THE COMPILER.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Nomination of Hon. H. D. Foster for Governor by Acclamation!

SKIES BRIGHT!

The Democratic State Convention met at Reading on Wednesday last, all the districts being represented. The city was crowded. Hon. W. H. WELSH, of York, presided. Hon. J. B. DANNER was one of the Vice Presidents. The following dispatch, which we find in the Baltimore *Sun*, of Friday, gives the most important of the doings of the Convention. More next week.

READING, March 1.—The delegates at large to the Charleston Convention, elected by the Democratic State Convention, are Hons. Wm. Bigler, John L. Dawson, Wm. Montgomery and Joseph Baker.

Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, and George M. Keim, of Berks county, were elected Electors at large.

Nominations were now made for a candidate for Governor, Wm. H. Witte's name was hailed with tremendous applause and a salute was fired by the Keystone club. Among other names put in nomination were those of John L. Dawson, Jacob Fry, Nimrod Strickland and H. B. Wright.

The first ballot was without result, standing—Witte 44, Fry 30, Wright 12, and the balance scattering; necessary to a choice 69.

The second ballot was also without result.

The third ballot stood—Witte 54, Fry 30, Foster 24, and the balance scattering; necessary to a choice 69.

There being no election, Mr. Deitrick, of Lycoming county, now rose and in a loud and emphatic voice moved that Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland county, be nominated by acclamation.

A scene of the wildest enthusiasm now ensued. The motion was put by the president, who announced Mr. Foster nominated by acclamation.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

READING, March 1.—The convention adjourned *sine die*, after the appointment of delegates to the Charleston convention, and the adoption of resolutions endorsing the platform of the Cincinnati convention; deprecating the slavery agitation; declaring the right to hold slaves in the Territories is purely a judicial question and not legislative; that the irrepressible conflict doctrines are fraught with danger to the Union, and that every true patriot should frown upon them, and that they will resist the effort of sectional parties to obtain a central government; applauding the foreign and domestic policy of President Buchanan, and the conduct of the Governor in delivering up the fugitives from Virginia concerned in the Harper's Ferry affair; declaring that the convictions of the Democracy remain unaltered as to the wisdom and justice of affording protection on iron and coal; approves the views of President Buchanan as to specific duties, and, finally, endorses the Charleston nominee.

Previous to the adjournment of the Convention, speeches were made by Hons. J. L. Dawson, W. H. Witte, Jacob Fry, Lewis C. Cassidy, Daniel Dougherty, Wm. Bigler, George Sanderson, Richard Brodhead, George M. Keim, and Ex-Mayor Vaux, all cordially endorsing the nomination of Gen. Foster, and confidently predicting his success. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and the Convention adjourned in the highest spirits.

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, and Hon. James Nill, of Franklin, are the Delegates to the Charleston Convention from this district, and Hon. J. B. Danner, of Adams, the Elector.

FROM THE PATRIOT AND UNION.

Henry D. Foster.

The Democratic State Convention at Reading, after three unsuccessful votes, nominated HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland county, by acclamation, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. This happy result was attended with the greatest enthusiasm. Individual preferences were forgotten in the general desire to present a man acceptable to the entire Democracy of the State, around whom the party and the people can rally with the certainty of success. Such a man is Henry D. Foster. His name inspires confidence, and will be responded to by the people with an enthusiasm equal to that which moved the Convention when every delegate present recorded his vote in ratification of the nomination.

The office has literally sought the man in this case. Mr. Foster did not wish to be considered a candidate, and used no exertions to procure a nomination. But the Convention, in the exercise of a sound judgment, selected him as the one best adapted in this emergency to lead the Democratic party to victory. Anxious as he may be to remain in private life, he cannot disregard the unanimous nomination of the representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, or refuse to bear the national standard through the campaign.

We do not exaggerate when we say that Henry D. Foster ranks, in every respect, among the best men in Pennsylvania. He possesses a mind of the first order. He combines an acute and powerful intellect with a large share of solid common sense. As a lawyer, he stands in the first rank among the first men of the western part of the State. He has represented his district in Congress, and was a member of the Legislature at the sessions of 1856 and 1857. Those who heard his powerful arguments, and observed the readiness with which he seized upon the strong points of a question, stripped it of all obscuring sophistries, and elucidated and enforced the truth, will not soon forget the impression he made. His mind is singularly quick, his language direct and pointed, and his mode of arriving at truth clear and overwhelming. His integrity stands unimpeached and unimpeachable, and his election to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania will be as creditable to the State, as his nomination is to the Democratic party.—The Convention has given us a candidate for whom we can work with a hearty good will, and who will command the vote of every Democrat in the State, as well as thousands of conservative citizens who desire to rebuke and overthrow the Republican party.

The Opposition Convention.

The Opposition State Convention terminated its labors by designating Simon Cameron as the choice of the People's party of Pennsylvania for President of the United States, and by nominating Andrew G. Curtin as its candidate for Governor. The Convention was characterized by great disorder throughout, and at times presented more the appearance of a mass meeting or a mob than a grave and dignified representative body. This arose, in a great measure, from the incongruous nature of the material collected together. Every shade, stripe and hue of Opposition to the Democratic party were met together, with no other bond of sympathy than a common hatred of the principles of the great national party, and a common desire for the spoils of victory. There were men who had been Know-Nothings, men who had voted for Fillmore, men who had voted for Fremont, and men who had been Democrats. There were also men who had in turn espoused and abandoned nearly every party, and were first Whigs or Democrats, then Know-Nothings, then Republicans, then Opposition, and finally People's party. There were men who have abused Cameron without stint and lauded him without reason—men who in 1855 signed the celebrated "Buzzards' Feast" protest, denouncing him as the worst and most corrupt of mortals, unfitted for the United States Senate, met in 1860 to present him with acclamations as the most worthy statesmen, qualified to adorn the Presidency. It was, in truth, an assemblage of men who had, in the course of a few years, affirmed and denied almost every political principle—a thing of shreds and patches—an incongruous jumble of political inconsistencies. This was the character of the Convention which met in this place in the pretended name of the people, to designate candidates for President and Governor and to purify the politics of the State.

Ex-Gov. Pollock was very happily selected to preside over this assemblage, he being the living representative of the dangerous and ephemeral nature of what the Opposition dignify with the name of principle. Once elected Governor by an overwhelming majority of the people misled by momentary excitement, his administration proved a signal failure, and he retired from office marked with popular disapproval, after the most unsuccessful and odious administration which the State ever witnessed. On the present occasion he appeared again on the surface to inaugurate another movement more disgraceful and dangerous than the one with which his name is unhappily associated.

The person designated as the choice of this Convention for President was assailed on the floor of the Convention with the utmost power of intense hatred. If half that was said against him by party friends is true, then his party enemies have but to repeat their statements to show that the Convention has presented, as its candidate, one who ought not to be President of the United States. This war upon the candidate of the majority was so fierce and determined, that they were compelled to abandon the original programme of selecting all the delegates to Chicago, and to accede to demands which must result in a divided delegation. The result will be to admit some of Gen. Cameron's most decided enemies from this State into the Chicago Convention, and thus far to damage his prospects. The plan of a united delegation was not fully carried.

Andrew G. Curtin, the candidate for Governor, was Secretary of State under the Pollock administration. We have ample time to examine his claims hereafter. At present we can only say that if the charges brought against him by members of his own party, of acts performed while in connection with that administration, can be substantiated, he is destined to suffer a defeat more overwhelming than that once administered by the people to his grandfather, Andrew Gregg.—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union.*

Andrew G. Curtin.

This gentleman has been nominated by the opposition for Governor of Pennsylvania. We have heard a prominent Republican, who had good opportunity of judging, pronounce Mr. CURTIN one of the most corrupt men in Pennsylvania. His judgment is confirmed by CURTIN's nomination by a Convention under the influence of CAMERON. No honest man stood any chance in such a crowd.

Those naturalized citizens who have been voting with the Republicans for several years past, will perhaps be glad to learn that Mr. CURTIN is a bitter Know Nothing and first acquired prominence in the celebrated campaign of 1854.—*Valley Spirit.*

☞ The *Lancaster Intelligencer* says of the Opposition nominee for Governor: Mr. CURTIN is the grandson of ANDREW GREGG, who ran for Governor in 1823 and was defeated by the Democratic candidate, J. ANDREW SHULTZE. Mr. GREGG had been the Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor HIESTER, as Mr. CURTIN was under Governor POLLOCK. The fate of the one will, more than likely, be that of the other. The Democrats defeated the grandfather, and also intend to throw a damper on the aspirations of the grandson.

Early Vegetation.—On Saturday week a lot of strawberries and asparagus was shipped from Savannah, Ga., to New York.

Disaffection Predominating.

The action of the recent Convention at Harrisburg, called in the Northern and Western counties "Republican," and in other sections "People's Party," excites no enthusiasm. The sentiment is universal that, by the adoption of a platform of unquestioned sectionalism, a fearful responsibility has been incurred, and the result is contemplated with forebodings of disaster. The selection of Mr. CURTIN as a candidate for Governor, was bad enough; but to declare with such marked unanimity for SIMON CAMERON, the country Bank manager and small politician, for President of the United States, evidences so strikingly a disposition to utterly ignore statesmanship in the management of our public affairs, that all who lay claim to dignity of character and correct appreciation of public responsibilities are forced to rebel. The mutterings of discontent (says the *Pennsylvanian*) come in various tones. The *North American*, wise, dignified, and characteristically non-committal, gives vent to its dislike by deprecating the absurd laudations of men by conventions. The Pittsburg *Journal*, differently educated, differently practiced, and less fearful of consequences, speaks more openly, and brands the whole proceeding as disgraceful in the extreme. The *Journal* claims to be the organ of the business community of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, and as such has successively swallowed Anti-Masonry, Know-Nothingism and that last great humbug the "People's Party," without even a grimace; but it cannot accept "KAMERON, KURTIN and the Konstitution" so readily. It speaks very truthfully of its party when it says:—

Political success—to our shame be it said—breeds political corruption. No sooner is there a door open to position, power or emolument, than a whole horde of political vermin rush in, to the utter exclusion of honesty, decency and good manners. One devil may be dislodged, but seven others enter in and dwell there, and the last state of the party is worse than the first. To such a state has the People's Party of Pennsylvania degenerated, when the dictum of one man can wrest the representative rights of ten thousand from their legitimate use to his own advancement. We feel willing, in some cases, to tolerate errors of mind or of heart; but when, as in this case, one man's political ambition presumes to dictate to us the policy we must advocate, we shall claim, and at our discretion, shall exercise the right to rebel.

These denunciations by the *Journal* indicate the sentiment of the masses of the Republican party in Allegheny.—So, too, in Erie; and it is little wonder that the Opposition in the State, no matter by what name they may be called, should fret and chafe at having such candidates and such a platform thrust upon them by a Convention, the control of which was held by a gang of renegade Democrats, famous only now, as in the past, for their cow-boy propensities.

"Republican" Sectionalism.

A great out-cry was raised by the Black Republicans, when the Chairmen of the more prominent committees in the U. S. Senate were taken from the South, and the charge was freely made that this was a proof of Democratic partiality for that portion of the Union. Below we give the chairmen of the thirty-seven standing committees of the House of Representatives, all of whom are from the North. Does not this demonstrate most conclusively the sectionalism of the "Republican" party?

Commerce—Washburne, of Ill.,	North.
Post Office—Colfax, of Ind.,	North.
District of Columbia—Carter, of N. Y.,	North.
Judiciary—Hickman, of Pa.,	North.
Naval Affairs—Morse, of Me.,	North.
Foreign Affairs—Corwin, of Ohio,	North.
Territories—Grow, of Pa.,	North.
Ways and Means—Sherman, of Ohio,	North.
Claims—Tappan, of N. H.,	North.
Public Lands—Thayer, of Mass.,	North.
Revolutionary Claims—Briggs, of N. Y.,	North.
Public Expenditures—Haskin, of N. Y.,	North.
Private Land Claims—Washburne, of Wis.,	North.
Manufactures—Adams, of Mass.,	North.
Agriculture—Butterfield, of N. Y.,	North.
Military Affairs—Stanton, of Ohio,	North.
Militia—Tompkins, of Ohio,	North.
Revolutionary Pensions—Potter, of Wis.,	North
Invalid Pensions—Fenton, of New York,	North.
Patents—Millward, of Pa.,	North.
Public Buildings—Train, of Mass.,	North.
Unfinished Business—Logan, of Ill.,	North.
Accounts—Spinner, of N. Y.,	North.
Engraving—Adrain, of N. J.,	North.
Expenditures in State Dep.—McKean, of New York,	North.
" Treasury Dep.—Loomis, of Connecticut,	North.
" War Dep.—Stewart, of Pennsylvania,	North.
" Post Office Dep.—Palmer, of New York,	North.
" Public Buildings—Brayton, of Rhode Island,	North.
Joint Committee on Library—Pettit, of Indiana,	North.
Joint Committee on Printing—Gurley, of Ohio,	North.

In addition to this, the new Clerk of the House, in making his appointment of thirty-six officers under him, selects thirty-two from the North, one from Kentucky, and three former residents of the North, but now residing in Washington.—*Bedford Gazette.*

California for Dickinson.—A San Francisco letter in the New York Journal of Commerce says that California will go into the Charleston Convention in favor of D. S. Dickinson.

☞ Senator SEWARD made a speech in the United States Senate on Wednesday last, with a view to securing the Black Republican nomination for the Presidency at Chicago, and Washington letters confidently predict that it will have that effect. We hope so.

☞ In the State Senate of New York a petition of Richard M. Hoe and several hundred other citizens of New York, asking that southerners traveling with slaves as attendants may be permitted to remain in the State for nine months, was presented.

Honest.

At the late caucus of the Republican members of the New York Legislature, Mr. Sessions, a leading Republican, is reported to have said, "they had got a Republican President to elect, and would need *a million of dollars to accomplish it*, and he thought it their duty to be looking around to see where it was to come from."

This scarcity of funds accounts for the tenacity with which the Helperites in Congress cling to their privilege of burdening the mails with their electioneering documents. Their cause, says the *Evening Journal*, is so desperate, and their success so hopeless, that they do not hesitate to acknowledge the necessity they are under of resorting to the use of money in the next election. They do not see, however, where the funds are to come from, and hence their concern.

☞ Forney is said to be the engineer of a movement to defeat Wm. H. Seward at Chicago, and place the names of Cameron and Bates on the sectional ticket. Let this old plotter, this eminently venal political sinner, be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. He may, like the Veiled Prophet, have unbounded influence among his deluded followers, but we will lift the veil, not at all gently, and expose the hideousness of his personal as well as political features. Among other reminiscences we might commend to his notice the Winnebago pamphlet, operations with Middletown Bank notes, &c. We can beat Seward; but Cameron, with Forney as public abettor, in passing through a campaign, would only be making a short and inglorious race to his political grave.—*Erie Observer.*

☞ The election for Councilmen in Frederick, Md., on Monday last, resulted in the choice of *five* Democrats and *two* Opposition. The Democratic majority is larger this year than last, and would have been much larger still, had it not been for the side issues made by the Opposition party.

"The American Eagle in Danger."—Under this head the New York Tribune describes a bogus $10 gold piece, a dangerous counterfeit, which had been detected at the United States Sub Treasury, having been paid out by the Metropolitan Bank of that city. The coin stood all the tests of weight, sounding, circumference, and thickness. On being cut in two it was found that a genuine coin had been split edgewise, both halves being quite thin, then filled with some whitish metal, and remilled.

☞ The subject of overtasking children in schools has been considerably discussed in Salem, Mass. As a consequence the committee of the classical and high schools have reduced the number of daily recitations from four to three. Thus far the change has worked beneficially to the school.

☞ Pending the discussion of a bill grating a divorce in the Nebraska Legislature, one of the members related an incident of sharp practice of a couple resident in that Territory. They applied to the Legislature and obtained a divorce, and immediately the man and wife pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land a piece, and having proved their title thereto, were married again the next day, after securing one hundred and sixty acres of land by the operation. *Sharp practice, that.*

☞ The report of the lynching of a slave at Marlboro, Md., which is going the rounds of some of the press, is a hoax.

☞ E. K. OLMSTED, Esq., has become associated with the editorial management of the Washington *Constitution.*

☞ Petitions are in circulation in Allegheny county, asking the Legislature to make the officers of State Superintendent of Common Schools, and State Librarian, elective by the people.

☞ At Easton, a few days since, a little girl was poisoned by eating the composition on lucifer matches, and died after a short sickness.

Eclipses.—An exchange paper says: There will be six eclipses this year—two of the sun, two of the moon and two of the Republican party. The two latter will occur in October and November—one of which will be visible in Pennsylvania, and the other all over the Union.

☞ The death of Burton, the comedian, has caused great sorrow in artistic and literary circles. He was more prosperous in a worldly sense than many members of the precarious profession he followed. The Herald states that his property in Hudson street is valued at $30,000; Glen Cove estate, $140,000; the theatre in Chambers street, $216,000.

☞ A divorce case is now pending in Chicago in which the defendant, Mrs. Mary W. Burch, wife of Isaac H. Burch, a well-known banker, is charged with adultery with Mr. David Stuart, formerly a member of Congress from the State of New York. The principal evidence in the case is the lady's own confession, a la Sickles, which now, however, being among her friends in New York, she retracts, averring that it was extorted from her.

More Effects of Abolitionism.—Another effect caused by the abolition agitation and the John Brown raid into Virginia, has just come to light. It appears that a very respectable and worthy citizen, named Benjamin Brooke, residing near Morgan's Corner, has recently been sent to the Lancaster Lunatic Asylum, on account of a deranged state of mind, resulting from reflection upon the negro agitation.—*Norristown Register.*

Disorganization and Disunion.

Mr. M'Pherson, of this State, delivered a speech in Congress on the 24th inst., upon the subjects of the disorganization of Congress and disunion, wherein he seeks to fasten upon the Democratic party responsibility for the long delay in electing a Speaker, and arraigns it for harboring disunion sentiments. The speech was evidently intended for party effect. There are some forcible facts which destroy the columns of argument through which the honorable gentleman labors to throw the burden of responsibility upon the Democratic party. He alleges, in substance, that the Democratic members threw obstructions in the way of the election of Speaker, by debating the resolution offered by Mr. Clark, by refusing to vote oftener, and by entering into an agreement to resist the adoption of the plurality rule. At the same time it is admitted that three votes were taken during the first week, seven during the second week, eleven during the third week, and so on, without the majority being able to elect a Speaker. As the House failed to elect upon all these trials, it would not have helped the matter to have voted oftener with the same result. The real cause of the delay was not because more votes were not taken, but because the Opposition majority could not harmonize when they did vote. The discussion was, therefore, not the cause of the protraction of the controversy, except in so far as it damaged the moral force of the Republican party. It seems singular that at this day any one should have the hardihood to accuse the Democratic members of preventing the organization of the House. Did the Republicans expect Democrats to vote for Mr. Sherman? If not, upon what ground do the Republicans complain of Democrats, because, after forty trials, they could not elect him? Their own weakness and folly was the cause of this delay.—The long contest was clearly of their own making. It was the consequence of an attempt to *force* an objectionable man into the Speaker's chair by the power of obstinate endurance; and that this was clearly and unmistakably the cause of the delay, which Mr. M'Pherson labors to make the Democrats responsible for, is demonstrated by the fact that as soon as Mr. Sherman was dropped by his friends for a less objectionable candidate, that candidate was immediately chosen. Mr. Pennington could have been elected the first week of the session. The Republicans preferred a more ultra man, and disorganized the House during eight weeks, in the vain attempt to elect him. They must bear whatever of odium is attached to that struggle.

The second part of the speech is devoted to the task of demonstrating that the Democratic leaders of the South are secessionists and disunionists. We deny that the Democratic party is in any degree tainted with disunion doctrines, or that any man is authorized to utter disunion sentiments in behalf of that party. The Democratic party is pre-eminently a Union party, and, unlike the sectional Republicans, is not confined to any section or division of this country. The great glory of the Democratic party is its nationality, its dislike of small sectional jealousies, its comprehensive regard for every portion of the country, and its determined antagonism to sectionalism of every kind and degree, whether manifested in the Southern-hating Republicanism of the North, or in the disunionism of the South. When men from the South threaten to secede from the Union, in case they are trampled upon by the Republicans, they speak as Southern men, and not as Democrats—as the representatives of a section, and not as the mouth-pieces of a great national party. Why, we hear the same declarations from men of different political parties in the South, that in a certain contingency they will seek redress against sectional aggressions upon their rights by revolution; we hear it from the Richmond *Whig;* we hear it from the Southern enemies of the Democratic party; we heard it at Philadelphia from Mr. Maynard. Mr. M'Pherson should have arraigned the South Americans for treason, or included the whole Southern people at once.

He might, with great profit, have investigated the cause of this muttered revolution, which comes from the South, like a statesman, instead of seeking to turn it to party account, like a politician. Why this lamentable fact that many Southern men, as Southern men, and not partizans, dare anticipate a time when they will seek safety in secession? The cause is palpable. It is the institution and progress of the sectional Republican party, with purposes wholly anti-Southern, binding together and comprehending every shade of Abolitionism, and subsisting entirely upon the moral and political hatred to slavery that controls to so alarming a degree the Northern mind. We heard no threats from the South until the watchword went forth that the "South must be throttled," and threats that we now hear would die away instantly if the Republican party had the magnanimity and the patriotism to cease its sectional agressions. The disturbed state of the South is produced by the attacks of this party, and as long as the assailant continues the warfare, so long may we expect that the assailed will contemplate a resort to the laws of force. Disunionism at the South is the natural consequence of Republicanism at the North, and the best and only way of defeating the former is to sweep from the field the latter.—*Patriot & Union.*

Printer to the House.—The election of Ex-Lt. Gov. Ford, of Ohio, as printer to the U. S. House of Representatives, was yesterday declared null and void. It appears that on Monday he obtained apparently just the necessary number of votes, but on Tuesday it was discovered that the name of Mr. Ruffin, of N. C., who voted for Mr. Glossbrenner, had been accidentally omitted from the count. This mistake was corrected yesterday, the vote of Mr. Ruffin counted, and an election consequently defeated. Another unsuccessful ballot was taken, and the election then postponed. Mr. Ford, under the impression that he was actually elected on Monday, took the oath of office, it is stated, on Tuesday, and entered upon his duties.—*Sun of Thursday.*

☞ Mr. Ford was elected Printer to the House on Friday—Ford 96, Glossbrenner 73, Seaton 9, Ball 3, scattering 6.

☞ A few cords of good Wood will be taken in payment of subscription at the *Compiler* office.

LOCAL NEWS.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—The Spring elections for Justices, Constables, Assessors, Supervisors, School Directors, Judges and Inspectors of elections, etc., will take place on Friday, the 16th of March, throughout the townships and boroughs of this county. These elections are too frequently neglected, although they are of vast importance to the people. It is very important that good and efficient men should be elected to the several offices to be filled. The Judges and Inspectors of elections are also important, as the persons to be elected on the 16th instant, will hold the coming Gubernatorial and Presidential elections. The Opposition papers advise their political friends throughout the county to be active and vigilant in this matter, and not be caught napping—and we cannot do better than urge the same counsel upon the Democracy. The result may be taken as an index to the general result next fall, and our friends cannot attach too much importance to it.

☞ We are nearing a political campaign which promises to be one of the most interesting and exciting we have ever had. National, State, and County officers are to be elected.—The State Convention which met last week, will be followed by the National Convention in April. The ball was opened at Washington at the opening of Congress, and the excitement will be kept up throughout the year. Under these circumstances it is of the highest importance that the pople of Adams county should be posted on the political topics of the day, and especially important that Democratic principles be spread broad cast among the people. In order that this good object may be more effectually promoted, we would urge upon our friends to go to work with a will, and aid us in circulating the *Compiler.*

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. DAVID PETERS, of Menallen township, met with a severe accident in Bendersville on Thursday evening week. He had been to a blacksmith shop in that place, and starting on his return home, riding one and leading another horse, the animals became restive. The one he led fell, and the other one upon him, Mr. P. going down between them, and breaking his right leg, just above the ankle. He was immediately cared for, and is now doing as well as could be expected.

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting at Fairfield on the evening of the 16th of March, for the purpose of raising a Volunteer Company of Mounted Men. Persons in the surrounding country who feel an interest in the project will please attend on that evening. It is hoped that a large turn-out will be had, in order that early success may be insured.

PRISONERS LEFT.—On Friday night last three of the prisoners confined in the Jail here—HENRY STEVENS, WILLIAM QUAIL, and JAMES CRAIG, the latter colored—made their escape. They effected their exit by cutting off one of the bars across the small window in their cell, the instrument used being a sort of saw made out of a case knife. They *squeezed* themselves through the narrow apperture (seven and a quarter inches high) into the yard, and then quarried through the outer wall. Nothing has since been heard of them.

THEFTS.—The liquor store of Mr. G. W. BOWEN, on the Railroad, was burglariously entered, through the cellar, on Saturday night last, and some small change and several bottles of liquor stolen therefrom. A can of fifty pounds of lard, in the adjoining cellar, belonging to Mr. PHILIP DORSON, was also stolen.

We understand that a theft of a similar character was committed at Barker's hotel in Littlestown, one night last week.

It is to be regretted that the guilty parties cannot be ferreted out and brought to punishment.

WATCHES STOLEN.—The residence of Mr. JACOB WAGNER, in Straban township, was broken into by thieves on Monday night last, and robbed of three valuable silver watches and a pair of spectacles. Pity the villains have not been caught.

GAS.—The Board of Managers of the Gettysburg Gas Company have purchased, from Messrs. DORSON and CODORI, an acre of ground along the Railroad, immediately north of the Engine House, for the location of the Gas Works. The price to be paid is $500.

RAILROAD.—The Waynesboro' *Record* says: "The friends of our Railroad enterprise are going forward with their work vigorously and sanguine of success. They have received the most encouraging assurance of aid from all parties interested. The Books for Stock Subscription have been opened, and we are confident that at least $100,000 will soon be subscribed."

TELEGRAPH.—The *Hanover Spectator* says: "We will state concerning our telegraph, that contracts have been entered into for all the work, materials, instruments, &c., necessary for the construction of the line. We hope ere long to have the pleasure of announcing its completion."

THE GRAIN BUSINESS.—We learn from New Oxford that the merchants of that thrifty community are doing an active grain business at the present time, and that the indications justify the belief of largely increased transactions. We are pleased to learn of the continued prosperity of our neighboring town.

☞ A letter from Fuh Chau, China, of December 7, says that the Rev. R. S. Maclay, of the Methodist Mission, with his family, left that place on the 28th of November, in the ship Samuel Russel, for the United States. With the exception of Mr. Peet, Mr. Maclay was the oldest missionary in Fuh Chau. He was formerly of this place.

☞ On Monday week, Mr. MCPHERSON presented to the House of Representatives the petition of Mr. A. W. FLEMMING, of this place, an invalid pensioner, for relief. It was during the Florida war and in the service of his country that Mr. Flemming received the wound in his thigh, by a bullet, that has rendered him a cripple for life.

☞ WASHINGTON BLYTHE, Esq., of Winchester, Va., formerly of this county, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad.

HORSE BILLS.—We would inform our customers, in this line, that *The Compiler* office is prepared to print HORSE BILLS in the cheapest and neatest style. We have splendid engravings to illustrate our bills.

FOR THE COMPILER.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—I am composed of 13 letters.

My 3 9 5 6 is a season that will soon arrive.
6 9 8 is what fishermen use.
10 12 7 8 6 10 is what we all wish to be.
1 13 7 5 is what many are.
10 2 11 is what we all feel at times.
7 1 3 reversed is fifty-six.
3 7 14 reversed is something much dreaded.
11 9 10 6 7 5 13 is what determines our fate.

My whole is a day anticipated with great pleasure by young persons. M. C. S.

☞ Answer to last week's Enigma—"The jingling of sleigh bells."

GO IN, LADIES.—The ladies are now fully authorized to commence making love to any gentleman they may deem worthy of their hands, hearts and fortunes. This year is called leap year, because it is the lady's privilege to "leap" into the arms of the man she fancies. To prove this, we quote from an old work, printed in 1860, entitled "Courtship, Love and Matrimonie." In the chapter entitled "When ye girlies shall sparke ye menne," the learned author thus speaks:

"Albeit, it is nowe a part of ye Common Lawe in regard to ye social relations of life that as often as every bessextile year doth return, ye ladies have ye sole privilege during the whole time it continueth, of making love unto ye men, which they may do either by words or looks, as unto them it seemeth proper, and moreover, no man will be entitled to ye benefit of clergy, who doth refuse to accept ye offer of a ladye, nor who dothe in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

Therefore, ladies, you must comply with the law, and, bringing your captives up to the altar, allow them the benefit of clergy.

A Novel Verdict.—A rather curious case was decided last week in Urbana, Ohio. The plaintiff, Jane Brush, alleged that she was the wife of one Reed Brush, an intemperate man, and that the defendant, Peter Lawson, though cognizant of the habits of her husband, sold him a pint of whiskey on the 29th of April last, in violation of law, with which he became intoxicated, and in his drunken fury chopped off the left foot of the plaintiff. In compensation for this she asked damages in the sum of $20,000. The defendant denied the allegations, and introduced testimony to substantiate his denials, and further offered to prove the immoral character of the plaintiff, but the court decided that evidence on the latter point was inadmissible. The jury gave a verdict of $5,000 damages.

Hon. Mr. Keitt's Brother Murdered.—On Friday Mr. Keitt, the member of Congress from South Carolina, received a dispatch stating that an elder brother of his, a physician, residing at Pilatka, Florida, was murdered in his bed by some of his negroes. The murdered man was at the time ill in bed, and his throat was cut by one or more negroes, whom he had not long purchased. They were from some one of the Northern slaveholding States—probably Maryland or Virginia. There is a report that Pilatka was marked down on John Brown's map with a red cross, indicating that it embraced the elements of insurrection.

The Late Election in Baltimore.—The chairman of the committee on Elections on Monday reported to the House of Delegates on the contested Elections of the sitting members from Baltimore, and also on the contested election of the Clerk of the City Circuit Court, declaring them void and illegal, and the office of the Clerk declared vacant.—The Speaker of the House is recommended to issue his warrant for the election of the ten Delegates to represent Baltimore in the present General Assembly. The reports lay over for action at an early day.

☞ A Balloon passed over our town on Sunday last, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. Whether it contained a tenant or not could not be ascertained. It was very high, appeared about the size of a bushel, and was going north-east.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞ At a sale of real estate in London the property sold at the rate of $4,000,000 per acre.

☞ Hard words make no friends; a spoonful of honey will catch more flies than a gallon of vinegar.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. L. T. Williams, Mr. EPHRAIM P. KITTINGER, of Hamiltonban township, to Miss MARY SUSAN, daughter of Mr. Henry B. Cromer, of Cumberland township.

☞ The kind remembrance of the Printer by the considerate parties (a gold dollar accompanied the notice) calls forth his sincere thanks and earnest wishes that their days may be crowned by all desired blessings, and when the snows of many winters shall have fallen on their heads may they be able to look back to the present happy period with the proud consciousness that the chilling hand of time had no power to cool the ardor of their affections.

On the 28th ult., at Friendsberry, near Baltimore, by the Rev. Jas. H. Brown, Dr. J. L. WARFIELD, of Westminster, to Miss OLIVIA, daughter of Judge Wm. Baker.

On the 16th ult., by the Rev. M. J. Alleman, Mr. JOHN H. STERNER to Miss LOUISA WALTMAN, both of Adams county.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Weidler, Mr. LEWIS WOLF to Miss NANNIE A. COMFORT, all of Arendtsville, Adams county.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Rev. J. L. HEYSINGER, of the M. E. Church, (formerly of this place,) to Miss JOSEPHINE M. TINDALL, eldest daughter of D. M. Tindall, M. D., of Philadelphia.

On the 19th ult., in Springfield, Robertson county, Tenn., by the Rev. J. W. Collum, Mr. WM. E. MAUREY, late of Gettysburg, to Miss SUE D. PERSISE, of the former place.

DIED.

On Friday night last, at the residence of Mr. John Culp, Miss MATILDA SCANLAN. She was a native of the county of Derry, Ireland.

At New Windsor, Md., on the 26th ult., Mrs. ANN CRAWFORD, widow of the late Dr. Wm. Crawford, aged 82 years.

In Reading township, on the 14th ult., Mr. HENRY KAUFMAN, aged 85 years 4 months and 28 days.

On the 9th ult., in Mountpleasant township, ROSETTA L. GARBER, aged 13 years 2 months and 15 days.

In York, on the 16th ult., ELIZABETH, wife of the late George Bange, of New Oxford, in the 81st year of her age.

On the 27th ult., Mr. PETER MICKLEY, Sr., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Franklin township, aged 89 years 5 months and 27 days.

On the 15th ult., in Adams county, SAMUEL, infant son of Mr. David Lohr, aged 30 days.

Near Emmitsburg, Md., on the 26th ult., MARY LUCINDA, aged 17 years 8 months and 21 days; and on the 29th, SUSAN CHRISTINA, aged 7 years 6 months and 6 days—daughters of Abraham Krise.

Communicated.

On the 8th ult., WILLIAM SANDERS, son of Z. and M. J. Sanders, aged 5 years 1 month and 11 days.

"Weep not for little Willie,
His gentle spirit's fled;
It sweetly sleeps with Jesus,
Among the silent dead.
Shed not a tear of sorrow,
Around his silent tomb;
Think what a lovely flower,
You have in heaven to bloom.
God lent him for a season,
Then beckoned him away;
Farewell my earthly pet dear,
I can no longer stay."

Communicated.

On the 27th ult., MARGARETTA A. SHEADS, daughter of John B. and H. M. Sheads, of this place, aged 5 years 7 months and 3 days.

Sweet child of our love, thou art gone from our sight;
We know thou art happy above;
Thy troubles are over, thy future as bright
And enduring as God and His love.
Although we shall see thee in life no more,
Nor hear thy sweet prattle again,
We shall meet thee above on Eternity's shore;
Farewell our loved one till then.