis-union [illegible] of Black Republican principles—carried into practice by the said Brown.—Hence the tribulation of the managers—hence the [illegible] thrusts they occasionally make at Brown—and, hence, the frequency of their paragraphs calculated to palliate his crimes. That they will, after a while, go the full length for him is highly probable. They [illegible] now, if they could but see their way through such a step with sufficient clearness.

[illegible] the managers of the *Star* may not have [illegible] the following, we publish it for their benefit. It may serve to give them a "hint." The Winsted (Conn.) *Herald*, a genuine Black Republican paper, says:

"And here we may as well say we have no [illegible] for that class of Republican presses [illegible] which are so eager to disclaim and disavow all fellowship and sympathy for Old John Brown. Did they stop here we could be patient with them; but when they go farther and pelt him with the titles of madman, [illegible] muddled and insane, we cry out upon them for hypocrities and traitors—"little villains," unworthy to lick or feel the foot of Old John Brown. His plans may have been [illegible]; we are not at present able to [illegible] of them; but it is plainly evident his friends did not stick by him in the hour of trial [illegible] stood by each other eighty years ago. The fault may not be his, but ours. When men pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, eighty years ago, they [illegible] what they said, and performed what they promised. We are sorrowfully suspicious that in Old Brown's case men did differently. At all events, he is unsuccessful, and in Republican presses, the country over, fearful that the party will somehow lose a vote and themselves office, fall to mouthing Old Brown as heartily as twelve months since they praised, and vie with each other in denouncing and abusing him. For shame!—Old Brown had more nobleness in his soul, more honesty in his heart, more principle in his action, more courage in a single finger, than all such politicians from Maine to Oregon. He dared to undertake what you in the [illegible] of your sanctums only are bold to preach. He failed; had he succeeded, fifty coming years would have sanctified his grave with the holiness of a second Mount Vernon, [illegible] and marble columns would rise to his memory, and the nation would add another to her jubilee days whereon her orators would voice their noblest sentences in eulogy of Old John Brown. Alas, it was not so to be—the [illegible] toils on in an unloosened chain, the hero [illegible] in a dungeon, and the Republican press cannot find room enough for their [illegible] and denunciations of demented Old John Brown. For one, we confess we love him—we honor him, we applaud him. He is honest in his principles, courageous in their defence, [illegible] have yet to be taught, reading from the book of inspiration we all acknowledge, [illegible] wherein Old John Brown is a transgressor. Do with him as they will, his ashes will some day be gathered to a hero's tomb, his name will be written with the Winklefreds and Washingtons of history, and the American schoolboy shall yet be taught to [illegible] with moistening eye and beating heart the story of Old John Brown.

[illegible] The *Star* seeks to palliate "old" Brown's work of treason and murder at Harper's Ferry, on the assumed ground that he was "driven to madness by the persecution to which he had been subjected" in Kansas. See how easily this flimsy story is put down: The *Herald of Freedom*, the leading Republican paper of Kansas, pictures John Brown [illegible] assassin, and fixes upon him the [illegible] of several citizens on the Pottawatomie in May, 1856, with other outrages [illegible] of lawlessness, adding—"*up to that [illegible] hair of old John Brown's head, or [illegible] of his sons, had been injured by [illegible] party.*" So much for the plea [illegible] Northern Republicans that he was [illegible] to lawlessness and madness by the murder of his family. He and his sons went [illegible] as the hired ruffians of New York and Massachusetts Republicans.

[illegible] the *Star* better "pitch into" its cotemporary in Kansas shrieking, the *Herald of Freedom*, for telling this "tale out of school," [illegible] spoiling one of its best "dodges!"—[illegible] might take the hint, and behave more circumspectly in the future.

[illegible] The *Sentinel*, sometime ago, in the [illegible] bitterness of the editor's heart, [illegible] as to say, that "abuses existed in [illegible] of the Poor-house establishment." This was a grave charge against upright, conscientious and economical gentlemen like Messrs. WOLF, WHITE and SPANGLER, [illegible] once insisted on the proof at [illegible] hands. But, as expected, he had [illegible] was destitute of the least foundation [illegible] a declaration,—so destitute, indeed, that all he could say in reply was, [illegible] good, sound, practical experience [illegible] will be found of great advantage to the Board of Directors!"

[illegible] "creep out," [illegible] the editor seeks to [illegible] attention from it by referring again to [illegible] CHARLES WILL and JACOB KLUNK [illegible] adding insult to injury. After [illegible] in his power to assist, [illegible] Know Nothingism to [illegible] gentleman, his [illegible] to be only the deeper [illegible] owes his election [illegible] and Liberty, every [illegible] ought to know—certainly the editor of the *Sentinel* [illegible] of the county [illegible] portion of the [illegible] struck "CAL HAHN," the [illegible] may be traced to the [illegible] of the Know [illegible] years.

[illegible] a few nights ago, by his [illegible], who mistook him for a robber. The unfortunate young man died in a few hours.

"Stop Thief!"

Some of the more reckless of the Republican organs, (the *Star*, which cannot be anything but reckless, among them,) conscious that public opinion distinctly points to their leaders as the authors of that morbid condition of sentiment which led to the Harper's Ferry treason, are trying to resort to the rogue's stratagem of crying "Stop thief!" They who have lived upon the anti-slavery agitation—whose whole career is one continued series of sectional aggressions—who be[illegible] persisted in the policy of setting one part of the Union against the other, and have gloried in the irrepressible conflict—now, when they find the scales dropping from the eyes of their deluded followers, and the traitorous and murderous fruit of their declamations fully exposed, affect to put the blame on the Democratic party!

Such is the debased character of Black Republican presses—or, rather, Know Nothing Black Republican, because they are about as deeply dyed in the one as in the other.

[illegible] The *Star* copies a statement from the Hagerstown *Herald*, that "a well worn copy of the Hagerstown *Mail* was found among old Brown's papers"—thereby trying to create the impression that Brown is a Democrat!—The *Mail* disposes of the story thus:

The Herald, in its issue the day before the recent election, said that a well-worn copy of the Hagerstown *Mail* had been found in the rendezvous of "Ossawattomie" Brown. The statement may be true. Old Brown is a pretty shrewd man, and knew very well that if he were caught with any Hagerstown paper in his possession, *save the Mail*, it would be almost prima facia evidence of his Abolitionism. The Herald ought to know that sometimes the Devil assumes the garb of the righteous to affect his unholy purposes.

[illegible] The *Star* says that in the *Compiler* "everything is made subservient to a man's politics." So far as subserviency to politics goes, we will set up the *Star* managers against the whole country. They do not hesitate to ignore fairness, honor, truth, decency, all, to "subserve" their own and their party's political ends. We proved this a hundred times during the late [illegible], and have another striking exemplification of the fact in their last, in which, like "dying men grasping at straws," they seek to create the impression in the minds of the uninformed that JAMES BUCHANAN, the President of the United States, was implicated with Brown in his Abolition conspiracy! Could "political subserviency" go deeper down into the black depths of falsehood and detraction?

[illegible] "It is the duty of the minority to submit to the expression of the popular will."—*Star.*

[illegible] That's so,—but the *Star* puts the "collar on the wrong horse." The Democrats of this county gave majorities for *seven* of their (six) candidates, whereas the Know Nothings carried but *three* of the officers. If this places the Democrats in a "minority," we should like to see it figured out.

[illegible] "The *Compiler* don't take back or apologize for its heartless and inhuman allusion to the recent accident at Petersburg, by which a young man, named STAUT, was injured."—*Star.*

[illegible] What "heartless and inhuman allusion"? In noticing the Petersburg Jollification(?) we said that a [illegible] had occurred and a man's eye was knocked out with a stone, the truth of which is not denied. Surely a plain statement of this character could not have shocked the "sensibilities" of the cold-[illegible] who manage the *Star*. They have dealt in "heartless and inhuman allusions" themselves too long for that!

So far as personal regard for the injured man is concerned the editor of this paper may have quite as much for him as the [illegible]-necked Pharisee who tries to [illegible] little sympathy in the *Star*.

[illegible] The *Star* managers will have it that the editor of the *Compiler* is "jealous" of the Opposition Band Wagon, but we protest against being forced into that position. The half broken down concern don't deserve anything of the sort, and especially as it did not help to carry the county by three hundred majority for the whole Opposition ticket!

If the *Star* managers, some of whom may have a little money sticking in that wagon, desire in this way to get up an excitement about it, to help along the proposed "Festival and Fair," it is not in our place to object—but we earnestly remonstrate against being considered "jealous" of the "vehicle."

[illegible] The *Star* tries to prove that Cook, the insurgent, is a Democrat, because he has a Democrat for a brother-in-law! Clear reasoning that—clear as mud!

[illegible] The Republicans continue to talk of "*mad* Brown," "*crazy* Brown," and the like adjectives. The moment a bold man attempts to practice the "Irrepressible conflict" doctrine, all his theoretical brethren call him crazy!

[illegible] Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, while making a speech recently before the Young Men's Republican Association of New York city, in the midst of an unfinished sentence was seized with an attack of vertigo, and fell back upon his seat unable to proceed. He was charging upon the Democratic party the use of their power for the extension of slavery, at the moment his tongue was paralyzed.

The Elections.

MARYLAND.—The Plug majority in Baltimore is 12,781. The Democratic majority outside of the city is 2,286. Last year it was 1,180. Both Houses of the Legislature are Democratic, for the first time in the history of the State.—Senate: Democrats 12, Know Nothings 10—House; Democrats 46, Know Nothings 28. This secures the United States Senator.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Banks, Republican, is elected Governor by about 8000 over the other two candidates—same as in 1858. The Republican majority in the Legislature is somewhat reduced.

NEW YORK.—The Republicans elect their State ticket by from 3,000 to 20,000 majority. The Democrats carry the city of New York, and [illegible] polled their full vote [illegible] have secured the State.

NEW JERSEY.—The Opposition candidate for Governor is elected by 1,826. In 1856 by [illegible] claims a Democratic majority [illegible] in the Legislature. [illegible] last year the Opposition had [illegible] majority in the House, and [illegible] on joint ballot.

WISCONSIN elects the Republican ticket [illegible] last year.

[illegible]

The Harris district in Illinois [illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible]" will appear in our next. Also stanzas "to Annie E——."

The Damning Record.

The Black-and-Brown Republicans are ashamed to acknowledge the Harper's Ferry Insurgents as their brothers; and some of them denounce Old Brown and his dupes in [illegible] at a meeting in New York the other night, Mr. James A. Briggs even went so far as to say that he would hang anybody as high as Haman who should go South and deliberately attempt to incite insurrection. But the Black Republicans cannot blot out the damning record of their treasonable utterances, which in other times, and in other lands, would have brought their authors to the gibbet and the dungeon. Below, we subjoin a few of the sayings of the distinguished lights of the many-hued Republican party, omitting those of the crazy men and women who are ranked as distinctive Abolitionists—the Garrisons, the Douglasses, and the Abby Kelleys. Read the record:

Gen. James Watson Webb—A Republican leader, said, in the Philadelphia Convention:

"If we (meaning the Abolitionists) fail there, (at the ballot box) what then? We will drive it (slavery) back sword in hand, and so help me God! believing that to be right, I am with them."

Horace Greely, a Republican:—

"I have no doubt but the free and slave States ought to be separated. The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."

Josiah Quincy—Republican, of Boston:

"The obligation incumbent on the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves is that burden, and it must be obliterated from the Constitution at *every hazard*."

Mr. Banks, present Republican Governor of Massachusetts:

"I am not one of those men who cry for the perpetuation of the Union, *though I am willing, in a certain state of circumstances, to let it slide.*"

Mr. Burlingame—a Republican Congressman:

"When we shall have elected a President, as we will, who will not be the President of a party, nor of a section, but the Tribune of a people, and after we have exterminated a few more miserable doughfaces from the North, then, if the *Slave Senate will not give way, we will grind it between the upper and nether millstones of our power.*"

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois—a leading Republican of the West:

"I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push forward till it shall become alike lawful in all States—old as well as new, North as well as South."

Senator Wilson, Republican, of Massachusetts:

"Let us remember that more than three millions of bondmen, groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall cease to reprove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance.

"I tell you here to-night, that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American republic.

"We shall change the Supreme Court of the United States, and place men in the Court who believe, with its pure and immaculate Chief Justice, John Jay, that our prayers will be impious to Heaven, while we sustain and support human slavery."

Benjamin F. Wade, U. S. Senator from Ohio, Republican leader:

"*There is really no union now between the North and the South*, and he believed that no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of more bitter rancor towards each other than these two nations of the Republic. *The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was to be found in divesting it entirely of all taint of Slavery.*"

Senator Sumner, November, 1855:

"Not that I love the Union less, but freedom more, do I now, in pleading this great cause, insist that freedom, AT ALL HAZARDS, shall be preserved. God forbid, that for the sake of the Union," &c.

John P. Hale, a Delegate to the Republican Convention, June 17th, 1856:

"Congratulated the Convention upon *the spirit of unanimity* with which it had done its work. I believe this is not so much a Convention to change the administration of the Government, *as to say whether there shall be any government to be administered.* * * Some men pretend to be astonished at the events which are occurring around us; but I am not more surprised than I shall be at this autumn to see the fruits following the buds and blossoms."

Dennison, Governor elect of Ohio, said the following in the canvass:

"If I am elected Governor of Ohio—and I expect to be—I will not let any slaves be returned to Kentucky or any other slave State; and if I cannot prevent it in any other way, as commander in chief of the military of the State, I will employ the bayonet—*so help me God!*"

Henry Ward Beecher, in a lecture on the subject of disunion, delivered in New York, January 16th, 1855, said:

"Two great powers that will not live together, and in our midst, are tugging at each others' throats. They will search each other out, though you separate them a hundred times; and if by an insane blindness you shall contrive to put off the issue, and send this unsettled dispute down to your children, it will go down gathering volume and strength at every step, to waste and desolate their heritage. Let it be settled now. Clear the place. Bring in the *champions*. Let them put their lances in rest for the charge.—Sound the trumpet, and God save the right!"

Rev. Andrew F. Ross, of New Hampshire, at a meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, New York, May 13th, 1857:

"* * It would not have been more wrong for George the Third to put chains on George Washington, than it was for George Washington to put chains on the limbs of his slaves. * * * * * *

Where slaves and Freedom are put in the one nation there must be a fight—there must be an explosion, just as if fire and powder were brought together. There never was an hour when this blasphemous and infamous government should be made, *and now the hour was to be prayed for when that disgrace to humanity should be dashed in pieces for ever.*"

W. H. Seward, Republican, in the Senate of the United States:

"These antagonistic systems are continually coming into close contact, and collision results. Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an *irrepressible conflict* between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a free labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises, when made, vain and ephemeral. Startling as this saying may appear to you, fellow-citizens, it is by no means an original or even a modern one."

[illegible] a Republican Congressman [illegible] the day when [illegible] —when the *torch of the incendiary* shall *light up the towns and cities of the South*, and blot out the last vestige of Slavery. And though I may not look at their calamity nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millenium."

Governor Wise to Mrs. Child.

The following is the reply of Governor Wise, of Virginia, to the letter of Mrs. Child, expressing sympathy with John Brown, and requesting permission to visit him in prison and nurse him as a sister. Like other sentimental sympathizers, Mrs. Child, after the mischief is done which the impractical wordiness of such has served to instigate, now volunteers a profession of "peace principles." Governor Wise disposes of the good lady as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 29, 1859.

Madam: Yours of the 29th was received by me yesterday, and at my earliest leisure I respectfully reply to it, that I will forward the letter for John Brown, a prisoner under our laws, arraigned at the bar of the circuit court for the county of Jefferson, at Charlestown, Va., for the crimes of murder, robbery, and treason, which you ask me to transmit to him. I will comply with your request in the only way which seems to me proper, by enclosing it to the commonwealth's attorney, with the request that he will ask the permission of the court to hand it to the prisoner. Brown, the prisoner, is now in the hands of the judiciary, not of the Executive of this commonwealth.

You ask me, further, to allow you to perform the mission "of mother or sister, to dress his wounds and speak soothingly to him."—By this, of course, you mean to be allowed to visit him in his cell and to minister to him in the offices of humanity. Why should you not be allowed, Madam? Virginia and Massachusetts are involved in no civil war, and the constitution which unites them in one confederacy guarantees to you privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States in the State of Virginia. That constitution I am sworn to support, and am, therefore, bound to protect your privileges and immunities as a citizen of Massachusetts coming into Virginia for any lawful and peaceful purposes.—Coming as you propose, to minister to the captive in prison, you will be met doubtless, by all our people, not only in a chivalrous but in a christian spirit. You have a right to visit Charlestown, Virginia, madam; and your mission being merciful and humane, will not only be allowed but be respected if not welcomed. A few unenlightened and inconsiderate persons, fanatical in their modes of thought and action to maintain justice and right, might molest you, or be disposed to do so, and this might suggest the imprudence of risking any experiment upon the peace of a society very much excited by the crimes with whose chief author you seem to sympathize so much; but still, I repeat, your motives and avowed purpose are lawful and peaceful, and I will, as far as I am concerned, do my duty in protecting your rights in our limits. [illegible]

Virginia and her authorities would be weak indeed—weak in point of folly and weak in point of power—if her State faith and constitutional obligations cannot be redeemed in her own limits to the letter of morality as well as of law. And if her chivalry cannot courteously receive a lady's visit to a prisoner, every arm that guards Brown from rescue on the one hand, and from Lynch law on the other, will be ready to guard your person in Virginia.

I would not permit an insult even to woman in her walk of charity among us, though it be to one who whetted knives of butchery for our mothers, sisters, daughters and babes. We have no sympathy with your sentiments of sympathy with Brown, and are surprised that you were "taken by surprise when news came of Captain Brown's recent attempt." His attempt was a natural consequence of your sympathy, and the errors of that sympathy ought to make you doubt its virtue from the effect on his conduct. But it is not of this I should speak. When you arrive at Charlestown, if you go there, it will be for the court and its officers, the commonwealth's attorney, sheriff and jailor, to say whether you may see and wait on the prisoner. But, whether you are thus permitted or not, (and you will be if my advice can prevail,) you may rest assured that he will be humanely, lawfully and mercifully dealt by in prison and on trial.

Respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

L. Maria Child.

Caving In.

The Republican journals were everywhere startled into silence by the insurrection of Brown, and his speedy arrest. But since Greeley, Giddings and a few others of their party leaders have come out boldly in the defence, the smaller craft are taking up the cue, and in a little while, we shall have a general cry of commiseration at the fate of their used up leaders, Brown, Cook & Co.

[illegible] The Democrats of Philadelphia last week elected their Delegates to the State Convention. Of the twenty-one, Senatorial and Representative, to which that city is entitled, twenty are the friends of the National Administration. It is probable that the seats of these will be contested. The struggle was an excited one, Forney and his aiders having strained every nerve to "rebuke" Mr. Buchanan's Administration at the district elections.

[illegible] "Yes," said a kind mother, of one of our churches, helping her little son to learn his Sunday-school lesson, "Cain was a fugitive and a vagabond on the earth; he was so bad that he thought every man would slay him. Where could wicked Cain go to?"—"Why, mother," replied the thoughtful Johnny, "Cain could have gone to Baltimore!"

[illegible] SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, in his speech at Syracuse on the 28th ult., said—"The Harper's Ferry outbreak was the consequence of the teachings of Republicanism." A candid admission.

Arms for the State.—We learn from Harrisburg, that Adjutant General Wilson has been to Washington lately, and made arrangements with the General Government to receive the quota of arms due this State. We may shortly expect to have sufficient arms to equip the numerous military companies throughout the State, which for some time have been organized, but unable to be serviceable for want of arms.

Terrible Loss of Life at Sea.—By telegraph from Montreal we have news, taken from the Liverpool *Daily Post* of October 17th, of the total wreck of the ship Royal Charter, from Australia, with the loss of 470 out of 500 persons on board, and half a million sterling of gold. This terrible disaster occurred on the 16th of October, off Puffin Island, in Anglesea, on a wild and thinly inhabited coast.

[illegible] The Italian war is not considered by many well informed persons, as over. It is said that Austria and Piedmont were about making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation in Italy is about to receive reinforcements.

[illegible] The Governor of Virginia cannot pardon any one convicted of treason, except by consent of the Legislature.

[illegible] The election of the Know Nothing Sheriff in Baltimore is to be contested—also [illegible] of the [illegible] the State—on account of the frauds by the Plugs.

[illegible] ed in Kentucky, having for its object [illegible] insurrection.

Local Affairs.

A Bold Theft.—A trunk was stolen from the hall leading to the ladies' parlor of McClellan's Hotel in this place, on Wednesday evening last, about dusk, and has not yet been recovered. Considering the time and place, the theft was a most bold one.

The trunk was evidently opened under one of the bridges on the west side of town, as several articles which it contained have since been found there. The trunk was a black [illegible], rather above medium size, and filled with lady's apparel—all the property of Miss MARY BLUEBAUGH, now residing with Hon. DAVID ZIEGLER.

The supposed thief is a straggling German, who is described to us as about 5 feet 10 inches high, inclined to be stout, and very much scarred on the nose, cheek and neck. The officers traced him as far as Petersburg, and were still in pursuit on Saturday.—He disposed of two rings which the trunk contained to persons here, which have been identified and recovered. It is hoped he may be brought to the punishment he so richly deserves.

Deer Law.—The following Act, passed by the Legislature last winter, is inserted in our columns, at the request of a friend, for public information:

An Act Relating to Deer in the Counties of Adams, Berks, Franklin and Fulton.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons in the counties of Adams, Berks, Franklin and Fulton, shall hunt, chase, or pursue with any dog or dogs, with design to kill or destroy any buck, doe, or fawn, within the said counties of Adams, Berks, Franklin and Fulton at any season of the year, or shall entice any dog or dogs, to chase as aforesaid, with the like design, he or they on being convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, nor less than fifteen dollars, to be sued for and recovered with costs, before any Justice of the peace, in the name of the commonwealth, at the instance of any person who may sue therefor, and who is hereby made a competent witness, as debts of like amount are now recoverable; one-half of said fine or penalty to be paid to the person suing for the same, and the other half to the treasurer of the school district, in which the offence has been committed, for the use of the common schools of said district; *Provided*, That such suit shall be commenced within one year from the commission of such offence. Approved March 24, 1859.

Death of Mr. Robinson.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. BENJAMIN B. ROBINSON, of Ayr township, which took place on the morning of the 8th inst., of disease of the heart. Mr Robinson was a useful man in the community, honorable and upright in character and universally beloved and respected as a man and a neighbor. His remains were interred in the Presbyterian Church yard of this place, on Wednesday last, surrounded by a large concourse of weeping friends and relatives.—*Fulton Democrat.*

Mr. ROBINSON was a native and long a resident of this county, and was highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart. The intelligence of his death will be received with sorrow by his numerous old friends.

Property Sold.—Mr. Francis M. Buddy has sold his farm, in Mountpleasant township, to Messrs. John McMaster and James Staley—180 acres, for $5,200. One year ago Mr. Buddy purchased this property from Joseph Smith's Administrators, for about $6,000.

Mr. John McMaster has disposed of his property in the same township, to Mr. Daniel Lynch—36 acres, for $2,800. Mr. McMaster paid $2,000 for it three years ago.

Mr. F. M. Buddy has purchased Mr. S. R. Tipton's property, in Mountpleasant township—60 acres, for $1,625, cash.

Hon. J. B. Danner, Assignee, sold, on Saturday last, the farm of H. S. Minnigh, in Cumberland township, to Mr. George Kline-felter—155 acres, at $26 per acre, cash.

Mr. Danner also sold at Executor, a small house and lot belonging to the estate of Henry Wasmus, deceased, for $380—Hon. David Ziegler purchaser.

Sheriff's Sales.—Sheriff Lindwick, on Saturday last, sold the following Real Properties:

Property of Jacob Musser, in Mountpleasant township, for $650—George Howard, purchaser.

Property of Samuel R. Criswell, in the same township, for $320, to Mary Ann Criswell.

Property of David and Elizabeth Witmore, in Germany township, for $2,110, to Matthew [illegible].

Property of Thomas T. Gardner, in Butler township, for $1,450, to Jacob Gardner.

Property of Peter Keckler, deceased, in Cumberland township, for $2,500, to Charles A. Hartzell.

Railroad to Waynesboro'.—The people in and about Waynesboro', Franklin county, are beginning to talk with considerable earnestness of the extension of the Gettysburg Railroad to that place. The route contemplated is the graded portion of the famous "tape worm" road as far west as the South Mountain. Thence the road would be constructed over the mountain by a route which from examinations that have been made, will cost much less than those who have not given the matter their careful attention may at first suppose.

Underground Railroad.—A few mornings ago, a horse harnessed to a buggy was found hitched to the fence on Railroad, near Washington street, in this place, with no one about to claim ownership of the property. After standing there until 8 or 9 o'clock, the horse was taken charge of at the Eagle Hotel stables. The same day two gentlemen arrived here from Liberty, Md., in search of the horse and buggy, and a free negro and three slaves—a woman and two children—who had appropriated the vehicle to their own use to assist them in their flight. What became of the runaways after they reached this, is not known. If they got off on any Railroad, it must have been on the "underground," for certain it is they did not take the route of the Gettysburg Railroad.

It is said that the free colored man hired the horse and buggy from a livery man in Liberty [illegible]. The owner of course recovered the horse and vehicle.

Don't Forget.—Persons owing us for subscription, advertising and jobbing, [illegible] the Printer next week—Court Week. [illegible] to be paid [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] will find a [illegible] The article entitled [illegible] of the old [illegible] WEBSTER.

Communicated.

Gas Light.

In my last number I proved that if we could reckon upon 150 burners per night, with ordinary prudence, 6 per cent. on the capital invested would certainly be realized, and that if there were 200 burners, which would in all probability be the number in use during the second year, the profits would justify a dividend of 11 per cent. In this estimate I did not take into the account the income derived from the College, if gas should be introduced into that institution.

The question now arises, Can the necessary *capital be secured?* It can, if we are so disposed.

In other towns, where capital has been thus employed, it has proved a safe and profitable investment. So well satisfied have the stockholders of some of the older companies become, in regard to this point, that they are ready to engage in other similar projects, when presented to their notice. Several prominent and perfectly reliable individuals, who hold a large amount of stock in the company of a neighboring town, said to me on more occasions than one, that if the citizens of Gettysburg would procure a charter, they would take all the stock in our company and put up the works; or that if we could not raise the whole amount they would take what we should not be able to secure at home.—They remarked, however, that if I could tell our men of capital and our citizens generally what they could, there would be no hesitation among us about taking stock. At the end of the first three years of their existence, as a company, they divided 40 per cent. on their investment, besides making heavy expenditures in laying additional pipes and furnishing meters, and now their stock cannot be purchased for less than 38 to 40 per cent. advance upon the par value. And it must be further remarked, that the price at which they furnish gas is only two-thirds that for which our company would furnish it to us.—It is true the quantity which they produce is considerably greater than that which our company would be called upon to produce, but this only proves that, with economy in the management of the works, everything depends upon the amount consumed. And from all that I can learn, I have reason to believe that our citizens generally would, at once, have it introduced, and thus secure a large consumption.

There are, however, many serious objections to having a large part of the stock owned [illegible] at a distance and whose sole motive in subscribing would be the pecuniary gain. They might be disposed to furnish an inferior gas at a higher or cheaper cost; or they might raise its price after it has been generally introduced; or they might keep up the price at which they began to furnish it, after the increased consumption would fully justify a reduction; or they might otherwise control the operations of the company to the inconvenience or detriment of our town. In one of our neighboring towns, the stock is [illegible] and although the citizens have [illegible] with the requirements made of them the company is doing nothing in putting up the works, so that they are entirely dependant upon the will of foreigners. In another, the stock so held, it appears, was *not paid in*, the works passed under the hammer of the Sheriff for the cost of construction, and the citizens were obliged to resort again to their greasy lamps and candles.

It is very desirable that our men of means should subscribe liberally towards this enterprise, and that every property holder and gas consumer should hold some stock. Having an interest in the company, they would endeavor to promote its prosperity by having its operations prudently managed, and seeing to it that the gas should be as extensively introduced as possible, and being consumers, they would, on the other hand, endeavor to have it furnished at as low a price as should be consistent with a reasonable profit and the necessary risks. The shares should, therefore, be made as low as $25 each, so that all could become stockholders on a small scale whilst the greatest amount of the capital would be held by those of larger means. If an earnest and concerted effort were made, $14,000 could easily be raised by our citizens and our country friends. The inhabitants of our town and its vicinity have on several former occasions shown that, although there is comparatively but a small amount of wealth amongst us, they can be liberal and enterprising, when objects of convenience and utility are presented for their support.

This subject should be laid hold of at once and prosecuted vigorously. A meeting should be called, and a committee appointed to canvass the town, to see how many burners could be relied on. Then immediate measures should be taken for the purpose of securing a charter *early in the winter*, and of having the stock subscribed. If the subject be entered upon early, we may have the works erected during the next summer, and enjoy the luxury of gas light next Autumn. There should be no delay. X.

For the Compiler.

MR. EDITOR:—I have generally sustained the Opposition party—in Whig days I was a Whig,—but I confess to having had my faith in Opposition justice staggered during the last few days. Can it be that in a quiet, social place like this, the police affairs, for instance, are to be managed in an entirely *one-sided* manner? That the officers are to arrest *only* such disturbers of the peace as may belong to the Democratic party, while those of the opposing party are to be left run—"scot free!" Such things may be sometimes done in large cities, where corruption in its thousand forms exists, and where the course of each individual officer is not generally known—but that injustice so outrageous should be committed here is almost beyond belief. And yet it is openly said that an individual high in authority in the Borough government, *has [illegible] remonstrated with the police for arresting members of the Opposition party*, even when caught in disturbing the quiet of the town! It would seem as though he desired the officers to understand, (notwithstanding the fact that they are paid out of the taxes of the whole people, and are sworn to act fairly,) that they are to allow political favorites to have unlimited license to make just as much noise as they please, and do as they please, whilst persons belonging to the other party are to be apprehended for speaking above their breath and the punishment of the law inflicted upon them! If [illegible] obvious [illegible] him belongs [illegible] denounce and condemn such course and the man who gives it. I for one am resolved [illegible] to vote for no man whose political [illegible] of fairness and justice and all regard for the [illegible]

[illegible] obligations of his office. Some may say it was ignorance in the man. If so, he is not a whit more excusable. In either point of view he is shown to be wanting in proper qualifications for the position he holds, and should resign it at once. He owes it to the party which elected him to do so, because I do not believe that as a party they will sanction his course. A CITIZEN.

For the Compiler.

Autumn.

"The autumn skies are flushed with gold,
And fair and bright the rivers run;
These are but streams of winter cold,
And painted mists that quench the sun."
—*Hood.*

No season is more truly and deeply poetical, and none affords to the mind so much food for contemplation, as autumn. Spenser, Shakspeare, Thomson, Woodsworth, Pope, Hood, Bryant—all dwell in raptures upon the unrivaled glories everywhere presented to the eye at this season.

The fields, the woods, the orchards, the gardens—everything, in short, now wears a gloomy, melancholy aspect. "The magnificence of summer," says an eminent writer, "displayed in a thousand variations of colors, whose richness is relieved by the beautiful green of the meadows and waving groves, is no more: the purple leaf of the vine has faded, and the gilded ears no longer ornament the fields."

The fields, so lately covered with the richest verdure, and fragrant with the most delightful odors of plants and wild flowers, are now robbed of their charms and beauties, and present but a blasted, withered appearance. The forests, but yesterday decked in nature's choicest attire, and rendered vocal by the sweet melodies of aerial songsters, are now silent and deserted, changed as by magic from a rich green to a kind of russet brown. Already the autumnal winds are *beginning* to bear the purple leaves to the ground, and soon every tree and bush will be stripped of its foliage.

No longer are the orchard trees laden with golden fruit; one by one they dropped their precious treasures, and like the trees of the forest, they are now but naked and lonely monuments of their former beauty and splendor. The garden too, like everything else, bears unmistakeable evidence of a great change. Autumnal frosts have already laid waste and destroyed its vegetation, and no longer does the good housewife pay her daily visits to it for vegetables to supply the kitchen table. The flower-beds, so recently the delight of every eye, is no longer redolent with beautiful flowers and blooming roses.

Except here and there a few evergreen shrubs, everything is now blighted and withered, with nothing to break the gloomy monotony of garden scenery. The birds which during the summer months so often cheered us with their gladsome songs, have mostly betaken themselves to warmer and more congenial climes. No longer do the bees teach us daily lessons of industry by their assiduous labors in collecting such ample provisions for their winter store. No longer do the [illegible] fields and woods sufficient to satisfy their hunger, and therefore look to their owners, and justly [illegible] daily allowance of food. The husbandman having gathered into his granaries and storehouses the various products of his fields and orchards, lays by for a season his implements of husbandry, to enjoy, during the cold inclement season of winter, the fruits of his labors. Soon as the sun had reached its equinoctial point in September it began to recede from us day by day until its rays, now fall upon the earth so obliquely that, notwithstanding our much nearer proximity to it than during summer, they have comparatively little effect. Occasionally, too, we hear the fierce northern blasts piping, as they pass through the leafless branches of trees or whirl round the sharp corners of buildings, their mournful dirges over the departed summer. All these things, and a thousand others that might be named, speak in plain, yet sad language of the departure of summer with all its pleasures, and of the presence of dreary autumn.

But, although dark and lowering clouds have taken the place of balmy summer skies, and although the prospect of fruitful fields, blooming flowers and verdant forests is denied us, we should not suffer a single murmur to escape our lips, but should reflect that, while Nature seems to be reposing for a time, she is busily engaged in her secret workings for our future welfare. WILL RANDOM.

Washington and Everett.—We have just received from the publishers, Messrs. G. H. Bailey & Co., of 543 Broadway, New-York, a pair of very large, full length steel engravings of Washington and Everett. So many coarse, miserable pictures have been palmed upon the public as works of art, and especially in cheap, black, and muddy engravings, that it is difficult to convince persons of taste that they are safe in ordering what they have not first seen. We are happy to be able to say, that in this case, the engravings are all the publishers claim for them, *really beautiful works of art*, that will adorn any parlor. No American home should be without a good portrait of Washington, and now, as Mount Vernon is about to be rescued by the ladies, it is especially appropriate that the hero and his home should be placed prominently before the public.

Mr. Everett, from his position, fame and worth, as well as from his efforts in behalf of Mount Vernon, which have already contributed over $70,000 to the fund, is well worthy of being associated with the memory of Washington. The likenesses are excellent and spirited, and both engravings are offered to be sent to subscribers post-paid, and any three dollar magazine a year, for $4.00. Or one engraving and a magazine a year for $3.00. We have never before seen anything so good at anything like the price. We notice that leading New-York papers endorse the publishers as "fully responsible for all they promise." We should be happy to show the engravings to our friends. See advertisement.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] the Board of Directors of the Poor, [illegible] Mr. Frederick [illegible] Mr. Wolf made a most praiseworthy officer, performing his duties in every [illegible] efficiently.

[illegible] Rev. DAVID [illegible] has purchased of Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, the "Old Academy" building, on the corner of Washington and High Streets, for $1,100. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] friends [illegible] it fitted up for his Female Seminary.

[illegible] A few days ago, while some workmen were engaged [illegible] unloading cars, [illegible] and fell into the [illegible] one of the workmen.