TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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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.

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, JAN. 9, 1860. NO. 15.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Ladd, Webster & Co.,

131 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD., Manufacturers of Improved Tight-stitch SEWING MACHINES, for Families and Manufacturing Establishments. Let Manufacturers, Planters, Farmers, Housekeepers, or any other persons in search of an instrument to execute any kind of Sewing now done by machinery, make sure they secure the best, by examining ours before purchasing.

☞ Samples of Work sent by mail.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD SEWING MACHINE?

1. It should be well made, simple in its construction, and easily kept in order.
2. It should make a TIGHT LOCK-STITCH, alike on both sides of the material.
3. It should sew any and all materials that can be sewed.
4. It should be able to use Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool.
5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and from thick to thin, with rapidity, and without changing the tension.
6. It should be able to make the tension greater or less, on both the under and upper threads, and with uniformity.
7. It should have a straight needle; curved ones are liable to break.
8. The needle should have perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
9. It should be capable of taking in the largest pieces of work.
10. It should be able to bind with a binder, hem with a hemmer; should stitch, fell, run and gather.
11. It should be always ready to work.
12. It should be capable of using the same size of thread on both sides of the work, and of using different colored thread or silk, above or below, to correspond with any two colors of cloth to be united.
13. It should be able to make a long or short stitch.
14. It should be able to fasten off the seam, and commence sewing tightly at the first stitch.
15. It should run easily and make but little noise.
16. It should have a wheel feed: none others are in constant contact with the work.
17. It should not be liable to get out of order.
18. It should not be liable to break the thread, nor skip stitches.
19. It should not be necessary to use a screw-driver or wrench to set the needle.
20. It should not be liable to oil the operator's dress.
21. It should not form a ridge on the under side, nor ravel out, nor be wasteful of thread, as is the case with ALL CHAIN-STITCH machines.
22. It should not be "more trouble than it is worth."
23. Finale, all of these advantages are possessed by our Sewing Machine.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.

Dec. 5, 1859. 1y

Wines, Brandies,

RUMS, BLACK TEAS, &c. P. TIERNAN & SON, offer for sale the following articles, of their own importation, particularly for family use:

SHERRY WINES—Pemartine's finest pale, gold and brown Sherries, in wood and in glass.

PORT WINES—Sandeman's competition red and white Port, in wood and in glass.

MADEIRA WINE—John Howard March's fine Madeira, in wood and in glass; also, Grape Juice.

HOCK WINES—Johannesberger, Steinberger, Marcobrunner, Cabinet, Lieb-frau-milch, Bronnenberg, of 1846.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—Moet and Chandon's finest, in quarts and pints.

BRANDIES—Otard and Hennessy's fine old pale and dark Brandies.

RUMS—Old and fine Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, and from the Islands, imported direct from London.

HOLLAND GIN—The best quality—Tiernan brand—and no mixture of *aromatic* poison in it. 200 half chests of the finest SOUCHONG TEA.

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1859. 1y

Baltimore Safe Manufactory.

MILLER'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES.—Thousands of dollars in property of all kinds, saved annually in these safes that never failed to preserve their contents.—Factory, Dorance street, Providence, Rhode Island and 159 North street, Baltimore. Salerooms, No. 16, South Charles street. For sizes and prices see circular. All Safes warranted to give satisfaction.

L. H. MILLER,
No. 16 South Charles street,
Oct. 17, 1859. [je.27. 1y] Baltimore, Md.

Peter Zell & Son,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in

CORN,	Corn Meal,	Guanoes,
OATS,	Rye Chop,	Bone Dust,
MILL FEED,	Hay, Straw,	Phos. Lime,
FLOUR,	Field Seeds, &	Ground Plaster

Nos. 147 & 149 NORTH HOWARD STREET,
Jan. 17, '59. 1y* BALTIMORE, MD.

H. B. HARDING. EDW'D F. CARROLL.

Harding & Carroll,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Fire Proof Warehouse and R. R. Depot,
No. 126 *North Howard Street*,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Feb. 14, '59. 1y

Notice.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Auditor to distribute the proceeds of the real estate of the defendant sold upon Alias Vend. Exponas in the name of Isaac Trimmer, for the use of Peter Trimmer *versus* John Grove, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the Borough of York, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of January, 1860, for the purpose of performing the duties of said appointment. E. CHAPIN, *Auditor.*

December 26, 1859.

Notice.

THE first and final account of CORNELIUS B. HAHN, Assignee of WILLIAM F. WALTER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, *on the 16th day of January next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, *Proth'y.*

Dec. 19, 1859. 4t*

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of the estate and effects of GEORGE ALTLAND and MARGARET his wife, of Latimore township, Adams county, in trust for the benefit of creditors, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment of their respective dues to the subscriber and to no other person, and all persons having claims or demands against them to present the same to the undersigned, residing in Paradise township, York county.

MATHIAS ALTLAND, *Assignee.*

Dec. 19, 1859. 6t

Railroad Election.

THE annual election for a President and Twelve Managers for the Gettysburg Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in the second story of the Passenger Depot, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *the Second Monday in January next* (January 9th, 1860,) at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. At the same time and place there will be held the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders.

DAVID WILLS, *Secretary.*

Dec. 26, 1859. td

Houses for Rent.

TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, on Chambersburg street, for rent. Inquire of H. MCHENRY.

Nov. 14, 1859. tf

EDWARD BURNS and Over-shoes much cheaper than last season at SAMSON'S.

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

The Appeals for Mountjoy, Mountpleasant, Reading, Berwick tp., Berwick bor., Freedom, Union and Butler, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January instant.

For Huntington, Latimore, Hamiltonban, Liberty, Hamilton, Menallen, Straban, Franklin, Conowago and Tyrone, on THURSDAY, the 19th of January inst.

For Gettysburg, Cumberland, Germany and Oxford, on FRIDAY, the 20th of January inst.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

January 2, 1860. td

Notice.

JAMES BLACK'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of James Black, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Franklin township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK DIEHL,
Jan. 2, 1860. 6t *Executor.*

Notice.

JOHN GEO. KERSCHLER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Geo. Kerschler, late of Union township, Adams co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. BOGAN,
JACOB FRY,
January 2, 1860. 6t *Executors.*

Tavern Licenses.

THE following applications to keep Public Houses of entertainment, have been filed *in my office, with the requisite number of signers*, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on the 16th day of January next:*

ISRAEL YOUNT, Borough of Gettysburg,
NICHOLAS MORITZ, Freedom township,
RICHARD J. PETERS, Franklin "
STORE LICENSE.
GEO. W. BOWEN, Gettysburg.

HENRY G. WOLF, *Clerk.*

Dec. 26, 1859.

Furs! Furs!

THE highest prices will be paid for all kinds of Furs, at the sign of the BIG BOOT.

Jan. 2. COBEAN & CULP.

Everybody Take Notice!

THAT the undersigned has just returned from the city, and has now on hand, and intends keeping constantly, one an assortment of GROCERIES and QUEENSWARE as has ever been kept in this place. Also a very fine assortment of FRUITS, such as Raisins, Malaga Figs, new dried Currants, drum Figs of first quality, prime Dates, ORANGES and LEMONS, a prime article of Leghorn Citron, a splendid article of Brandy Peaches, prime articles of Cheese and Teas, Spices of all kinds; also a lot of fresh NUTS, such as Pecans, Almonds and Palm Nuts—and a great many other articles in the Fruit and Grocery way, too numerous to mention. Also a lot of FANCY NOTIONS, such as Soaps, Perfumeries, &c.

Come one and all,
And give me a call.
H. G. CARR.

Store in Henry Thomas's room, next door to Saupee's Bakery, in East York street.

Gettysburg, Dec. 19, 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.

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.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

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. H. L. Shearer.

Gettysburg, April 11, '59.

PROPERLY-GATHERED GUNPOWDER for sale at SNYDER & BRIDERS'.

THE NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS OF THE CARRIER OF THE COMPILER.

Hail! kind-hearted patrons, a Happy New Year
The Carrier Boy wishes to all;
May your New Years ne'er end, may days of good cheer
Recur at your every call;
So, open your hall-door and likewise your purse,—
Which surely is full to o'erflowing,—
A bright shining quarter don't fail to disburse,
And then in a trice I'll be going.

But, stop, see I go. I must sing you my song,
My sweet little song the *Address;*
The Address, I'll inform you, isn't as long
As you would be likely to guess.

The year just gone by has been marked with events,
With events both important and great;
Whilst the Russians are dreaming old England comments
With scorn on our great ship of state;

But we'll show Johnny Bull, as we did years ago,
That Uncle Sam's is a great nation;
That European soil, from the Thames to the Po,
Doesn't form quite the whole of creation;
Whenever we tread on Napoleon's sore toes,
He mutters and grumbles like thunder;
But soon he forgets it and tips his French nose,
And, coward-like, kind o' knocks under.

With the world we're at peace, with no nation at war,
Except a few tribes in the West;
Our foreign relations there's nothing to mar,
Oh! truly our country is blest.
The Mormons, that obstinate, stiff-necked race,
Have mostly returned to their quiet;
But one wicked old saint still harbors a brace
Of wives to prepare him his diet.

Our Country—God bless her!—is ever the home
Of the happy, the brave, and the free;
The oppressed of all lands are welcome to come
And rest 'neath our liberty tree.
Our Local improvements I next will relate,
And tell you how we are progressing,
Progressing not only in things that are great,
But tell you the fashions of dressing.

The Railroad, thank fortune! is finished all through,
And a better can nowhere be found;
Its huge iron horse is as strong as he's true.—
When he neighs, heigh-ho! what a sound!
Down the valley, o'er the plain,
Comes the dashing, fiery train,
Faster than the eagle's flight,
For a moment out of sight,
Then again it comes in view,
With a mighty pish and phew!
Now we hear its great wheels roll
'Neath their pond'rous weight of coal;
Still it comes; no mettled steed
Ever flew with greater speed;
All at once the brakes are down
And the fiery train's in town.

Our Court House is finished from curb-stone to steeple,
And, truth, 'tis a beautiful sight;
Already its halls have been crowded with people
Whose object was justice and right.
The court-room is painted in colors so fine
No artist could do it more "brown";
For many long years it will be, I opine,
An honor and glory to town.

In conveniences, also, it lags not behind
The best of its kind in the land;—
The Lawyers are witty, the Judges are kind,
The Crier is courteous and bland.
Just now our attention is given to Gas,
To Gas that will serve us for light;
You ask me, "D'you think we can bring it to pass?"
Why, yes, if we get at it right.

So all to the wheel and rest not contented,
And soon will our town be enlightened;
With gas-light may darkness be circumvented,
And our social enjoyments be heightened.
The Diamond at length of its eye-sore is rid,—
I mean the old temple of Janus;
Like the tower of Babel, its site is now hid,
Its walls have been razed *per manus.*

The Citizens' Band is a noble affair,
Its music delightful and sweet;
The instruments also are costly and rare,—
In short, they're not easy to beat.
But the prettiest sight that ever I saw
Is the chariot owned by the Band;
Wherever it goes it cannot but draw
Admiration on every hand.
Compared with the "Woolies" our chariot is far
The nobler in make and design;
In equipage, too, it is far above par,
And would make a fit car for the Nine.

Through respect to the Band the Ladies intend,
In Court week, to get get up a Fair;
So, friends in the country, a helping hand lend,
And all of you try to be there.
If you've pantry or fruit just send it along,
And everything else you can spare—
For all you may send they'll think of you long,
And thank you with warmth at the Fair.

The *Compiler* is still, as it ever has been,
The zealous supporter of truth;
When attacked by the "Lanterns" itself it will screen
By rend'ring a "tooth for a tooth."
Each week it comes forth with the news of the day,
Compiled with much labor and pains;
Its jokes are much relished by patrons who pay
The printer what to him pertains.

The *Sentinel* and *Star* are both just the same,
Are both the abettors of Brown;
I pledge you my word, though they differ in name,
They often put on the same gown:
To-day they're "black,"
To-morrow Brown,—
The one *is* up,
The other down;
Now they're groaning,
Now they frown:
Both a nuisance
To the town;
One is monkey,
T'other clown;
Now they're "swimming,"—
Guess they'll drown.

Despite Abolitionists Brown has been hung,
Old Brown of Ossawatomie;
By all the "black brethren" his eulogy's sung,
Yet naught but villain was he.
Republicans joined with the niggers and styled
Their hero a blessed old martyr;
But many there were who the martyr reviled,
And dubbed him a barberous Tartar.

Henry Ward Beecher and good Mr. Cheever,
Have both had a hand in the job;
And poor Gerrit Smith's—all in a fever,
But we all know the reason why.
That effectionate[illegible], Fred. Douglas, has fled
To Europe to cure his sore throat.
If he doesn't take care he'll get into a fight,
And have a disagreeable row.

If Brown's undertaking had met with success,
Fred. Douglas would never have fled,
Gerrit Smith would not now, by silly finesse,
Pretend to be soft in the head;
Had the raid been successful he would now be
As sane as the day he was born;
Had the matter gone right (!) Josh Giddings or he
Might soon have a diadem worn.

Our ladies are pretty, and charming, and fair,
And always attentive to beaux;
So delicate are they, they hardly can bear
The balmiest zephyr that blows;
In dressing they're graceful, and tasty, and neat,—
Their cheeks, oh! how blooming and red,
And last, though not least, they've the prettiest feet
That ever did sole-leather tread.

Now, kind-hearted patrons, I bid you adieu,
I bid you adieu for a time;
But I hope, when again I come before you,
My song may be smoother in rhyme.
That the year just began may bring you much fun,
May bring you much pleasure and joy;—
That naught may be done to grieve any one,
Is the wish of your CARRIER BOY.

Miscellaneous.

Leap Year.

The year of our Lord A. D. 1860 has been wisely set apart for the benefit of that class of ladies who are anxious to enter the state of matrimony, but who have not had the good fortune to entice some luckless wight into the meshes of their net. On and after the 29th day of February, 1860, the ladies will be fully authorized to commence making love to any gentlemen they may deem worthy of their hands, hearts and fortunes. It will devolve upon the ladies to invite the gentlemen to accompany them to parties, concerts, balls and other places of amusement, and it will also be their duty to furnish the gentlemen with carriages, if the weather be boisterous, and to see that they have "secured seats" in a pleasant part of the hall. And, above all, ladies, it will be your duty to *pay the bills.* We doubt not our tailors and milliners can furnish you with work sufficient to earn whatever little sums it will require to meet the current expenses, and should you be obliged to take in washing once in a while, to make both ends meet, you should do so cheerfully. Next year, ladies, you can rule the roost.—You will, of course, improve an opportunity so temptingly placed before you; but take our advice and rule with moderation. Do not allow yourselves to be influenced by that class of females which Shakspeare has immortalized as "*Shrews.*" They will give you no good advice.

Winter Shoes.

Hall's Journal of Health gives the following sensible advice;

Like the gnarled oak that has witnessed the storms and thunderbolts of centuries, man himself begins to die at the extremities.—Keep the feet dry and warm, and we may snap our fingers in joyous triumph at disease and the doctors. Put on two pairs of thick woollen stockings, but keep this to yourself; go to some honest son of St. Crispin, and have your measure taken for a stout pair of winter boots or shoes; shoes are better for ordinary every-day use, as they allow the ready escape of the odors, while they strengthen the ankles, accustoming them to depend on themselves. A very slight accident is sufficient to cause a sprained ankle to an habitual boot-wearer. Besides a shoe compresses less, and hence admits of a more vigorous circulation of blood. But wear boots when you ride or travel. Give direction also to have no cork or India rubber about the shoes, but to place between the layers of the soles, from out to out, a piece of stout hemp or tow-linen, which has been dipped in melted pitch. This is absolutely impervious to water—does not absorb a particle, while we know that cork does, and after a while becomes "soggy" and damp for a week. When you put them on for the first time, they will feel as "easy as an old shoe," and you may stand on damp places for hours with impunity.

How the Rich and the Snobs Ride at New York.

A New York correspondent says: "Walking is considered decidedly vulgar among the would-be aristocracy. Liveries in this city do not indicate the possession of wealth, but rather the reverse; for I do not know of a single millionaire who indulges in them.—Peter Cooper, Stephen Whitney and William B. Astor, drive very plain carriages when they do not walk. Mr. Cooper's is known all over town by its old fashioned and clumsy shape, and slow-going horse. Three-fourths of the liveries in New York are furnished by stable-keepers, who place the "badge of sufferance" on their coachmen whenever requested by parties hiring their vehicles, and charge for the same in the bill. Many families hire a carriage with liveries once or twice, cut a tremendous dash on Broadway, call on all their friends, and make the world believe that they own the superb establishment in which they roll haughtily about town. Some of the liveried drivers own the carriages which they adorn, and are actually richer than the vulgar snob who sits with his wife and family, and plays at false pretence inside."

Pauperism and Mortality.

Our commercial metropolis (New York) is earning a bad reputation for an increase of pauperism and mortality. A careful investigation, conducted by the Association for improving the condition of the Poor, discloses the startling fact that the native born population are beginning to depend largely on public charity. The proportion of native born citizens is thirty-eight per cent. of the whole number receiving aid. The mortality is greater in New York than in the great cities of Europe. In London and Berlin it is one in forty, in Paris one in thirty-six, while in New York it is one in twenty-seven. Two hundred years ago in London it was one in twenty-four. Fifty years ago in New York it was one in forty-six. While European capitals are improving in health New York is rapidly degenerating.

☞ The surveyors of the Great Eastern have, substantially, pronounced her a failure. She is pronounced imperfect and insecure, not at present available for an Atlantic voyage, not finished as a first-class passenger steamship, and not constructed according to contract.

The Remains of Coppie.—The Salem, Ohio, Abolitionists are about to disinter the body of Coppie, recently hung at Charlestown, and buried near Harper, with a view of having a public funeral, with such other demonstrations the enormities of the time may call for.

Death from Wrestling.—Alonzo Lytle, while wrestling with one Nathan Smith, near Glasgow, Ky., was thrown, and in endeavoring to turn his antagonist, mutually grappled and died.

☞ Until this winter it had not snowed in Mobile, Texas, for seven years.

☞ The Mobile *Register* tells the following: We happened to witness an amusing little incident which occurred in the wholesale drygoods establishment situated on the North West corner of St. Francis and Water streets, a day or two since, which was worth seeing, if it is not worth publishing.

A widow lady of our acquaintance has two little boys, aged about eight years—twins—who for oneness of size, feature, voice and action, would rival the celebrated twins of San Francisco. They are so much alike, that even their mother is at times puzzled to tell which is Willie and which is Walter. When one of them *deserves* a spanking, the other almost invariably *gets it;* and on account of their exact likeness to each other, she recently came near losing one of them. She had occasion to administer a small dose of paregoric to Willie, and in a few minutes afterwards Walter seemed to need something of the same sort. She turned but a moment to get the medicine, but in that time the boys had got mixed, and by some means Willie swallowed another dose, and shortly afterwards went to bed and fell asleep. He continued in a stupor for some twelve or fourteen hours, much to the astonishment and alarm of the mother, who saw that upon Walter the drug had no effect. It was not until Willie told her that she had given him two doses, that she discovered the mistake.—But to the incident.

The mother, having some business to transact in the store, took the two boys with her. They were dressed exactly alike, and, during the stay of their mother, they each took a stand in separate doors fronting on Water street, to see what was to be seen. While standing there, an old gentleman, who was walking slowly by, saw one of them; and, struck by the little fellow's intelligent countenance and healthy look, stopped and asked him his name.

"My name is Willie, sir," replied the little one.

"Ah! a very pretty name, and a very pretty boy," said the old gent, patting him on the head.

"Here's a dime for you."

Passing on to the next door he observed Walter standing in the same posture that Willie occupied, and supposing it was Willie who had run there to see him as he passed, he stopped again to take another admiring look at him.

"Do you live in Mobile, Willie?" asked the old gent.

"My name ain't Willie," said Walter.

"Why didn't you just now tell me at the other door that your name was Willie?"

"No, sir, my name is Walter."

"Oh, I thought you said 'Willie,' a while ago, when you stood in the other door, and I gave you a dime."

"I 'aint been in the other door, and you didn't give me no dime," said Walter.

The old gentleman looked at him a moment, as though the good opinion he had formed was fast changing, and then walked slowly back to Willie's door. The old gent looked at him steadily.

"Ah! Walter," said he, "you shouldn't tell stories. Bad children tell stories. You must be a good boy, Walter."

"I ain't told no stories, sir, and my name ain't Walter; my name's Willie," said the confused little fellow.

"Well, what made you say, at the other door that, your name was Walter, and that I didn't give you a dime?"

"I never said so, sir," said Willie, "and I ain't been in t'other door."

"Why, you precious little scamp," said the old man, somewhat excited, "what do you mean? At this door you're Willie; at the other you're Walter. Here, you say I gave you a dime; there you say I didn't.—Here you say you haven't been at the other door; there, you say you haven't been at this. You should be ashamed of yourself, sir. When you grow up to be a man——"

Just here Walter, who had heard the loud talking, walked round to Willie's side, and there the two stood, in front of the old gentleman, who was perfectly bewildered. He soon comprehended the whole matter, however, and when he did, he took the dime back from Willie, and gave them half a dollar each.

Don't Expose Your Stock.

Leibig, the distinguished German chemist, asserts that "our clothing is to be considered nearly in the light of an equivalent for a certain amount of food." In all situations where the body is kept warm and comfortable, by the protection of suitable garments, the demand for food, to sustain the natural functions of the system, will be less than where the protection is scanty, or but ill adapted to serve the purpose for which it is designed.—Now, this observation applies with no less force to the management of domestic animals, than to the management of ourselves and our children. A cow, forced to stand exposed to the weather in inclement seasons, to repose on the cold ground, or a barn or hovel where the piercing winds have free access, necessarily requires a far larger amount of food than one carefully sheltered and provided with a comfortable stall and bed. The difference in the amount of food consumed by animals treated in the different styles above indicated, has been demonstrated by actual and repeated experiments, to be from twenty-nine to one hundred per cent. in favor of the latter! But this is not all. Exposure torpifies and emasculates the system, and opens the door for the introduction of many a fearful disease. An animal habitually exposed to the cold, usually, falls away. If a cow she shrinks her milk, if an ox, he will experience a loss of vivacity, and become stupid and inert, and but feebly prepared to answer the exorbitant drafts made upon his muscular powers under the yoke. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

"*Love me Little! Love me Long!*"—A tall Western girl, named Short, *long* loved a certain big Mr. Little; while Little, *little* thinking of Short, loved a *little* lass named Long.—To make a *long* story *short*, Little proposed to Long, and Short *longed* to be even with Little's *short*-comings. So Short, meeting Long, threatened to marry Little before *long*, which caused Little in a *short* time to marry Long. Query:—Did *tall* Short long big Little less, because big Little loved little Long?

John Brown's Secretary of State.—A man passing himself off as Richard Realf, the "Secretary of State" of John Brown, succeeds to raise funds to reach Canada, has been arrested at Springfield, Mass., charged with swindling the "irrepressible conflict" fanatics of that place.

☞ The following question having been placed on the paper for discussion, by the members of the Lebanon Young Men's Christian Association; "Does materialism rest on a solid basis?" a wag answered it by writing underneath, "no, on a *liquid.*"

☞ Mrs. Ann S. Stephens has addressed a stirring letter to Hunter Hope, challenging Virginia for the expulsion of John Brown.

☞ Sleigh rode a thing [illegible] New York city on Saturday morning last. Look out, [illegible].

The Schoolmaster in that Bed.

A correspondent of the New York *Wanerly* gives the following as one of the many incidents that befell a "boarding round schoolmaster:"

I had been teaching in Mason county, in the Sucker State, and this term was boarding round. One evening after school, one of my little scholars stepped up to me and said—

"Mr. Jones, father said you would come home with me"

"Very well," I replied, and forthwith set out for my patron's house, which was distant some two miles. Now, be it known, James McHarry—for such was his name—had two daughters, the pride and envy of the whole community. I had heard so much about them that I was naturally anxious to see them. It seemed however that I was to be disappointed. When we arrived, I learned the "gals" had gone to a party on the other side of the creek; so I went to bed cursing the luck which deprived me of seeing them that night. The night had well advanced, when I heard one of the girls come home, and passing into the adjoining room, was warming before some coals which were alive on the hearth. It seems that the old lady and gentleman slept in the same room, but I was not aware of it till then. Having warmed herself, she turned to leave the room, when the old man spoke:

"Girls," said he," the schoolmaster's in your bed."

"Very well," said Sarah, and passing through the room I slept in, went up stairs. About an hour had elapsed, when I heard Judy, the other one, come. She stood at the door a long time, talking with her "feller," then entered softly. Disrobing her feet, she entered the room where I lay, in her stocking feet, carefully undressed herself, and coming to the side of the bed, prepared to get in.—Now it happened I lay in the middle, and turning back the clothes, she gave me a shake and said, in a suppressed whisper:

"Lay over, Sarah."

I rolled over, and whipped the corner of the pillow into my mouth to keep me from laughing. In she bounced, but the bed would squeak. The old man heard it, and called out,

"Judy!"

"Sir!" was responded in a faint tone from the bed beside me.

"*The Schoolmaster is in that bed!*"

With one loud yell and an "oh, heavens," she landed on the floor, and fled with the rapidity of a deer up stairs. She never heard the last of it, I can tell you; but probably she "larned something" about "stayin' out late a sparkin," and trying to slip in unbeknown to the old folks.

☞ The Bangor *Whig* relates an instance of female pluck as follows: "By the last steamer from California a young lady who went from Bangor six or eight years ago returned, and came to Maine by yesterday's train, leaving at Kendall's Mills to visit friends in Somerset county. When the great defaulting banker, Meigs, ran away from San Francisco, he had in his possession about $1,200 of this lady's money. He went to South America, as it is well known. When the lady got ready to come home, she proceeded first to the South American port where Meigs landed, but found he was residing about three hundred miles up the country.—Nothing daunted she started off with determined pluck, found her man, recovered $400 of the money and proceeded on her voyage home."

The Season to Cut Timber.—Ira E. Crouse, of Westminster, Md., having had considerable experience in the preservation of timber, says it should be cut out in rough for the purpose intended, as soon as possible after the tree is felled. If that cannot be done, the bark should all be taken clean off, as the worms generally breed between the bark and the wood. The best time for cuting the timber, he states, is during the winter season.

Stuffed Cabbage.—Take a large fresh cabbage and cut out the heart. Fill the place with a stuffing made of cooked chickens or veal, chopped very fine, and rolled into balls with the yokes of eggs. Then tie the cabbage firmly together, and boil in a covered kettle for two hours. It makes a very delicious dish, and is often useful for using up small pieces of cold meat.

☞ "Boy," said an ill-tempered old fellow to a noisy lad, "what are you hollerin' for when I go by?" "Humph," returned the boy, "what are you going by for when I am hollerin'?"

☞ A lawyer in Lowell having found ninety-five dollars, returned the money to the owner. The papers says the act may be honest and honorable, but it is exceedingly unprofessional.

Feeding Sheep Versus Beeves.—Mechi, who is a highly enlightened and practical English agriculturist, says that he is convinced that beef must sell at twenty per cent. higher than mutton to make them pay alike.

☞ Victor Hugo, the celebrated French refugee, is much exercised at the hanging of John Brown. From the difficulty he has had in keeping his own neck out of the noose, he had a lively sympathy with those unfortunates who are less lucky than himself.

☞ A lady waited on a doctor to purchase some fashionable remedy that was to cure everything. "Lose no time, my dear madam, in using it, for in a week's time it will be out of fashion."

☞ Persons in a crowd, says Prentice, should keep their elbows out of each other's stomachs; yet a man's stomach is oftener injured by the motion of his own elbow than by those of his neighbors.

☞ "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to day," said an advising mother to her child. "Well, then, mamma, let's eat the cranberry pie that's in the pantry," was the child's precocious reply.

☞ Mynheer Drinkenoff makes a distinction thus: "Too much whiskey is too much, but too much lager-beer is about right."

☞ The richest man on earth is but a pauper, fed and clothed by the bounty of heaven.

☞ Four things come not back; the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.

☞ Why is a chicken sitting on a fence like a spoon? Ans.—The bread is on one side and the tail on the other.

☞ The phrase *Ex pluribus unum* is Latin, unknown, literally, "From many, one."

☞ Many institutions are improperly called universities, for they do not half teach anything.

☞ A lazy boy out in Indiana spells Andrew Jackson thus: Ann Jim.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania met at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, December 20, 1859.

Robert Tyler, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman stated that the Fourth of March came on Sunday, and a change in the time of holding the State Convention was necessary.

Mr. Sanderson, of Lancaster, moved that the State Convention meet on Wednesday, Feb. 29th, 1860.

Mr. Kessler, of Berks, seconded the motion—carried.

Mr. Kessler moved that the Convention meet in the city of Reading; seconded, and after an interchange of opinion adopted.

The Chairman submitted to the Committee the following resolutions. After reading, Mr. Kessler moved their adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Hodgson. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and on motion the Chairman was authorized to append the names of the members of the State Central Committe:

WHEREAS, The Republican party (so called) is altogether sectional in its organization, and is in a great measure, influenced by a spirit of Abolition fanaticism; and whereas, it is now an indisputable fact, patent to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole country, that its violent and unconstitutional teachings and doctrines have led to a recent bloody and treasonable invasion of a neighboring State, and a base and lawless attack on the lives and property of the peaceful and unsuspecting citizens of that State, Therefore, be it resolved by the State Central Committee of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania:

1st. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have no language sufficiently strong to express their condemnation of the criminal conduct of Brown and his infamous confederates, and their abhorrence and contempt for the motives for all those who may have stimulated or countenanced their felonious and murderous undertaking, or who sympathise, directly or indirectly, from any political consideration whatever, with these miserably depraved persons in their attempt, not only to excite a slave insurrection, with its attendant horrors, in Virginia, but to cession if possible, a civil war between the States of the Union.

2. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania are devoted in all sincerity to the Union on the just, honorable and equitable basis of the Constitution of the United States; that they believe the States to be equal and independent sovereignties, and that the great principle of the equality of the States underlies the government of the United States in its whole scope and intent. That the Supreme Court of the United States has recognised the presence and effect of this leading principle of the Constitution in the Dred Scott case, and have properly defined it in its application within the common Territories of the Union; and that the Democracy of our conservative Commonwealth, in the opinion of the Committee, are now prepared to re-endorse the Cincinnati Platform as understood in the sense of this enlightened judicial decision.

3. That the sovereign right of each State to establish and maintain its own domestic institutions, without let or hinderance from any quarter, cannot be legally or rightfully questioned; and it is the solemn constitutional duty of the non-slaveholding States, to recognize the supremacy of the Fugitive Slave Law, permitting no obstacles to intervene, either in the shape of legislative acts or popular tumults, by which the execution of the law shall be prevented or retarded.

4th. That if the leaders of the Abolitionized Republican party will persist in defying the patriotic sentiment of the Northern masses, now fully aroused to a knowledge of their dangerous and treacherous machinations, and instead of voluntarily disbanding their sectional and incendiary organization, already justly held responsible for an incalculable amount of mischief, they will further persist in forcing an issue of Union or disunion in the Presidential contest of next year—there can be no reasonable doubt of the complete success of the National Democratic party in this State, and throughout the country, because it cannot fail to be seen by every voter who possesses common sense, that the success of the National Democracy insures the public tranquility, the permanency of the Union, the triumph of law, and the uninterrupted prosperity of the nation, while the election of a President with Abolition associations and tendencies, by a purely sectional vote, will be followed, in all probability, by fearful public disorders and the most lamentable consequences.

5th. That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania entertains unabated confidence in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of Jas. Buchanan, President of the United States.—That fearless in the midst of the extraordinary difficulties of his position he has firmly resisted every attempt to evade or violate the laws or to disorganize the party, whether occuring in the North or South; and that his administration in its successful foreign and domestic policy, particularly in its heavy reduction of the expenses of the Government, deserves to receive, as it does receive, our warmest approbation and respect.

ROBERT TYLER, Chairman.

Frederick A. Server, Stephen H. Hinton, John H. Dohnert, Morrison Foster, George M. Wharton, E. Morwitz, Vincent L. Bradford, J. H. Askins, Charles Kessler, Benjamin Schindel, Charles Kelly, E. L. Ac