# The Compiler.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1861.


### "The Work Goes Bravely On!"

The Democrats of Lebanon, on the 15th ult., elected all their borough officers by majorities ranging from 79 to 94. Wm. Shirk was chosen Chief Burgess, and Francis H. Uber Assistant Burgess.

The borough of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, on the 15th, elected Democratic officers by an overwhelming majority.

The Democrats of Lewistown, a Black Republican strong-hold, elected more than half their local officers on the same day.

The Democrats of Butler elected all their local officers by one hundred majority.

The Republicans were beaten at Wrightsville, York county, by over one hundred majority.

The Democrats carried Mifflintown, in Juniata county.

☞ The Republican journals are very indignant because the convention of Louisiana refused to submit the Constitution of the Confederate States to a vote of the people; and the *Tribune* holds it up as an exhibition of "astounding villainy" on the part of the secession leaders. But the Convention only followed the vicious example set them by the Republicans at the last session of Congress, when it was proposed to submit the Crittenden amendments to a direct vote of the people. These Republicans had no such great reverence for the popular will, and no such over anxious desire to ascertain public opinion when it might interfere with their projects, as they now exhibit with reference to Louisiana. It does not lie in the mouths of Republicans, just fresh from the work of defying popular opinion, to complain.

☞ An official order has been issued which finally disposes of the subject of the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Major Anderson has been ordered to Newport (Ky.) Barracks, as superintendent of the western department of the army. As this is an official order, the evacuation of Fort Sumter may be considered a "fixed fact."

*Working Men, Read!*—The Phœnix Iron Company, at Phœnixville, one of the largest rolling mills and iron manufactories in the United States, have just given notice to their employees, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 men, that their wages would be reduced from ten to twenty-five per cent. to-day, when the Morrill tariff bill goes into effect. Is this the way the *laboring man* is to be treated under the new Tariff, which increases the duty on iron? Is this the fulfilment of the "bettter times" and "better wages" promised by the Black Republican leaders last fall? Will the Abolitionists of the *Star* answer?

*Threatened Nullification at the North.*—The New York Commercial, at one time a staid old Whig journal, but now intensely Republican, earnestly calls for an extra session of Congress to repeal the Morrill "wood screw" tariff law. It hints that if not repealed, nullification may be resorted to at the North. Here is its language:

"The people of the North are undoubtedly a law-abiding people, and they will obey much rather than evade or defy the laws.—*But their commerce is their first interest*, and if a high scale of import duties is enforced at their ports, while importations are admitted free or with a comparatively nominal duty at the South, there is grave reason to fear that one of two temptations will be yielded to—either the law will be evaded, and systematic smuggling will be resorted to, or the laws will be set at defiance."

*Secession at the North.*—A letter from New York declares that the most conclusive proof can be produced that a powerful and numerous revolutionary organization is in existence in that city, the object of which is to separate the city and port of New York from the Union and from the State, in order to make it a free and independent port. A printed programme is in circulation containing four thousand names already in favor of the project.

☞ It is feared that a bloody collision will soon occur at Fort Pickens, Pensacola, as it is said that the Government intends to re-inforce it. The Confederate States are sending additional troops there in consequence.

☞ The N. Y. Times thinks all will agree that a fight for the possession of Fort Sumter under present circumstances would be a useless and a deplorable event. How are present circumstances different from Mr. Buchanan's time, when you shamefully called him a traitor for not fighting?—*Boston Post.*

☞ A dispatch to the N. Y. World says that Hon. Charles F. Adams, Minister to England, protests against the appointment of the gentleman named as his Secretary of Legation, and demands the appointment of some other man.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* of Tuesday says: We take occasion to state again that the New York *Tribune* has no correspondent in Charleston, and that all letters published in the *Tribune* purporting to come from Charleston are false or fictitious.

*Ten Thousand Know Nothing Caps and Capes Reward.*—A reward of 10,000 Know Nothing Caps and Capes is offered for the *backbone* lost by the "Second Washington," *alias* Abe Lincoln, in his midnight flight from Harrisburg to Washington, to escape the phantoms that he imagined were going to assassinate him. Since he took possession of the Presidential chair it has been discovered by his party that his back-bone is gone—that we have no government—hence above reward.—*Exchange.*

☞ Here is a capital chance for the Abolitionists of the *Star* to make 10,000—caps and capes!

☞ Hon. George Scranton, member of Congress from the Luzerne district, in this State, died on Sunday. This necessitates another election, to fill the vacancy.

☞ The N. Y. Times reports Secretary Chase as saying that the Tariff "must be repealed."

### Proscription in the Senate!

In the United States Senate, on Saturday week, Mr. Hale called up his resolution that the Senate proceed to the election of a sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, and assistant door-keeper.

Mr. Bright moved to postpone till the first Monday of December next. Lost, by yeas 19, nays 28.

Mr. Breckinridge moved to postpone the resolution till Monday at 2 P. M. He stated that during his incumbency as presiding officer only one discharge had been made, and that was for dishonesty. It had not been customary to inquire into the political views of the officers of the Senate, but if the present ones were to be removed, it should not be done till December, so that they might have time to find other employment.

Mr. Hale rejoined, and a long but unimportant debate followed. Finally, the minority assumed a defensive attitude, and threatened that they would withdraw and leave the Senate without a quorum, if the majority persisted in carrying out their purpose. The resolution was then postponed.

Many years ago the Democratic Senators adopted a rule for the protection of such of their opponents as were their officials, and whose places were constantly sought by Democratic office seekers. That rule provided that no officer should be removed except for cause set forth in writing, and such cause to be considered as sufficient by the Vice President to warrant removal. One's politics have not hitherto *in the Senate* been cause for dismissal.

### Proscription Extended to Women.

*Post Office Appointment.*—H. H. Fry has been appointed Postmaster at Columbia, vice *Mrs. S. A. Modrecll*, removed.

It is eminently fit and appropriate that a party which wars for negroes should war against women. Here is a widow lady, who for years has been the Postmistress at Columbia, turned out of office for no fault of her's, from no objection to her politics—for she, of course, cannot be a partizan—but in mere wantonness, or to reward some rapacious and hungry office-seeker. Is it manly and dignified in the Administration to carry its doctrines of proscription to such lengths?—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ The *Sun's* persistent misrepresentation of Ex-President BUCHANAN is beginning to disgust all decent men. There seems to be no bottom to its depth of venom—no limit to its want of truth.

The following, from the *Erie Observer*, is in place just here:

The Republican papers have been lavish in their praise of Ex-Secretary of the Treasury DIX, and hold him up as a model of an officer. We heartily sanction all the praise they bestow upon this distinguished gentleman, and suggest that as he is so deserving of applause for his official acts, his opinions of public men must also be worthy of attention. The opposition organs have published extracts from Mr. Dix's late speech, in taking leave of the clerks in the Treasury Department, in which he recommends his friends to test the new Administration, and not to make any undeserved opposition to it, but they strangely enough overlook the paragraph in which he refers to Mr. Buchanan in terms of the strongest compliment. If Mr. Dix's authority is good in one respect, it should also be in another, and so we insert, for the benefit of the Republicans, his significant allusion to our late Chief Magistrate. He said:

"You all know that I have during the last eight weeks been in intimate association, not only officially, but personally, with the late chief magistrate of the Union, under whom most of you have served during the past four years; and I should do injustice to my own feelings if I were not to say that *I have been strongly impressed with the purity of his motives, his conscientiousness*, his thorough acquaintance with the business of government in its most complex details, and his *anxious desire* that the unhappy questions which distract the country may have a peaceful solution."

Here is the endorsement of a man who has received the liberal praise of the Republicans, in regard to a retired statesman on whose head have fallen the bitterest denunciations, the wildest invective, and the most terrible anthemas, that have been hurled, perhaps, against any American President. It may be that many of those persons who now so violently abuse Mr. Buchanan, will find, after the lapse of a few years, that he was not so bad a President, after all, and as in the case of his predecessors, their intense hate may yet be changed into admiration and fulsome laudation.

### A Pair of Them!

LINCOLN has appointed the notorious Abolitionist, CASSIUS M. CLAY, Minister to Spain, and TOM. CORWIN, of Ohio, Minister to Mexico. There is a peculiar propriety in the latter's appointment, as he probably enjoys the affections of the Mexicans to a greater degree than any other American Statesman. In the war with that country it will be remembered that Mr. CORWIN declared our soldiers should be welcomed upon its soil "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Of course the Mexicans will like the appointment.

☞ The Governor of Massachusetts has given orders to the troops of that State to hold themselves ready for active service.

Ah, yes, when it is proposed to cut the throats of brothers, Massachusetts is eager for the fray—but when the nation needed defenders against the invasion of England, this same Massachusetts gave no orders to the troops of that State to hold themselves in readiness, but on the other hand conspired with the enemy, giving him aid and comfort in every possible form. So in the war with Mexico; Massachusetts was against the Union and sympathised with Mexico. But when it comes to spilling fraternal blood, every nerve is at once strung and every hand is raised to strike!

"In publishing the vote of the Borough on Friday week it [the *Compiler*] had a number of our candidates *too low*, while its own it had *too high*—not changing the result, but misrepresenting the facts."—*Star.*

☞ In what *instances?* Point them out! Don't "back down," as you did in the Mountjoy case, after *trying* to make a "fuss!"

☞ The Salem (Ala.) *Register* thinks there is not a public work, a single branch of business of any kind, a single department of human enterprise in this country, or one single individual in it, but has suffered more or less by the present agitation. The loss to the country, it thinks, can scarcely be less than a thousand millions of dollars.

☞ An important change has been made in the patent law. Patents will run for seventeen years, and cannot then be renewed.

☞ A great discovery of coal oil is said to have been made at Altoona and Hollidaysburg, Pa.

### Abuses of Power.

The act of the Legislature, in postponing the spring election in Philadelphia, has created the utmost indignation among all parties in that city, and the press is unsparing in its denunciations of this cowardly and villainous act. It was put through the Legislature under the party lash, to afford the Republicans a short respite from the defeat which inevitably awaits them whenever the people obtain an opportunity of passing upon their misdeeds, and, at the same time, to keep certain men in office six months longer than the term for which they were elected. Nothing but a dread of popular indignation could have dictated this reckless disregard of right. It exhibits the most abject fear of the people. It has not even the merit of good party policy to recommend it, for its effect will be to increase the indignation against the party capable of resorting to such a contemptible manœuvre, and make their defeat more overwhelming when the day of retribution arrives. But when men are completely under the influence of fear, they lose their judgment; and upon this hypothesis we can account for the insanity which induced this Republican Legislature to deprive the citizens of Philadelphia of their right to chose their own officers.

Not content with the load of infamy which this one act has imposed upon them, this Legislature is about to commit another act equally atrocious. They are about to compel the taxpayers of Philadelphia to erect public buildings, at the cost of some million and a half of dollars, without their consent. The councils of Philadelphia protest, the Mayor protests, the people with almost one voice protest against having this enormous expense saddled upon them; but their objections seem to go for nothing. There is a fat contract in this business, and it is more important that the pockets of certain parties should be filled, than that the will of the tax-payers should be regarded. The Philadelphia public is the goose that must be plucked.—*Patriot & Union.*

### Republican Economy.

The example of the repeal of the tonnage tax seems to have stimulated other improvement corporations to ask for the repeal of taxes imposed upon them. The New York and Erie Railroad, which agreed to pay $10,000 per annum for the privilege of running a part of the way through Pennsylvania, now asks that it be relieved from the further payment of this sum. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is also asking to be relieved from taxation, and we suppose that every corporation will soon be making the same demand. Whatever specious arguments may be used to justify these measures, one thing is clear: that the taxes removed from corporations must be paid by the real and personal property of the people of the State.

We think the people will find the experiment of electing Republican Legislators and Governors so unprofitable that they will scarcely repeat it. A speedy return to the Democracy is inevitable, but it will be many years before the people will recover from the ill effects of Republican success last fall, and perhaps they never will.—*Lock Haven Democrat.*

### What they say of Carl Schurz at Home.

The Milwaukie *News*, a Republican paper, says:—"This man Schurz is one of this class; he is literally a vagabond and an adventurer. During the few years in which he has claimed to be a citizen of Wisconsin, he has engaged in no honest calling or contributed in any manner to the industrial resources of the State. Professing to be a lawyer, he has never practiced his profession to the extent of a single suit in Court. He is a mere mercenary politician and itinerant lecturer, demanding and receiving pay for all services which he has done the party. During the last campaign he was employed by Republican Committees to lecture in several States at a stipulated price for such services, and the obligation was cancelled when he received his money. He worked for pay, and he got his pay in money—ample and remunerative for all his services, and he has no further claims upon our party; hence his appointment should now be only a question of fitness for the place. He insults the religious sentiment of the country by sneeringly characterizing the Almighty as 'that imaginary gentleman above the stars.' He is, in fine, a reckless, mendacious, impudent, insolent adventurer and vagabond. His appointment to the position which he seeks would be a double insult—an insult to the people of this country, and to the Government to which he is sent."

☞ And yet President Lincoln has appointed this adventurer and vagabond to represent the United States of America at the court of Spain!

*Pickings.*—At the late session of the Illinois Legislature, (Republican,) the members, among other extravagances, voted themselves a gold pen each, valued at $15. Some of the members, who had no special use for gold pens, supplied themselves with tablespoons, casters, and like articles of household value.

### The Great Kansas Starvation Swindle.

George W. Collamore, who has visited much of Kansas, as agent of the Boston Relief Committee, and investigated personally the wants of the people, reports that many of Hyatt's accounts *have been exaggerations, and that there have been no cases of actual starvation.* But such cases would certainly have occurred in thousands of instances if relief had been withheld. There has been very great rivalry between the Leavenworth and Atchison committees of distribution, and there *are serious mutual charges of fraud and plunder, for which there have been large opportunities*, if the agents entrusted with the distribution were *villainously inclined.*

The Boston committee publish a statement showing the receipt by them of contributions to the amount of $27,100, of which there is $5,517 still on hand. They estimate that about $200,000 *have been received by other committees*, and that one-fifth of the amount is still unexpended.

They do not include the appropriations of gullible Legislatures like that of New York! And what is somewhat cool, they ask for more.

The fact is, this last Kansas fraud is mixed up with land speculations, politics, and a desire to pension and keep in pay the abolition ragamuffins who have ruined and want to rule Kansas.—*Patriot & Union.*

*Applications for Office.*—It is stated that the new naval officer at Boston has one hundred and eighty applications for office in his department of the custom-house. The number of new appointments he intends to make is but three.

☞ Hon. John Sherman has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Ohio.

☞ The money gambled away annually at Baden, Germany, amounts to $10,000,000.

### ALL THE WORLD.

☞ A writer in the *Pennsylvanian* shows, by figures, that whilst the tax on $50,000 worth of real estate in Charleston is $650, it is $1,125 in Philadelphia.

☞ The Massachusetts shoemakers are moving for another "strike." It is said that bootmakers have been making boots for $5 a case, which they received $10 and $12 for in 1859.

☞ Mr. Michael Baker, a respectable farmer near Carlisle, Pa., committed suicide recently.

☞ A bridle has been invented in France, with which a runaway horse's nostrils are suddenly closed, an effectual method, it is said, to stop the animal.

☞ It is reported that P. T. Barnum is about to lease the Girard House property, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of converting it into a museum of living wonders.

☞ An act giving a bounty of twelve cents a scalp on Muskrats, in Centre, York and part of Clinton counties, has passed the Legislature, and been signed by the Governor.

☞ A Battalion parade at Hanover will take place about the middle of May.

☞ The official census of the United States is completed, and shows a total of 31,429,801—of which 3,951,801 are slaves.

☞ By the erection of the three new Territories the Republicans have made room for a hundred or more additional office seekers.

☞ The Republicans of Connecticut have nominated for re-election all the old anti-compromise members of Congress.

☞ The Republicans, according to their own accounts are very hungry; the importunities of office seekers beat a brass kettle for impudence. The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican writes as follows:—"I am told that a high dignitary of State has found himself obliged to leave off going to church, owing to the fact that his path thereto is beset by applicants for his autograph. Three followed him into church last Sabbath, and three others cooled their heels in the horse-sheds, during the services."

☞ A telegram from Washington says "an editorial, six columns and a half in length, in the National Intelligencer, causes quite a sensation in political circles." It ought to.

☞ The Chicago Democrat (Republican) says—"Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet will hang together, notwithstanding rumors of a divided policy." The N. Y. Daybook's severe remark "if some of them had hanged together years ago, we might now have had a happy country," shall not receive the benefit of our circulation.

☞ A Scotch cap and long, military cloak, is the Republican fashion at Washington.—Not expensive.

☞ The Montgomery papers mention a terrible bomb-shell invented by H. L. St. James, of Mobile, for the exclusive use of the Confederacy. It is a long shell, with two compartments, so contrived that when it hits it will explode and throw a destructive burning fluid, which water cannot extinguish.

☞ A young gentleman of Rochester, while skating on the canal a few days ago, broke through and went into the water. His struggles attracted the attention of a young lady, and she gallantly skated up to the unfortunate youth, regardless of danger, and rescued him from his perilous situation. If the fellow has any gratitude, he will propose to his fair rescuer and marry her—if he can.

☞ At the Treasury in Washington the clerks have noted and filed away for future reference, thirty-two bushels of well endorsed documents, being applications for office "immediately."

☞ A little boy ten years of age, has been arrested in Cornwall, C. W., charged with attempting to murder his father.

☞ In portions of Canada, week before last, snow was seven feet deep on a level.

☞ Green peas are now selling at Charleston, S. C., at $2 per peck.

☞ Apples of the finest qualities are selling at Erie, N.Y., for from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel.

☞ A man at Penn Yan, N. Y., has invented a machine that husks, shells, cleans, and puts corn into bags.

☞ Accounts from the West and South show the wheat crops to be in a flourishing condition, and promising a most abundant yield.

☞ Funny things happen in France. M. Jacquet died in Rouen, leaving all his fortune to a lady in Paris. Singular to relate, the lady died about the same hour, leaving M. Jacquet all her money. The heirs of both are to contest which was the survivor.

☞ Old Abe's administration is just now in a most woful fix. If coercion is attempted towards the seceded States the border slave States will go out of the Union, and the country will be lost. If a pacific policy is adopted, the Chicago platform will go to pieces, and the Black Republican party will be broken into fragments. The President's position may now be likened to an intoxicated individual, who was one very cold night holding on to a pile on the edge of the docks, and who thus moralized:—"If I hold on here," said he, "I shall certainly freeze to death, and if I let go I shall fall in the water and be drowned."

*Europe and the South.*—The commercial article of the Paris Constitutionnel of March 3 says: "If the Morrill tariff should pass Congress, as appears likely, exportations from France, England and Germany to the northern States would receive a severe check, and *nolens volens, European commerce would incline to fraternize with the South, in spite of its slavery institutions and principles.*"

*Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Republicanism.*—The Hon. John J. Crittenden has accepted the invitation of the City Council of Boston to visit that city. Alderman Wilson, Amory and Spinney, with such of the council as may join, have been appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of Mr. Crittenden, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Crittenden. Resolutions were introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature on Tuesday week, proposing to invite Mr. Crittenden to visit Harrisburg, but they met with opposition from Williams and other Republicans.—The mover said he offered them with the view of complimenting the Peace Conference. After some discussion, however, they were postponed for the present.

☞ The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* well remarks that in no section of the country "would a conflict of arms, or a continuation of present disturbances, fall with such evil consequences to business interests, as upon New England. Here, where our prosperity depends upon peace and friendly relations with our sister States, will be felt with peculiar force a final disruption of the Union; and here, with two-fold force, would be felt a conflict of arms between the States—stopping trade, and bearing heavily upon almost every kind of business."

### Letter from George Peabody.

The Boston *Courier* publishes the following letter from George Peabody, Esq., of London:—

LONDON, March 8, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—You call my attention to a letter written from London—extensively published in the large cities, and in the New York *Evening Post* among other papers, of which my name has been mentioned as the author. It states that, should concession be made to the South, and present difficulties be settled by compromise, our national credit abroad would be ruined, &c. The writer is unknown to me. If I had written on the subject, my remarks would have been the reverse of those quoted. The anticipation of a bloody conflict between the North and the South has already destroyed confidence in the United States Government stocks, and many of the State securities, and millions have, within a few months, been sent home for a market in consequence. It is only by concession on the part of the Northern States, and a compromise which would secure the best feelings of the Border States towards the North and West, that we can reinstate our credit abroad. I pray that the efforts made by the patriotic Crittenden, and the noble stand which old Virginia, Maryland, and other sister Border States, are now making for conciliation and the Union, may prove successful; but if, contrary to my hopes and expectations, it should prove otherwise, and those States join the South, *even under amicable arrangements*, the constant fear of war between the two sections would almost entirely destroy the credit of both the Northern and Southern Confederacies in Europe. What is still more important, the *prestige* which has heretofore emblazoned the arms of our Union will have disappeared, and that pride of country, which has been a source of so much gratification to Americans in foreign society, will attend them no more. Spain, or any second rate power, may insult the stars and stripes (if any are left) with impunity. Napoleon III. may establish despotic governments, and Lord Palmerston Protectorates, or even Monarchies, in Mexico and South America, the "Monroe doctrine" to the contrary notwithstanding.

May Providence protect our country from such calamities and mortifications.

Very truly yours, GEORGE PEABODY.

### U. S. Senate.

The Senate, on Tuesday, took up the Douglas resolution, and Mr. Breckinridge proceeded to address that body. He had some doubts, at first, with regard to voting for the resolution, but being desirous of learning the policy of the administration, he had concluded to sustain it. He could not see where or in what particular the Republican party had abandoned the principles of the Chicago platform. The extreme Southern States had not discovered it, the Border States had failed to secure any compromise, and even the party itself could not tell wherein they had sacrificed the least of their principles.

The complaint which had sundered the Union was, that the property of one-half the Union could not obtain protection.—There was not a Senator on the other side who would agree to give the South an equal share of the territories. They could not cure existing evils by trying to deceive themselves or others as to the true issue. They have been stitting since the 4th of March, looking at a dismembered country, at the consolidated power of the Southern Confederacy, and at the discontents in the border States, but no word of conciliation or arrangement came from the other side.

Unless in a short time the Northern people agree to give the South her equality, they would either drift into civil strife or have to enter into a treaty with the seceded States. The adoption of the Crittenden resolutions at the last session would have retained all the Southern States except South Carolina, but unless in six months the demands of the border States were met, the trouble would end in war, or settle itself by the withdrawal of State after State from the federal Union.

He believed the constitution of the Confederate States was in accordance with the true spirit of the original instrument, and that at no distant day that might be the larger Confederacy. He thought it strange that after a session of three weeks during a crisis like this, the President had communicated to no member of the Senate the nature of his policy. He appealed to Senators on the other side to express their views, and not sit silent, and allow the country to drift into civil war. They on the Democratic side were powerless. Whatever was done should come from the Republicans.

Mr. Douglas said he intended no arraignment of the motives or conduct of the Senator from Kentucky. He still contended that under the bills organizing territories at the last session, the people of the South had the right to enter the territories. The Republicans had abandoned the Wilmot proviso and adopted his doctrine of non-intervention, which he had advocated for so many years. The Southern States now in the Union had therefore no just cause of complaint. He was therefore surprised that the Senator from Kentucky had denied his (Douglas') positions, and had contended that the Republicans had not yielded one iota of their objectionable views.

Mr. Breckinridge denied that he had committed any error in stating the position of the Republican party. He would not charge the Senator from Illinois with any intention to misrepresent him, but he endeavored to draw from his speech the improper inference that he favored immediate secession. He did say that the now dominant party had not yielded their distinctive views, and if he believed that party were to remain dominant, he would have little hope of the Union. They could not save the Union by trying to persuade the people of the South that they had that which they knew they did not have, and that the dominant party had abandoned views which they had not abandoned.

The reason the Republicans did not apply the Wilmot proviso to the territorial bills last session was because they had not the power, and, moreover, felt secure of the territories then organized. They knew that the whole machinery of the territorial governments would be with them, the president appointing the judges and other officers. Yet in the face of all this the Senator from Illinois persisted in urging him to tell the people of Kentucky that they never stood in a better position as to the security of their rights. He could not say this truthfully, nor tell the people that the Republicans had abandoned their views, when he knew to the contrary.

The resolution of Mr. Douglas was laid on the table by 33 to 11.

☞ The Liberator—Garrison—said John Andrew (now Governor of Massachusetts,) was the highest type of political anti-slavery; and it predicted that the Republican party would mould public sentiment in the right direction for the specific work the Abolitionists were striving to accomplish—the dissolution of the Union.

*Advertise.*—Judicious advertising is the lever which moves the business community, and he who disregards it will be sure to find himself lagging behind in this age of competition. There is nothing like "keeping before the people" your business.

☞ The office-seekers in Washington are technically known as the "Prairie Chickens" from the fact that all the prairies of the "great West," have sent to the seat of government every two-legged animal raised there.

*Delicate Pie.*—The grated rind and juice of a lemon; 1 cup of powdered sugar; the yolks of 3 eggs; two tablespoonfuls of flour, ½ of a cup of water. Take the whites of two eggs, and 3 tablespoonfuls of sugar; beat to a froth, and turn it over the pie when baked. Set it in the oven, and let it remain 3 minutes. Use but one crust.

## Local Items.

POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—The *Sentinel* says the following persons have been appointed Post-Masters in this county.—Some of the commissions have arrived—others may be expected in a few days:

Gettysburg—DAVID A. BUEHLER.
Abbottstown—EDWARD H. STAHL.
Heidlersburg—PETER YEATTS.
York Springs—BOREAS W. ZIEGLER.
East Berlin—F. S. HILDEBRAND.
Mummasburg—C. H. FULWEILER.
Fairfield—JOHN B. EAXTON.
Cashtown—ISRAEL SHANK.
Menallen—EDWARD STALEY.

We understand that at several of these points the contests for the Postmasterships were quite animated—the rival applicants sparing no time in the work of securing names to their petitions and influence in other ways. But as the unfortunates ones did not happen to be uppermost in the good graces of "the member of Congress from this district," of course their efforts were fruitless—no matter how much greater may have been the evidences of popular favor in their behalf than in that of the appointees. It is *everything* to have the Member "all right," as all parties—rejected as well as successful—have by this time discovered.

The office here is to be removed to-day to the residence of Mr. BUEHLER, opposite the Court House. Mr. GEYER entered upon the duties of the post in *July*, 1857, so that he loses three months.

It is no more than Mr. GEYER's due to say that at no time has the office been better attended to than under his administration—all the business connected with it having been promptly and correctly done and in an accommodating manner. Of course a large share of praise is due Mr. HENRY G. GEYER, son of the P. M., who, as assistant, done the larger share of the business of the office.

FIRE.—Last evening a week, the Barn of Mr. DAVID KUMP, in Myers's District, Carroll county, Md., about three miles from Littlestown, was destroyed by fire, originating from a spark from the chimney of the house lighting on a straw stack, adjoining the barn. When first seen a bucket of water might have put out the fire, but a gust of wind springing up at the time, the devouring element spread with uncontrolable rapidity. With the barn were destroyed, 6 cows, 2 wagons, thrashing machine, 50 bushels wheat, 30 of rye, 100 of oats, and 5 of cloverseed. The wagon shed was also consumed, with a carpenter shop near by, containing a lot of carpenter tools and 1000 lbs. of meat. Loss estimated at $2,300—insurance $300 in Littlestown Insurance Company.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The following facts, in regard to the death of JOHN CALVIN BIESECKER, who accidentally shot himself, have been communicated to us. He was out on a coon hunting excursion, and whilst in the act of crossing a fence the gun discharged, the ball lodging in his forehead and causing instant death. The young man resided in Indiana, and was a son of Mr. John Biesecker, formerly of this county.—*Star.*

☞ Mr. D. G. ADELSBERGER has been taken into the mercantile firm of J. & C. Snoan, at Emmitsburg, Md., and its "name and style" changed to J. & C. Snoan & Co. Mr. C. SNOAN has purchased Mr. C. E. MILES's interest in the Foundry there, which firm now is, ADELSBERGER, SNOAN & Co.

☞ BRINGMAN & WARREN have removed their Plough and Machine Shop to Carlisle street. Farmers are requested to read their advertisement in another column.

☞ The new Council of the Borough organized on Friday evening week, by the appointment of WM. B. MCCLELLAN, Esq., as President: JEREMIAH CULP, Secretary; and Hon. S. R. RUSSELL, Treasurer. R. G. MCCREARY, Esq., voluntarily retires from the two latter situations.

FORM A LINE!—Dr. Bellingham's "Stimulating Onguent," so famous in London, Paris, and other European cities, seems to be gaining a similar reputation in this country. We find that it has become an indispensable article for the toilet in all our large cities. Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of New York, now have the entire American market confided to them, and we give their advertisement a place in another column. As a sure and safe promoter of the growth of beard or whiskers, this article seems to stand about A 1. All our young men will be glad to learn that this celebrated preparation is now placed within their reach at a wonderfully low price.

*The Question Settled!*—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wister knew this when he discovered his Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

☞ 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.

### How will it End?

After the Republican party shall have accomplished the separation of the free and of the slave-holding States, its members no longer linked together by the Negro cord, will divide upon the question of free trade. The Northwest has always been ultra free trade—New England is becoming so, and New York is also very free tradish. Where will Pennsylvania and New Jersey find friends of protection? Will they not be as surely sacrificed upon the altar of free trade as has been the Union upon the Abolition shambles?

Let the people of Pennsylvania reflect upon what must be her condition with a dissevered Union. With free trade at the South, she will loose the only valuable trade she has, and the West will receive its supplies from the South or from New York.—Philadelphia cannot compete with New York in the West. Every day her jobbing business is diminishing. With a complete severance of the Union, the rapid and disastrous decline of Philadelphia may be as surely predicted as the rise of to-morrow's sun. This will be one of the results of the mad overturning of the Constitution by the Republican party. The only resource will be to join the Southern Confederacy, and look there for that prosperity impossible to her in the Northern Confederacy.—*Pennsylvanian.*

*Tenacity of Life.*—In Portsmouth, N. H., during a snow storm on the 16th January last, a Shanghae hen was buried beneath a drift. On the 13th of February a thaw occurred, and the hen stepped from her prison, apparently as lively as ever, but much reduced in weight.

### Message of the Burgess of the Borough of Gettysburg.

*To the Borough Council:*

GENTLEMEN:—In entering upon the discharge of official duty another year, I deem it my duty, in justice to myself, as well as to the council itself, to draw their attention to sundry classes of complaints made to me during the past year, which, because of the defective legislation of the corporation, and the non-existence of proper officers to serve the requisite processes, I had not the power to redress. Complaints have frequently been made to me in regard to nuisances of various kinds, and alleged violations of Borough ordinances; but in consequence of there being no Police, or other officers, especially charged with the enforcement of the Borough ordinances, or serving processes of the Burgess, I have been at times subject to undeserved censure for alleged neglect of duty. It is with the Council to say whether the preservation of the public peace, quiet and good order, and the prevention of open violation of the ordinances of the corporation, require the appointment of high Constables or Special Police officers. I suggest, however, that in case the Council should decline to make provision for a special police, they at least designate some officer whose duty it shall be to serve official processes from the Burgess. The Burgess, although the chief executive officer of the Corporation, charged with the duty of enforcing all the ordinances, is powerless without officers to serve and enforce the necessary processes. He can only act upon official complaint made before him, and, upon hearing of the parties, as any magistrate, pass upon the complaint.

Although I have no personal knowledge on the subject, complaint has frequently been made to me by citizens, representing that Eating Saloons are kept open on Sunday. Whether any ordinances additional to the stringent legislation of the State be requisite to cover the evil complained of, is for the Council to determine. In any contingency the Burgess can only in this, as in any other case, entertain complaints when officially made, and subject to existing statutes.

I have several times been called upon in regard to difficulties growing out of partition fences between adjoining lot-holders, needing renewal or repair. Although the charter invests the corporation with power to make regulations on this subject, I know of no ordinance on the subject. I suggest the enactment of such an ordinance, defining the rights and duties of lot-owners, and designating the mode by which disputes arising therefrom may be adjusted.

Late last fall, the Council, in consequence of the defective condition of several of the streets, instructed the Burgess to notify the Turnpike Company thereof and that in default of the evil being remedied, legal proceedings would be instituted. It is proper that I should say that the requisite notice was served, and that the Turnpike Company commenced the work, but, because of the lateness of the season, were compelled to abandon it. With the return of favorable weather the work will be completed.

I desire to direct your attention to the dangerous condition of the side-walk leading to Pennsylvania College. As this side-walk is a public thoroughfare, in daily use, by citizens, and strangers who visit our town, it should receive the prompt attention of the Council. I have deemed it my duty to advise you of the foregoing complaints, and I hope that your attention will be promptly given to the evils alluded to, and all cause of just complaint removed.

C. H. BUEHLER, *Burgess.*

*For the Compiler.*

MR. FRANK:—Will you permit me to occupy a little space in your columns, in order to say something with reference to the "Grand Concert," which is to take place next Thursday? It has become, very properly, quite a subject for conversation, and indeed if it should end here, the project would have accomplished a good result:—for our town, however much to be praised for its many good qualities and to be esteemed the pride of our birth, is nevertheless often very dull and devoid of interest.—There is nothing *new* under the sun! The approach of Christmas sometimes enlivens us, or an election produces unusual activity—and a 22d of February or 4th of July even brings the "Blues" from their quarters! But these are all annuals and become too common.

Now, however, we have something comparatively *new* to claim our attention; for whilst we have often had concerts, yet never, such a one as this "Grand Concert." Those who remember the delightful music with which the "Haydn Society" formerly cheered us, will have some idea of the nature of the present performance; only we have here the additional inducement of a celebrated solo singer, an entirely new and attractive feature! Mrs. MOZART, of New York, will *certainly* (as far as human certainly goes) be here. Besides the "Quaver Club" is a more complete orchestra than the "Haydn Society" ever possessed, and they are sustained, by a "full chorus," selected from the best vocalists of town.

If these inducements, added to the appreciative character of our citizens, are not sufficient to fill Christ's Church on the evening of April 4th, we certainly must conclude that we have degenerated. It is not our purpose prematurely to laud the anticipated performances: but we do say that whilst we may not have as much *noise*, at the coming concert, as often occurs on such occasions, we will yet hear such *music* as it is rarely our privilege to enjoy.

The following is the programme:

PART I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture. | La dame Blanche. | Boieldieu. |
| | Performed by the Quaver Club. | |
| Gloria in Excelsis. | From Mozart's 12th Mass. | |
| | Chorus and Orchestra. | |
| Song of the Lark. | | Comer. |
| | Mrs. Mozart. | |
| Polka. | Wiener Kreuzer. | Strauss. |
| | The Quaver Club. | |
| Concert Anthem. | | J. Zundel. |
| | Chorus and Orchestra. | |
| Solo, Italian Opera. Tienda. | Cavatina from Beatrice di | Bellini. |
| | Mrs. Mozart. | |
| Grand Children's Symphony. | | Romberg. |
| | The Quaver Club. | |

PART II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Trovatore. | Miserere and Prison Song. | Verdi. |
| | The Quaver Club. | |
| Song. | 'Tis the last rose of Summer. | |
| | Mrs. Mozart. | |
| College Songs. | Gaudeamus & Co-ca-che-lunk. | |
| | For male voices without accompaniment. | |
| Galop. | Fastnachtspossen. | Sommerlatt. |
| | The Quaver Club. | |
| Chorus. | Sail! Sail! on the Midnight Gale. | |
| | W. V. Wallace. | |

From the new Opera "Lurline."
Lurline—Mrs. Mozart.

☞ Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.—Doors open at 7. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Fahnestock's and A. D. Buehler's. The number of Tickets is limited to the capacity of the house.

*For the Compiler.*

### MYTHOLOGICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 19 letters.
My 4 6 16 1 15 7 one of the fates.
15 12 17 3 8 a name of Pluto.
4 2 12 6 4 18 12 festivals in honor of Vulcan.
12 3 5 6 10 19 the gods of the winds.
13 3 14 18 10 11 son of Mars.
12 18 13 12 the father of Medea, and king of Colchis.
3 6 18 4 13 14 12 one of the daughters of Atlas.
12 6 10 19 1 goddess of health.
12 6 16 4 10 9 one of the giants that warred against Heaven.
12 14 18 11 Mars so called by the Greeks.
12 14 1 is worshipped as a goddess.
My whole is one of the seven wonders of the world. J. H. S.

☞ Answer to Enigma in last *Compiler*—"We have no abiding city here."

☞ ISAAC S. ANNAN has been appointed Postmaster at Bruinsburg.