The Compiler.

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1861.

EFFECTS OF THE CRISIS.

Ninety Firms Failing in Two Days!—The New York *Express* says:

"*Friday* and Saturday last were two of the most calamitous days ever known in the commercial history of New York. It is said that not less than ninety firms were forced to succumb to the pressure, and among them many who were opulent—such houses as Freeland, Squires & Co., which has been in existence for a quarter of a century."

And yet, Abraham Lincoln, in a speech on our National difficulties, to the Legislature of Ohio, at Columbus, on Tuesday week, said: "*There is nothing going wrong!*"—"*There is nothing that really hurts anybody!*" "*Nobody is suffering anything!*" Truly have we fallen upon evil times when a man elected to the Presidency of the United States shows such a lamentable ignorance of the situation of the country, or if not ignorant of it, would thus trifle and sport with the distresses of the people, who are suffering in every branch of trade from one end of the country to the other.

"UNION SAVERS."

For the last ten years, we and those who have co-operated with us in resisting the tide of fanaticism which at length has brought about the dreaded result, viz., a disruption of the Union, have been sneared at by the authors and promoters of this enormous wickedness, as "Union Savers," "dough-faces," &c. In this unfair and despicable business the Abolition demagogues of the *Star* have taken a leading hand. But now, when the mischief is accomplished, they who ridiculed our apprehensions, and declared that there was no danger,—that the South "could not be kicked out of the Union," &c.—have themselves become "Union Savers," or "Union men," as they call themselves because they wish to "whip" back the seceded States into the Union,—"aye, whip them" back,—while we, who know that such a course would render a reconstruction of the Union forever impossible, and therefore oppose it, as well as because it is in direct antagonism to the spirit of our institutions, have suddenly become "disunionists," i. e., if their saying so make us so. We *were* Union savers while there was a Union to save, and are so still as to what remains of it, and Union *restorers* as to the States which have seceded. They *were* Union-destroyers while there was a Union to destroy, and are so still as to what remains of it, if we may judge from the "no concession" cry which a large part of them raise in response to the claims of those slaveholding States which have not yet seceded.

But in regard to those States that are gone they are "Union savers;" because they consider them still members of the Union, and would force them back into it at the point of the bayonet if necessary. We speak not of *all* the Republican party, (we could say nothing which would be applicable to them all,) but only of that portion of them who are coercionists, whether avowedly, or under the pretext of "enforcing the laws," "recapturing the forts," &c., which amounts to the same thing. "Enforcing the laws" in States which have formally withdrawn from the Union, would be exactly synonymous, in practice, with COERCION. Coercion is CIVIL WAR; and Civil War would be the CONSUMMATION OF OUR WOES—says the *Journal of Commerce*, and so say we.

☞In the House, at Washington, on Saturday week, Mr. John Cochrane presented a memorial from the Democratic Convention of the State of New York, praying the passage of the Crittenden propositions.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Bigler presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Cameron presented petitions from Pennsylvania in favor of the constitution as it is, and others in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Messrs. Foster, Dixon and Ten Eyck presented petitions from the citizens of Connecticut and New Jersey, in favor of the border State resolutions.

The Vice President presented a resolution of the city council of Boston in favor of the Crittenden plan of compromise.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Rice said that he believed that the people of his State were in favor of a settlement of the pending difficulties, and if a separation must come, that it should be a peaceable one.—He presented a petition, signed by twelve hundred voters of St. Paul, asking a settlement on the basis of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Bigler said that thousands of memorials had already been presented, and he had that morning a memorial from a patriotic band of Quakers in favor of a settlement.

"The State Convention of Breckinridge & Lane Disunionists, met at Harrisburg on the 21st of February. They were ashamed to call it on the ever-glorious 22d."—*Star.*

☞How very small-minded the "editor" of the *Star* sometimes shows himself to be.—If he read the call for the Convention at all, he ought to have known that it was directed to the whole party of the State. We can tell him now that the whole party was represented—that the leaders of both wings were there—and that ALL UNITED upon common ground in favor of the perpetuation of our whole Union, the peace and prosperity of the people, and against the coercive and bloody code of the radical or Abolitionized Republicans, to which class the *Star* clique belong. As to the day chosen for the meeting of the Convention, a little common sense would have told the "editor" that the 21st was selected for purposes of organization, in order that its most important work might be done on the birth-day of the Father of his country, the 22d—which was the case.

☞Hon. Jefferson Davis was, on Monday last, inaugurated as Provisional President of the Southern Confederacy, at Montgomery, Alabama. It was one of the grandest pageants ever witnessed in the South.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A United Democracy!

The Democratic State Convention, to take into consideration the present perilous condition of National affairs, met in Brant's large hall, at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, at 3 o'clock. The Convention was called to order by Hon. W. H. WELSH, Chairman of the State Central Committee, after which Rev. Dr. J. W. NEVIN delivered an appropriate prayer. Several persons were proposed for temporary chairman, which was giving rise to discussion, when Judge SHANNON, of Pittsburg, moved that Gen. HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland, be chosen permanent Chairman by acclamation—which was responded to by an enthusiastic and unanimous "aye!" and "three times three!" Gen. Foster took the seat amid loud and long applause, and addressed the Convention in a very happy manner. He thanked the members for the honor conferred, and then, referring to national topics, said we had not brought the troubles upon the country, but it was for us to restore peace and harmony, to unite our hearts and hands in such measures as were essential for the crisis. His remarks were frequently applauded.

Motions then prevailed for a Committee on Organization and a Committee on Resolutions—each to consist of one person from each Senatorial district. Hon. Geo. W. Brewer was placed on the Committee on Resolutions, and H. J. Stahle on the Committee on Organization, from this district.

At the evening session, Vice Presidents and Secretaries were reported—Hon. James Nill as Vice President from this district, and James B. Sansom as Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, Hon. W. H. Witte, Gen. Foster, John Scott, Esq., the venerable James Clark, Esq., of Westmoreland, and Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, were called on for speeches, and they responded in the most patriotic manner. All were ardent in their remarks for a prompt, liberal and final settlement of the distracting differences of the day, and against coercion, let it come in any guise. Coercion is war—and war is ruin. The evening was most pleasantly spent. Harmony and good feeling prevailed. The Democracy began to *feel* that they were again united.

Upon the opening of the morning session, a motion was made that one of the Secretaries, (Capt. Jacob Ziegler,) read Washington's Farewell Address. The motion prevailed, and the Address was read in a loud, clear and distinct manner, frequently bringing out applause.

At its conclusion, the Hon. ex-Chief Justice LEWIS, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made a report, prefacing it with some highly acceptable remarks. He stated that the Committee, composed of thirty-three persons, had given the subject their most careful attention, and after laboring many hours, had UNANIMOUSLY agreed to the Resolutions to be submitted. Members had opinions somewhat differing on various subjects, but the report was the result of a full and free interchange of opinion and of concession. The Resolutions were then read, by C. W. Carrigan, Esq., as follows:

Resolved, That the States of this Union are sovereign and independent over every subject not surrendered to the control of the Federal Government, and they have no right to interfere with each other's domestic institutions, but are bound by the Constitution of the United States to protect and defend them against domestic insurrection as well as foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States, although limited in its authority to the subjects enumerated in the Federal Constitution, possesses within those limits supreme authority, and has the usual and necessary power for preserving itself and enforcing its laws.

Resolved, That the Union of the States was founded by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors—is sanctioned by the experience of our whole political existence, and has secured to us unexampled prosperity at home and respect abroad. The Democratic party will cling to it as the last hope of freedom, and as the great experiment in self-government, which is to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence.

Resolved, That the Democratic party possess the recuperative power which nothing but integrity can give, and is determined to sacrifice on the alter of patriotism all individual interest and past dissensions, and unite as a band of brothers to rescue the country from the control of those who are seeking its destruction; that this country, with the best form of government that ever was devised, is surrounded with dangers and difficulties which threaten its very existence; and yet the Republican party refuse all reasonable terms of compromise, and their leader on his way to take possession of the Government, seemingly satisfied with the disastrous culmination of his "irrepressible conflict," declares "there is nothing going wrong."

Resolved, That the people of the Southern States contributed their exertions and treasure in the acquisition of the territories equally with those of the other States, and that the principle which recognizes the equal rights of all the States to the same, is founded on the clearest equity and supported by the decision of the highest court of the country. It ought, therefore, to be sustained by every law-abiding citizen, until a satisfactory dividing line can be settled by an amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved, That every State is bound by the Constitution of the United States to aid in delivering up fugitive slave to their owners, and all legislation which witholds such aid or throws obstacles in the way, is unconstitutional and should be repealed, and suitable enactments substituted in accordance with the federal duties of the respective States.

Resolved, That the resolutions offered in the United States Senate by the patriotic Senator from Kentucky, and known as the Crittenden plan of compromise, present a satisfactory basis for the adjustment of our difficulties. The measures therein specified are wise, just and honorable—calculated to end the present deplorable agitation and prevent forever its recurrence. We commend this plan or something similar to patriots—men of business—working men—political parties—to the people everywhere; and we call upon all who love their whole country and desire to preserve it, to rally to such plan of compromise and carry it through.

Resolved, That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States; especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrepealed on the statute books of Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in those States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

Resolved, That in the dignified and prudent reserve of the southern border States, and in their conciliating overtures, we recognize the same patriotic purposes which animated the Fathers of the Republic; and that an appeal to the people of Pennsylvania will manifest their hearty concurrence in all reasonable and constitutional measures for the preservation of the Union, consistently with the rights of all the States.

Resolved, That the conduct of the present Governor of Pennsylvania, in confining exclusively his selection of Commissioners to the Peace Conference to the Republican party, and excluding 230,000 freemen of Pennsylvania from any representation in that body, was the act of a partizan, and not a patriot.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code of Pennsylvania—except so far as relates to the crime of kidnapping—because said sections stand in the way of a strict enforcement of the fugitive slave law.

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause, and when the resolution against coercion was read, the demonstrations of enthusiasm were of the wildest character. Cheer followed cheer for minutes, and the unbidden tear of joy leaped to many an eye, that the Democracy of the old Keystone were thus proclaiming, in tones of thunder, their protest against the mad scheme of blood urged by the radicals of the Opposition. When all the resolutions had been read, a motion was made to adopt them as a whole. Some amendment to this was suggested, when Judge Shannon proposed, that, as the Committee had so well done its work, the UNITED Democracy, in Convention assembled, adopt the Resolutions with a unanimous voice of acclamation, and, on the instant, the members rose in their seats, and responded with cheers and waving of hats, which continued for some time. It was a glorious consummation of the Convention's duty, and there was joy in the heart of every Democrat present. A patriotic and soundly national platform had been adopted, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania were once more united! Stirring speeches were then made by Hon. Josiah Randall, Judge Shannon, and others, when the Convention adjourned. A good day's work for the country!

A committee of thirty-three, headed by Gen. Foster, was appointed to bear a copy of the Resolutions to the Peace Congress at Washington. Copies were also ordered to be directed to the Governors of all the States, and to the Legislature of this State.

Views of the Press on Mr. Lincoln's Speeches—"Is Anybody Hurt?"

Mr. Lincoln's speeches elicit considerable comment from the press, and various are the opinions expressed. The Republican journals, as a general thing, affect to admire them. Some of them, however, find it necessary to enter into "explanations." Thus the New York Commercial, as if oppressed with the conviction that something should be said to explain away Mr. Lincoln's singular declaration, "nobody is suffering anything," tells us now that "the President elect was not speaking of local or commercial affairs, but in a broad, general, political sense, simply saying what we all feel, that the verbal secession of certain States has produced no crash or wreck of the republic."

"Verbal" secession, does our contemporary say? If the federal government is powerless to execute a single law in any of the seceding States to-day, the secession, it seems to us, is something more than "verbal."

"Nothing going wrong—nothing that really hurts anybody," says Mr. Lincoln, but the New York News says:

"Does not the sweeping bankruptcy of our merchants, the stoppage of our manufactories, the universal stagnation of trade, and the tens of thousands of poor laboring people thrown out of employment by the unrest of the times, hurt somebody?"

The Philadelphia Inquirer (Republican) also shows that somebody has been "hurt" in that city:

"In this city full thirty per cent. of the working population are idle. To realize the truth of this let every man note the dullness in his own peculiar trade or business; let him call to mind the large number of his friends, neighbors and fellow-tradesmen who walk the streets day after day with nothing to do. His experience in this respect will be the type of all. Let him go into the large manufacturing establishments which, at this time, should be filled with busy hands, and observe the thinned ranks of the workmen and workwomen. From this cause Chesnut street wears every day the appearance of a holiday, so many idle people are on that thoroughfare. Our hotels and merchantile warehouses, which by this time should be vocal with the hum and activity of the 'spring trade,' are dull and almost idoless. The building permits, which in February a year ago numbered hundreds, now scarcely reach a dozen. It is stagnation everywhere. The man who does not see it is blind, and the public man who ignores it in the Legislature or in Congress commits a crime."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express writes:

The tone of levity and frivolity, which characterizes the speeches of Mr. Lincoln, causes the hearts of our citizens to sink within them. They perceive already that he is not the man for the crisis, and begin to despond of any extrication from impending difficulties.

The Philadelphia Ledger (neutral) also says:

We confess we are somewhat disappointed in the speeches which Mr. Lincoln is making while on his way to government, where he is to be invested with the chief executive authority. To say nothing of the tone of these speeches, which is not always becoming the serious situation of affairs in which the country is now placed, he does not seem to have fully apprehended the difficulties he has to encounter at the very beginning of his administration, and which the wisest statesman in the land would approach with dread and hesitation. There is a degree of flippancy in his treatment of our national difficulties, when he does approach that subject, even in a remote manner, that shows he is not yet sufficiently impressed with its real significance, and has presented to his own mind no definite course of action which is likely to lead us to peace and safety. When Mr. Lincoln attempts to ignore the crisis which now threatens the existence of the government and the peace of the country, and declares that "there is nothing wrong," or nothing which keeping cool on both sides will not correct, he shows a very shallow and superficial appreciation of our difficulties.

☞A dispatch from Washington says:—Governor Hicks, of Md., is becoming somewhat despondent. He has addressed a letter to a gentleman here, stating that if the Peace Conference refuse to decide on any settlement of the present difficulties, he shall soon submit to the people the question whether they will or will not have a convention to consider the propriety of the secession of Maryland.

☞It is stated that accounts from Montgomery, Alabama, received at Washington, state that the Southern Confederacy have made arrangements by which they will have, on the 1st March, fourteen millions of dollars, and fifty regiments of drilled men ready to take the field.

THE 22D AT HARRISBURG.

Thursday last was a stirring day at the State Capital. The Democratic State Convention, composed of the large number of 399 delegates, and attracting many other persons feeling an interest in its doings—the forty-five or more military companies drawn there by an invitation to participate in the ceremonies connected with the raising of a large American flag upon the dome of the Capitol—and the visit of Mr. Lincoln, the President elect—all conspired to attract such a crowd to that city as it probably never contained before. The day was fine and the walking good.

The military, firemen and other organizations, took up their line of procession at 10, A. M., and marched through nearly all the streets. At 1 o'clock, Mr. Lincoln arrived, and was escorted to the Jones House, where he was received by Gov. Curtin, in a speech of welcome. Mr. Lincoln briefly responded. At 3 o'clock, he was received by the Legislature, in the Hall of the House. Short speeches were made by the Speakers of both Houses. Mr. Lincoln thanked the Legislature for the reception. He then alluded to a flag raising he had been given a hand in at Philadelphia in the morning, and this took up about the half of his ten minute speech. He was thankful for the support tendered him from Pennsylvania, but he hoped he never would have occasion to use the military. His speech on the tariff at Pittsburg had been alluded to—"the *supposed* great interest of the State." What he said at Pittsburg he "had nothing to add to or subtract from"! We thought this rather poor consolation for tariff men, because at Pittsburg he declared he did not understand the question, but would study it. Mr. Lincoln then took his seat.

Mr. Lincoln's appearance cannot be said to be prepossessing, whilst the manner and matter of his speaking indicate him to be a man of very ordinary cast of mind, far, far below the requirements of the exalted station to which he has (so unfortunately for himself and the country) been chosen. He is unequal to the task, and we thought we could see it in him that he begins to realize the terrible fact.

Our citizens were afforded a cheap excursion to Harrisburg and back on Friday, by the Railroad Company, and a goodly number availed themselves of it—leaving at 5½ in the morning and returning at 10 P. M. The Northern Central had provided a special train from the Junction to Harrisburg, under the charge of that prince of conductors, Capt. RAWLINGS. Whether he has large trains or small trains—whether he is head and ears in work or has little to do—he is always in a pleasant mood, politely affording passengers all desired information and making them as comfortable and happy as possible. Travel when and where we may, commend us to such capital Conductors as Capt. Rawlings. Those who participated in the excursion seemed to be much pleased throughout.

The Sunbury & Erie and Tonnage Tax Bills.

Saturday week was a day "big with the fate" of our Commonwealth, in a financial way. The House, at Harrisburg, on that day, passed two bills of extraordinary importance—the one best known as the "Sunbury and Erie," and the other as the "Tonnage Tax" bill. We annex the proceedings:

The first bill in order was the bill to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. Williams called for the reading of the bill, and it was ordered.

Mr. Ball spoke at some length in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Hofius called the previous question, and the call was sustained.

The main question being ordered, the yeas and nays were called on the final passage of the bill.

When the name of Mr. Tracy, of Bedford, was called, he rose, much excited, and said he considered the bill an act of villainy.

The vote on the bill was then announced—yeas 72, nays 23—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Abbott, Anderson, Armstrong, Austin, Ball, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Beisel, Blair, Boyer, Bressler, Brewster, Butler, (Carbon,) Butler, (Crawford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Collins, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hays, Hillman, Hood, Hofius, Huhn, Kline, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lichtenwallner, Lowther, McDonough, McGonegal, Manifold, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Peirce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reily, Rhoads, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stehman, Strong, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wilder, and Davis, (Speaker)—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Baxter, Blanchard, Bliss, Brodhead, Burns, Clark, Cope, Dismant, Donley, Elliot, Frazier, Gibbony, Goehring, Hack, Hill, Irvin, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Stoneback, Taylor, Tracy, Williams, and Wilson—26.

So the bill passed.

The bill for the commutation of the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad was then taken up on third reading.

The debate was continued until two o'clock, when the previous question was called and sustained, and the bill passed—yeas 60, nays 38—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Ashcomb, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Bressler, Brewster, Burns, Butler, (Carbon,) Butler, (Crawford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill, Gibbony, Goehring, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hofius, Huhn, Koch, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, McDonough, McGonegal, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Peirce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reilly, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Taylor, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wildey, and Davis (Speaker)—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Barnsley, Beisel, Baxter, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Brodhead, Clark, Collins, Cope, Dismant, Donnelly, Elliott, Frazier, Happer, Hayes, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irwin, Kline, Lichtenwallner, Manifold, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Rhoads, Schrock, Smith of Berks, Stehman, Stoneback, Strang, Tracy, Williams, and Wilson—38.

Mr. MYERS, on both bills, voted nay, thus truly representing the views of a vast majority of his constituents. The bills were sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Three Children Destroy Themselves with Strychnine.—Mrs. Mott, a worthy widow, had occasion to go from home in Perry county, Mississippi, recently, leaving her three little girls—the oldest about seven years, the second five, and the youngest about two years of age. While she was absent they found a bottle with some strychnine in it; and without knowing what it was, the little ones poured water in the bottle and drank it. When the mother returned she found one of them already dead, and the others speechless. They all died within a few minutes of each other, and were buried in the same coffin.

☞Our first page will be found unusually interesting this morning.

The "Peace Conference."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The deliberations of the "Peace Conference" to-day were initiated by the introduction of a resolution by Gov. Wickliffe to limit speeches to thirty minutes. It was moved to amend this by substituting ten minutes. Another proposition was that the convention should meet at ten o'clock in the morning and adjourn at four P. M., then to meet at eight in the evening, and adjourn at ten. Still another proposition was to close debate on Thursday and proceed to vote.

I understand that no vote was taken upon the above, and that it is not unlikely that there will be no decisive vote upon compromise propositions until after the arrival of Mr. Lincoln. A vast responsibility rests upon him. Either the conservative element from the North is to be strengthened and peace insured, or politicians by trade, and idealists, are to perpetuate the present condition of States belligerent, a bankrupt treasury, trade prostrate and credit gone.

Commodore Stockton opened the discussion this morning in a long speech, in which he pronounced strongly against coercion.—For every regiment that would be raised in the North to coerce the South, another would spring up in the same North to oppose the first.

Mr. Granger, of New York, followed in a speech, in which he descanted upon the fact that the last presidential election was not an endorsement of Republican policy by a majority of the people of the North, and that were New York called upon now to speak, she would go for compromise by a hundred thousand majority.

Mr. Noyes, of New York, (republican,) replied, stating that he was not to be intimidated by speeches of preceding speakers.

Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina, made a conciliatory speech, deprecating remarks of a partizan character. He was older than the constitution, and he hoped that he should not survive its wreck.

Mr. Ewing made a speech against abolitionism.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, who is represented by Maine democratic papers as a signer to a paper contributing money for running off fugitive slaves, put questions concerning the intentions of Virginia in standing between the government and rebellious States.

Mr. Sedden answered these at much length.

Mr. Rives, of Virginia, made a long speech, answering objections as to the irregularity of proposed methods to amend the constitution. The convention that framed the constitution was not regularly called, etc.—So also amendments had been made in which there had been a departure from the strict rule.

Mr. Summers concluded the day's session in what is spoken of as a powerful effort, but I have not heard of its character.

☞Up to last accounts the report of the committee had not been voted upon. We cannot predict the result—and if adopted, the stubborn Abolitionists in Congress may stand in the way of the plan. They are opposed to a peaceful settlement of our difficulties and the reconstruction of the Union.—Rather war than give up a single anti-slavery idea, say they.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech at Indianapolis.

The *National Intelligencer* (Opposition) doubts the accuracy of the report of Mr. Lincoln's speech, proposing the re-capture of the forts and other public property of the United States in the seceding States, for the reason among others that "he has chosen as the Premier of his administration a gentleman who was known at the time of his selection to sanction nothing but the most pacific overtures for a reconciliation of our present unhappy dissensions." The *Intelligencer* goes on to speak in the most decided terms against the re-capture of the forts, &c. It says:

"The most immediate and pressing concern of the hour relative to *the Preservation of the Union* by the same spirit of fraternal compromise in which it was originally formed, and, having regard to its practical effects, we should just as much deprecate any attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to re-capture the forts now in the possession of the seceding States, as an attempt on the part of the seceding States to wrest from the federal Government the few posts wich remain in its possession. We are well aware that the legal tenure of the two parties severally in possession of the public property is widely different; but if the well known maxim *summum jus, summa injuria*, ever had any place in questions of disputed right, where one party, in pursuit of a paramount good, might safely afford to abate somewhat from its extreme pretensions, we believe that maxim suggests to-day an expedient and imperative rule for the guidance of our Government, called to deal with questions at once so critical and anomalous. So profoundly are we impressed with this belief, and so fully are we persuaded that a pacific course, avoiding even the very appearance of 'coercion,' is, in the present temper of the country, and in the present state of its dissensions, essential to the restoration of public confidence, that we cannot find terms too strong in which to deprecate any resort to other than defensive measures on the part of the Federal Government.—The entire value of any pending adjustment, however unanimously concerted, or however just in itself, must, after all, obviously depend on the spirit which, in this respect, shall preside over the practical administration of the Government."

Lincoln on the Tariff.

Whenever a public man enters Pennsylvania he feels bound to say something about the Tariff. Mr. Lincoln made several speeches without alluding to the subject of protection, until he arrived at Pittsburg, where he undertook to give his views on the Tariff—and a beautiful mess he made of it. Only think of it! Here is a man who was represented to the people of Pennsylvania as a devoted friend of protection to their industrial interests, whose record, while a member of Congress, was triumphantly referred to as evidence that he was a Tariff man from conviction—whose election was urged and insisted upon as the only means of securing protection to this State—who was, in fact, elected because he was supposed to be sound on this question—this man, on his way to Washington to take possession of the Executive department of the Government, embraces the first opportunity, upon entering Pennsylvania, to confess that *he does not understand the subject*, but promises to give it his closest attention, and *endeavor* to comprehend it fully. This is the sort of man who was elected because of his supposed devotion to the principle of a protective Tariff. Instead of having fixed opinions on this subject, it turns out that he has cared so little, and thought so little about it, that he has no strong and settled convictions.—The Tariff has been with him a secondary consideration. His mind has been so much absorbed with the negro question that he has not had leisure to study political economy, to determine whether protection is right or wrong—but he will think over the matter; and he coolly advises a Pennsylvania audience and Pennsylvania members of Congress, to do likewise—study the question.—What do the protectionists of Pennsylvania think of Mr. Lincoln by this time?—*Patriot & Union.*

A Startling Truth!—Hundreds die annually from neglected coughs and colds, when by the use of a single bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, their lives could be preserved to a green old age.

☞There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

Local Items.

☞We could dispose of a few cords of good Wood, if delivered soon—on subscription.

☞Read the Sale advertisements in the *Compiler*. Farmers and others selling off should avail themselves of our advertising columns. Our large circulation—the largest in the county—makes it of great advantage to the advertiser.

☞The Lecture of Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, in the German Reformed Church, on Friday evening, drew a fine house, and gave the highest satisfaction. Everybody was pleased. The Dr. also addressed the Sabbath School Anniversary Celebration on Saturday evening, and preached two sermons yesterday—both attracting large audiences. Few men are so highly endowed as Dr. Schaff.

☞The Anniversary Celebration of the Sabbath School of the German Reformed Church, on Saturday evening, drew a large audience, and was throughout a success. The examination of the infant department, by the Pastor, Rev. T. P. BUCHER, was especially interesting. All connected with the School deserve praise for so faithfully contributing to its high progress.

Yesterday two premiums were awarded—one to Grace Harper for committing, and one to Annie Hoke for regular attendance.

☞Our streets were lively on the 22d. The Blues paraded, as did the Cadets of Temperance. To the latter a beautiful American Flag was presented by the ladies. The ceremony of presentation took place in front of the Court House—Mr. J. B. Reimensnyder presenting the flag in behalf of the ladies of Social Temple, and Wm. Heilicher receiving it for the Cadets. The proceeding, we understand, was quite interesting.

☞The Anniversary of the Birth-day of Washington was celebrated by the students of Pennsylvania College in a manner suitable to the occasion. Able and eloquent addresses were delivered by the President upon the raising of the flag of the Union, followed by Junius B. Reimensnyder, Charles E. Murray, S. B. Barnitz and D. D. Bailey. They spoke in a manner highly creditable to themselves and the Institution to which they belong. SPECTATOR.

☞Our good friend, JACOB HERETER, residing on Marsh creek, has placed us under obligations by the present of a basket of very fine turnips, being fully up to the best we have seen during the season—large, tender and well flavored. He has our sincere thanks.

☞A most admirable Photograph, life size, finished in oil, of the late J. B. McPherson, Esq., can be seen at Tyson's Excelsior Gallery. It is attracting much attention.

FIRE.—On the 22d of January, the dwelling house of Joel Wierman, formerly of Adams county, Pa., and now residing in Mount Palatine, Putnum county, Ill., took fire and was consumed, with nearly all its contents.

DEEDS—Common, (single and double acknowledgment,) Administrators', Executors' and Administrators' with the Will Annexed, printed on first class paper, can always be had at the *Compiler* office. Also, Attorneys', Justices' and Constables' Blanks, of all kinds; Common and Judgment Bonds and Sale Notes.

"ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN!"—We perceive, by the advertisement of Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of New York, that the renowed "Stimulating Onguent" invented by Dr. Bellingham for a healthy stimulation in the growth of beard or whiskers, has now had its American market confided to their agency. The high reputation of this article in London, Paris, and other cities of Europe, seems to have been fully justified by experience in this country. We find that its praises are re-echoed among all classes. A few weeks are said to prove its almost magical influences upon the beard or whiskers. The British volunteers have made such free use of it as to attract the attention of *The London Punch*.—See advertisement of Messrs. Hegeman & Co. in another column.

For the Compiler.

GRAMMATICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of five words, and thirty-six letters.

My 18 31 7 34 is an indefinite adjective pronoun.
4 16 is an interjection.
36 13 11 4 1 29 is a perfect participle.
6 10 5 34 is an adverb.
8 1 14 is a verb.
19 13 32 27 17 is a noun.
24 21 28 2 15 29 34 29 is a copulative conjunction.
31 12 35 20 18 36 is a preposition.
3 25 is a personal pronoun.
33 6 22 is a disjunctive conjunction.
9 24 is a preposition.
26 6 16 29 is an adjective.
30 28 21 34 is an adverb of comparison.
11 33 18 25 35 23 12 14 is a verb.
My whole is an old precept useful to all.

J. H. S.

A Significant Fact.

On the change of Administration, March 4th, there will be five living ex-Presidents of the United States,—Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan. Every one of these retired statesmen favors the plan of compromise known as the Crittenden plan, or something akin to it; while Mr. Lincoln, if the Republican organs are right—and his speeches may be taken as an indication of his policy—rejects all compromise, and prefers force. Is his wisdom greater than the combined wisdom of his predecessors?

☞The Democracy of the North are for the Union. They are for the Union as established by the Constitution. They are for the Union on grounds of equity and justice to all its various sections. They have been fighting for the Union on these grounds for the last twenty-five years. They have been fighting the Black Republican party, and they have warned the leaders of that party, that just as surely as they persisted in the crusade they were carrying on against the South, just so surely would disunion come. Thus have the Democracy of the North shown their devotion to the Union.

☞The Senate of North Carolina, on the 8th inst., laid the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature on the table, because they were regarded as "offensive to the South." Gen. Dockery, one of the strongest Union men in the State, applied this language to them, and said he thought they should be treated with silent contempt.

☞Mr. Lincoln was expected to reach Washington on Saturday evening.

"*The Constitution and the Flag.*—After we shall have amended the Constitution to extend, perpetuate and Nationalize slavery, would it not be well to change our National Flag to conform to the amended Constitution, and instead of the stars and stripes—

'Make the emblem of our sway,
The shackled bar and knotted lash?'".

This taunt is copied from a late number of the *Daily Telegraph* of this city—a paper which claims to be the organ of a party.—The readers of that paper might possibly pass it over without a thought; but that it is calculated to prevent a compromise of our national difficulties—to precipitate us into a civil war by aggravating the prejudices of the already disaffected South, and to wound the feelings of true patriots like Crittenden, Cameron, Bigler, and many others who are exerting all their power to re-establish the Union on an enduring and honorable basis, a little consideration will convince any one. The imputation is here made that an adjustment on the basis of the Missouri Compromise line will disgrace our Constitution and our flag. Do the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Legislature and the peace Commissioners now representing our people in Washington, endorse this declaration? The sneers of British abolitionists are not fit arguments for an American patriot.—*Harrisburg Sentinel.*

An Insult from Ohio.—We are informed by reliable authority that the man Walcott, just appointed to the Peace Conference at Washington, from Ohio, in place of Judge Wright, is the person who gained some miserable notoriety at the time by moving in one of the State courts of Ohio that an adjournment should be had on the day that John Brown was executed. A man capable of such a sentiment, and thus openly avowing his sympathy with invasion, servile insurrection and murder, is now accredited to a position of official association with gentlemen of the State thus outraged! This is truly adding insult to injury.—*Sun.*

☞The way in which the New York *Courier and Enquirer* pitches into the New York *Tribune*, both Republicans of the first water, is just this. The *Courier* says to the *Tribune*—

"Expediency, the sacrifice of principles, and compromise, were all legitimate according to the *Tribune*, when necessary for obtaining power and dispensing patronage; but not to be thought of, tolerated, or resorted to, for the nobler purposes of conciliating the moderate men of the border States, and thereby preserving the Constitution and the Union without bloodshed."

☞Mr. McCLURE, of the Senate, and Mr. MYERS, of the House, have our thanks for Legislative favors.

☞Mr. Lincoln is 52 years old. Wonder if he don't wish he was four years older.

☞Arkansas has gone against a Convention. So has Missouri.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Basil A. Shorb, Mr. NICHOLAS BAKER, of this place, to Miss CATHARINE M. ROHLMAN, of Franklin twp.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. D. N. W. MILLER, of Beechersville, to Miss LYDIA ANN MILLER, of Mummasburg.

On the 19th inst., at the Eagle Hotel, by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. WM. H. BAKER, of Freedom township, to Miss SARAH E. OVERHOLTZER, of Liberty township.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. J. A. C. RINDLAUB, of Straban township, to Miss ELMIRA M. J. ECKENRODE, of Mountpleasant township.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of Mr. Adam Butt, in Cumberland township, by the Rev. T. P. Bucher, Mr. JOHN H. ECKERT to Miss JULIA H. BUTT.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. H. Bishop, Mr. PAXTON H. RILEY to Miss HARRIET, daughter of Christian Musselman, both of Fairfield.

DIED.

In Preble co., Ohio, on the 24th of January last, Mrs. MARY SHAFER, (sister of Mr. Leonard Bricker, of this county,) aged 81 years and 2 days.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of Mr. Henry Meals, in this place, Mrs. —— McILMAY, aged 98 years 3 months and 11 days.

On the 19th inst., in this place, MARY DEMAREE, aged 72 years 10 months and 9 days.

In Franklin township, on the 19th inst., Mrs. SUSAN, consort of Adolph Clepper, aged 51 years 4 months 25 days.

In Straban township, on the 19th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE, consort of Adam Yeagy, deceased, aged 86 years 7 months and 15 days.

On the 11th inst., HENRY LEWIS, son of Mr. Nathaniel Gitt, near McSherrystown, aged 2 years 9 months and 9 days.

On the 16th inst, at the house of J. F. Kichler, in Abottstown, ELLEN TIMMENS, aged about 95 years.

On the 11th inst., in Chambersburg, EMMA J., wife of D. M. Eicker, in the 24th year of her age.

On the 4th inst., in Buchanan Valley, ELIZABETH ELLEN, daughter of George and Nancy Cole, aged 2 years 2 months and 21 days.

On the 2d inst., Mrs. SARAH COLE, wife of Mr. Francis Cole, of Menallen township, aged 25 years and 4 months.

On the 11th inst., AGNES JANE, daughter of Mr. Francis Cole, of Menallen township, aged 21 days.

Communicated.

On the 14th inst., at Wierman's Mill, Butler township, ELMIRA LOUISA, only remaining daughter of Mr. Joseph Weible, aged 4 years 9 months and 6 days.

Before God's throne a cherub stands,
In virgin vestments clad,
And see! she spreads her lily hands
And whispers tidings glad.
Weep not for me, my parents kind,
Let joy dry up your tears,
I've left a world of woe behind,
Miss'd many toilsome years.
Soon may you join me here above,
Free from distress and pain,
Where holy hope is but in love
And pleasures ever reign.

Communicated.

In Franklin township, on the 13th inst., HENRY CHARLES FREDERICK, only son of Mr. John Pottorff