The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1861. No. 27.

TERMS.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Gettysburg

FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL NEXT. For particulars inquire at the residence of Rev. D. EYSTER. [March 25, 1861. 4t.

Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by ORMSBY, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture in a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves art—who delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engravings, of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York Borough,
2 Buggies, (Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted,)
1 Rockaway,
2 Building Lots in York Borough,
1,000 Valuable Books,
50 bbls. Flour, (warranted)
1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer,
500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ,
Magnificent Looking Glasses,
Gold and Silver Watches,
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c., &c.,
A Gift worth from 60 cents to $500.00 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are all sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed of by the 1st of July, ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.

J. M. AUSTIN. GEORGE WEHRLY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "Lord's Prayer" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up," with much taste and beauty, and ought to recommend itself to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking. C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. E. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.

York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the Lord's Prayer, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.

E. F. HAGEN.

☞ Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size and a Ticket. AUSTIN & WEHRLY.

York, March 25, 1861.

Jury List—April Term.

GRAND JURY.

Conowago—John Busbey, Sr.
Freedom—Henry Heagy.
Gettysburg—George C. Crass.
Liberty—John Welty.
Mountpleasant—Emanuel Smith, Lewis Will.
Union—John Spangler, Sr.
Cumberland—Charles B. Polley, David W. Horner.
Hamilton—Henry Wolf, Martin Getz.
Berwick tp.—Jacob Bull.
Germany—Sylvester Harner.
Latimore—Israel Flohr.
Reading—John Bosserman, Andrew J. Brough.
Straban—Samuel Freeman, David Lockheart.
Huntington—Thomas B. Gardner.
Franklin—John Cole.
Mountjoy—Michael Fissel.
Berwick bor.—Francis Strubinger.
Oxford—Henry Wiest.
Hamiltonban—David B. Blythe.

GENERAL JURY.

Oxford—John Stock, Franklin Heltzel.
Conowago—Emanuel Keller, Levi Kindig.
Cumberland—Cornelius Dougherty, Isaac Deardorff.
Franklin—Samuel Eicholtz, Jacob McIlhenny, Samuel Lohr, James Linn.
Gettysburg—Geo. F. Eckenrode, Samuel G. Cook, Wm. H. Culp, Solomon Welty.
Tyrone—Daniel Delap, Jonas Starner, Solomon Sterner.
Hamilton—Daniel Baker, Henry King.
Reading—Charles E. Kuhn.
Liberty—Samuel Krise, William Seabrooks.
Mountjoy—John Maring, John Trostle.
Hamiltonban—Jacob L. Firor, Isaac Robinson, Rufus C. Swope, Isaac Hereter.
Union—George Unger, Jacob M. Bollinger.
Mountpleasant—Alexander Young, Jacob Melhorn.
Straban—Edward Moritz.
Latimore—John W. Fickle, Joel Griest.
Butler—William Slaybaugh, Jacob Peters, Geo. Gropp.
Huntington—Daniel Beitman, George Gardner, Jonas Johns, George Bowers.
Germany—Jacob Klunk.
Menallen—Charles M. Stewart, William Yeatts, Jacob Pitzer.
Berwick tp.—John Elder.
Berwick bor.—Edward Sourbeer.

March 18, 1861.

Economy is Wealth.

SAID one of our learned men, and I believe it, for the folks all say they save money by calling at H. G. CARR'S, to buy their Groceries, Queensware, Notions, &c. [Jan. 21, 1861.

The Muse.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

When do I mean to marry?—Well—
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen, while I fix the date:—

When daughters haste with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share;
Can make the pudding which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear.

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary.

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land.

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmers' girls
Who *don't* expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls.

When wives in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live,
Within their sires' one-story houses.

Then, madam—if I'm not too old—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold,
And look about me for a wife!

Miscellaneous.

WHISPERING JOHN.

In what is known as the "upper end" of Pike county, Pennsylvania, there is a man who has the ironical soubriquet of "Whispering John Rickets." This title he has gained from the fact that he always talks (even in conversation) as if he were a major-general on parade, or to use a more common expression, "like he was raised in a mill."

This gentleman, who, by-the-by, is "one of them," mounted his horse one cold morning, before daylight, for the purpose of riding down to Milford in time to take the morning stage coach for Philadelphia. He rode up to the hotel just as the boarders and travelers had done their breakfast.

He dismounted, and walking into the bar-room, spoke to the landlord in his usual thundering tone.

"Good morning, Mr. L——, how do you do this morning?"

"Very well, Mr. Rickets, how do you do?"

"Oh! I am well, but I'm *so cold* I can't hardly talk."

Just then, a nervous traveler who was present, ran up to the landlord, and catching him by the coat, said:

"Mr. L——, have my horse brought as soon as possible!"

"What is the matter, my dear sir; has anything happened?"

"Nothing on earth; only I want to get away from here *before that man thaws.*"

Let the Children Sleep.

We earnestly advise all who think a great deal, who have infirm health, who are in trouble, or have to work hard, to take all the sleep they can get without medical means. We caution parents particularly, not to allow their children to be waked up of mornings—let nature wake them up; she will not do it prematurely; but have a care that they go to bed at an early hour; let it be earlier and earlier, until it is found that they wake up themselves in full time to dress for breakfast. Being waked up early, and allowed to engage in difficult or any studies late, and just before retiring, has given many a beautiful and promising child the brain fever, or determined ordinary ailments to the production of water on the brain. Let parents make every possible effort to have their children go to sleep in a pleasant humor. Never scold or give lectures, or in any way wound a child's feelings as it goes to bed. Let all banish business and every worldly care at bedtime, and let sleep come to a mind at peace with God and all the world.

A Fighting Minister.—The Milwaukie *Sentinel* relates that the pastor of one of the churches in that city recently became aware that a young man of his congregation was forming bad habits. Meeting the stray lamb one night in the streets with some dissolute companions, the reverend gentleman attempted to dissuade him from going further, but the rowdies in company objected, and one of them struck the parson.—The fellow had reckoned without his host. In a moment the clergyman had thrown off his coat and "sailed in." A very brief space of time sufficed for him to "wax blazes" out of the crowd, and having accomplished the feat, he quietly resumed his coat, and with it his equanimity. He was not molested, we presume. Whether he rescued the object of his anxiety from the possession of the party, is not stated.

☞ Several days since, while traveling on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, when the cars stopped at Prince's tank, we overheard the following conversation between a young man from Georgia, who was on the train, and a boy on the road:

Passenger—Young America, what place is this?

Boy—Pin Hook, sir.

Passenger—What did the cars stop here for?

Boy—To take in water.

Passenger—What river is that? pointing to a ditch.

Boy—I don't know.

Passenger—What do you know?

Boy—I know that the cars bring lots of fools along this way.

The young gent drew in his head, and was soon fast asleep.

A Son of Sensibility.—A fellow entered a hardware store in Cleveland last week, and seeing a large buzz saw suspended against the wall, remarked: "I had an old dad ripped to pieces one day last week with one of them fellers."

☞ Several young ladies, and young men in female apparel, residing in the neighborhood of Livermore, Westmoreland county, Pa., were recently taken before a magistrate, upon the complaint of a young man residing in the town, who alleged that the defendants, while returning from a prayer meeting, threw him down, and having daubed him with tar, applied feathers.—The young ladies stated that he had made use of offensive language concerning them. The matter was arranged by the payment of a small fine and costs.

A New Way of Paying a Subscription.

A western correspondent gives the following amusing account of the way a farmer was taught how cheaply he could take the papers. The lesson is worth pondering by a good many men we wot of:

"You have hens at home, of course.—Well, I will send you my paper one year for the proceeds of a single hen for one season—merely the proceeds. It seems trifling, preposterous, to imagine the proceeds of a single hen will pay the subscription; perhaps it won't, but I make the offer."

"Done!" exclaimed Farmer B, "I agree to it," and appealed to me as a witness to the affair.

The farmer went off apparently much elated with his conquest; the editor went on his way rejoicing.

Time rolled round, and the world revolved on its axis, and the sun moved in its orbit as it formerly did; the farmer received his paper regularly, and regaled himself with the information from it.

He not only knew the affairs of his own county, but became conversant with the leading topics of the day, and the political and financial convulsions of the times.—His children delighted, too, in perusing the contents of their weekly visitor. In short, he said he was surprised at the progress of himself and family in general information.

Some time in the month of September, I happened to be up again in the office, when who should enter but our old friend Farmer B.

"How do you do, Mr. B——?" said the editor, extending his hand, and his countenance lit up with a bland smile; "take a chair, sir, and be seated; fine weather we have."

"Yes, sir, quite fine, indeed," he answered shaking the proffered hand of the editor; and then a short silence ensued, during which our friend B—— hitched his chair backward and forward, twirled his thumbs abstractedly, and spit profusely. Starting up quickly, he said, addressing the editor, "Mr. D——, I have brought you the proceeds of that hen."

It was amusing to see the peculiar expression of the editor as he followed the farmer down to the wagon. I could hardly keep my risibles down.

When at the wagon, the farmer commenced handing over the editor the products of the hen, which, on being counted, amounted to eighteen pullets, worth a shilling each, and a number of dozen of eggs, making in the aggregate, at the least calculation, $2.50, fifty cents more than the price of the paper.

"No need," said he, "of men not taking a family newspaper, and paying for it, too—I do not miss this from my roost, yet I have paid a year's subscription and 50 cents over. All folly, sir; there is no man but can take a paper; it's charity, you know, commences at home."

"But," resumed the editor, "I will pay for what is over the subscription. I did not intend this as a means of profit, but rather to convince you. I will pay for—"

"Not a bit of it, sir; a bargain's a bargain, and I am already paid, sir—doubly paid, sir. And whenever a neighbor makes the complaint I did, I will relate to him the hen story. Good day, gentlemen."

The Coolest Thing on Record.

As General Scott's army was marching triumphantly into the city of Mexico, a procession of monks emerged from the gate of a convent situated on the eminence at the right, and advanced with slow and measured tread until they met the army at right angles. The guide or leader of the procession was a venerable priest whose hair was whitened with the frosts of many winters. He held in both hands a contribution box, upon which there was a lighted candle, and when within a few feet of the army procession halted. As the army proceeded, many a soldier dropped some small coin or other into the old priest's box. And, when it was observed that a soldier was searching in his pockets for something to bestow, the old priest would step forward and hold his box to receive the donation. Ultimately there came along a tall, gaunt, limbersided, gander-looking Yankee who, on seeing the poor priest, thrust his hands into the very depths of his breeches pockets, as if in search for a dime, or something of the kind. The priest, observing this movement, advanced, as usual, while Jonathan, holding forth a greasy-looking roll of paper, commenced very deliberately unfolding it.—The old priest anticipated a liberal donation and put on an air of the most exquisite satisfaction. Jonathan continued to unroll piece after piece of dirty paper, until at length he found a piece of tri-twisted smoking tobacco. He next thrust his hand into another pocket, and drew forth a clay pipe, which, with the utmost deliberation, he proceeded to fill by pinching off small particles of the tobacco. When this was done, having replaced his tobacco in his breeches pocket, he stooped forward and lighted his pipe by the old priest's candle, and making an awkward inclination of the head, (intended, perhaps, for a bow,) he said, "Much obleeged to ye, 'Squire," and proceeded on.

The Costly Enterprize.—A New York correspondent says that the stockholders in *The World* newspaper establishment have just determined to put sixty thousand dollars more into it to keep it afloat until such time as it shall become self-sustaining. It is a demonstrated fact that one or two hundred thousand dollars must be sunk in establishing such enterprises before they will begin to pay.

The Eleventh Commandment.

Let each one strive with all his might
To be a decent man,
And love his neighbor as himself,
Upon the golden plan.
And if his neighbor chance to be
A pretty female woman—
Why, love her all the more—you see
That's only acting human.

Explosions of Fluid Lamps.—A correspondent makes public, through the columns of the *Scientific American*, the following very simple, and, he asserts, successful plan which he has lately discovered to prevent the explosion of fluid, camphene and kerosene lamps:

Drill a very small hole through the tube plate of the lamp, and insert a common brass pin, the head of which shall prevent the pin from falling through. By this means you will obtain a perfect safety valve, that will admit the air contained inside of the lamp to escape whenever it is expanded by being heated from the burning light.

☞ To be proud of one's learning is the greatest of ignorance.

Important Decision.

Hutchmaker vs. The Administrators of Elisha Harris, deceased.—Error to the common pleas of Luzerne county. In this case it will be recollected that Hutchmaker purchased, at the sale of the personal effects of Mr. Harris, an old drill machine, for which he paid fifteen cents. On taking it home and breaking it up for kindling wood some $3,000 was found, and the dispute is as to who shall take the money, the administrators of Mr. Harris or Mr. Hutchmaker, the purchaser. The Court, in deciding the case, say: There was no sale of the valuables contained in the block of wood. Sale, said Mr. Justice Wayne, in Williamson vs. Berry, 8 How. 544, is a word of precise legal import both at law and equity. It means, at all times, a contract between parties to pass rights of property for money which the buyer pays, or promises to pay to the seller for the thing bought and sold.

In regard to this case Justice Woodward remarks: The machine itself and every essential part and consistent element of it were well sold. The consideration paid, though fifteen cents, was in law a *quid pro quo*, and the sale, unaffected by fraud or misrepresentation, passed to the purchaser an indefeasible right to the machine, and all the uses and purposes to which it could be applied. But the contents of the machine are to be distinguished from its constituent parts. They were unknown to the administrators, were not inventoried, where not exposed to auction, were not sold. Of course they were not bought. All that was sold was fairly bought, and may be held by the purchaser. The title to what was not sold, remain unchanged. A sale of a coat does not give title to a pocket book which may happen to be temporarily deposited in it, nor the sale of a chest of drawers a title to the deposits therein. In these cases and many others that are easily imagined the contents are not essential to the existence or usefulness of the thing contracted for, and not being within the contemplation or intention of the contracting parties, do not pass by the sale.

If then there was no sale or purchase of the contents of the block or machine, how did Hutchmaker, when he discovered his unexpected wealth, hold it? Evidently as treasure trove, which though commonly called gold or silver hidden in the ground, may, in our commercial day, be taken to include the paper representatives of gold and silver, especially when they are found hidden with both these precious metals.—And it is not necessary that the hiding should be in the ground, for we are told in 3d Inst., 132, that is not material whether it be of ancient time hidden in the ground or in the roof or walls or any other part of a castle, house, building, ruin or elsewhere."

The "certain time" of the common law in regard to treasure trove, is laid down by Brandon, Lib. 3, Chap. 3, and as quoted in Viner's Abridg. is "that he to whom the property is shall have treasure trove, and if he dies before it be found his executors shall have it, for nothing accrues to the King, unless no one knows who hid that treasure." The civil law gave it to the finder according to the law of nature, and we suppose it was this principle of natural law that was referred to in what was said of treasure hid in a field in Matthew's Gospel, xiii. 44. But the common law which we administer gave it always to the owner, if he could be found, and if he could not be, then to the King, as wrecks, strays and other goods are given "whereas no person can claim property." 3d Inst., 132. Hutchmaker, therefore, held the unsold valuables for the personal representatives of the deceased owner. Judgment affirmed.

"Millerism" Revived.—Through many parts of Canada the excitement in reference to the "end" of the world is being again revived, and new prophets of the Miller school are springing up, who assume to have discovered that the Saviour's second appearance on the earth will positively take place in 1868. Quite a remarkable lecture upon the subject has been delivered by the Rev. Mr. Baxter, the Episcopal clergyman of Owandaga, C. W. The reverend gentleman brought up quite a series of data to defend his theory, and mentioned no less than thirteen different chronological periods whose termini, according to the revelation, would be brought to an end in 1868. Mr. B. also advanced the idea that Christ would come in 1863, and remain in his judgment seat between heaven and earth, while the one hundred and forty-four thousand were sealed, when he would again descend, and the seventh seal of the revelation would be opened, and the Millenium begin. He said we were at the last period of time allotted to the sixth seal, and described Louis Napoleon as the anti-Christ, referred to in the Revelations, as setting up himself in dominion over the whole earth.

Daring Scheme to Rob the Mail on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.—The Pittsburg papers contain accounts of a startling design to make a grand mail robbery. Detective Pinkerton, of Chicago, was put upon the track, and from his searches and from other developments, it appears that the association extended not only over a portion of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, but to various points on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Belfontaine and Indiana Railroads, and other important and leading routes in Ohio and Indiana, and divisions of the gang existed at Loudonville, Lakeville, Massillon, Mansfield, Bucyrus, Upper Sandusky, Crestline, Galion, Columbus, Cleveland, &c., and all bold and reckless men, fit for any crime. Their intention was to throw the trains off the track, and in the excitement to steal everything they could lay their hands on. On Saturday last the postmaster at Pittsburg received a letter which was evidently intended for one of the gang, and had been placed in the wrong envelope. From this letter discoveries of the whole plot were made, and as all the parties are said to be known, they will doubtless soon be brought to justice.

☞ The devil has been painted swarthy, cloven-footed, horned, and hideous. Do we expect to see him in that shape? Surely, it would be better for us if he did come in that shape. The trouble is, the devil never does come in that shape. He comes by chance, with unregistered signals, and in all sorts of counterfeit presentments.

Half of a Town Destroyed by Fire.—On the 16th ult., about one half of the town of Madisonville, Ky., was destroyed by fire. The post office was consumed with nearly all its contents. Mr. James Aikens, wife and two children were burned to death. The father and wife at first escaped, but returning to their burning dwelling to save their children, perished with them.

United States Census for 1860.

Hunt's *Merchant's Magazine* compiles the following table of the population of the several States from the returns furnished by the Census Bureau to the governors of States for the purpose of apportioning members of Congress:

NORTHERN STATES.

	Population. 1850.	Population. 1860.	Apportionment. New.	Apportionment. Old.
Maine,	583,169	619,958	5	6
New Hampshire,	317,976	326,072	3	3
Vermont,	314,120	315,827	3	3
Massachusetts,	994,514	1,231,494	10	11
Rhode Island,	147,545	174,621	1	2
Connecticut,	370,792	460,670	4	4
New York,	3,097,394	3,851,563	30	33
Pennsylvania,	2,311,786	2,916,018	23	25
New Jersey,	489,555	676,034	5	5
Ohio,	1,980,427	2,377,917	19	21
Indiana,	988,416	1,350,802	11	11
Illinois,	851,470	1,691,233	13	9
Michigan,	397,654	754,291	6	4
Wisconsin,	305,391	768,485	6	4
Iowa,	192,214	682,000	5	2
Minnesota,	6,077	172,793	1	2
Oregon,	13,294	52,566	1	1
California,	92,597	381,770	3	2
Kansas,	......	143,645	1	1
Total,	12,454,169	18,950,759	150	149

SOUTHERN STATES.

	Population in 1850. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Apportionm't. New.
Delaware,	89,242	2,290	91,532	1
Maryland,	492,666	90,368	583,034	6
Virginia,	949,133	472,528	1,421,661	11
N. Carolina,	580,491	288,548	869,039	7
S. Carolina,	283,523	384,984	668,507	4
Georgia,	524,503	381,682	906,185	7
Florida,	48,135	39,309	87,445	1
Alabama,	428,779	342,892	771,623	6
Mississippi,	296,648	309,878	606,526	5
Louisiana,	272,953	244,809	517,762	4
Arkansas,	162,797	47,100	209,897	3
Texas,	154,431	58,161	212,592	4
Tennessee,	763,154	239,460	1,002,717	8
Kentucky,	771,424	210,981	982,405	8
Missouri,	594,622	87,422	682,044	9
Dis. of Col.,	48,000	3,687	51,687	
Total,	6,470,503	3,204,089	9,664,650	84

	Population in 1860. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Apportionm't. Old.
Delaware,	110,548	1,085	112,353	1
Maryland,	646,183	85,382	731,565	6
Virginia,	1,097,373	495,826	1,593,199	13
N. Carolina,	678,365	328,377	1,008,342	8
S. Carolina,	308,186	407,185	715,371	9
Georgia,	615,336	467,400	1,082,736	8
Florida,	81,885	63,800	145,685	1
Alabama,	520,444	435,473	955,917	7
Mississippi,	407,051	479,607	886,658	4
Louisiana,	354,245	312,186	666,431	4
Arkansas,	331,710	109,065	440,775	2
Texas,	416,000	184,956	600,956	2
Tennessee,	859,528	287,112	1,146,640	10
Kentucky,	920,077	225,490	1,201,214	10
Missouri,	1,085,595	115,619	1,145,567	7
Dist. of Col.,	......	......	75,321	..
Total,	8,434,126	3,939,283	12,508,730	89

TERRITORIES.

	1850.	1860.
Nebraska,	......	28,893
New Mexico,	61,547	93,024
Utah,	11,354	50,000
Dacotah,	......	4,839
Washington,	......	11,624
Total Territories,	72,901	188,370
Total U. States,	23,191,876	31,617,959

It will be seen that the population of the seven seceded States is—Free, 2,703,147; slave, 2,350,607; total, 5,053,754. The seven seceded States contain 2,350,607 slaves, and the eight remaining slave States contain 1,648,676 slaves. South Carolina and Mississippi are the only two States in which the slaves outnumber the free.

☞ DEMOCRATS! our party, which, last fall, was broken, discordant, defeated, is now united and full of determination. The opposition, shattered by internal dissensions, and every day growing weaker, as the dangerous effects of their principles are becoming plainer, begin to see the handwriting on the wall, which tells them that their days are numbered. A vigorous effort on the part of Democrats to circulate the papers of their party, and to imbue their friends and neighbors with the teachings of truth, will as surely redeem our State, at the next election, from the unwise position in which it has been placed, as it is sure that the people of Pennsylvania are deeply devoted to the Union, and detest the mischievous spirits who have been the leaders in dragging the country to its present deplorable condition. Our political friends should go to work at once, taking advantage of the divisions in the Republican ranks, to sow the seeds of Democratic principles wherever they are likely to take root, so that by the time our opponents have concluded their quarrels over the spoils and look about to pick up their forces, for another struggle, they will find their army reduced to a feeble minority, and the sceptre of power ready to be wrested from their unworthy hands.—Remember, that the most potent lever for political achievements, is the Press—and labor earnestly to extend the circulation and influence of sound and ardent Democratic papers.

Producing Silver by Artificial Means.—It is said that a German chemist has discovered a method by which he produces sterling silver at a cost of about seventy-five cents per ounce, and that a company is forming to work the discovery on a profitable scale.—The appliances required are certain chemical preparations and a galvanic apparatus of sufficient power to act on them. Should the experiment succeed on a large scale, the profits will be handsome, and additional weight will attach to the opinion that all metals are resolvable into two or three elements.

Health of the French Empress.—The Empress Eugene is said to be in a state of perpetual terror about the condition of her soul. Her mind is tottering. At one moment she is for setting out on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; at another she is absorbed in all the mysteries of spirit rapping; then the Emperor finds her in a state of nervous affection, as if life were an absolute burden to her. It is said that she seriously doubts whether it is not her duty to leave her husband and child and go into a convent.

Turnip Juice Wine.—A witness in a case before the Court of Sessions at New York last week, disclosed the fact that the wine which had been sold by him while in the employ of the defendant, was made of what was called "turnip juice." This was "made to sparkle by gas from *vitroil and marble dust*, and then labelled champagne." No wonder that intemperate persons so often die prematurely.

☞ Spring and the birds are here.

READ!!!

THE CORWIN AMENDMENT.

The proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was adopted toward the close of the late session of Congress, by a vote of barely two-thirds of each branch, has been transmitted to our State Legislature, and we observe, by the proceedings in the House on Thursday, that Mr. Armstrong, the leader of the conservative wing of the Republican members, had leave to introduce a joint resolution providing for the ratification of the amendment. It is in the following words:

Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States.

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution; namely:

ART. 13. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

This is really the only tender of conciliation that the Republicans in power have yet condescended to make to the South, and the only tangible evidence they have, thus far, been willing to give, of any intention to abandon their aggressive interference with the domestic institutions of the Southern States. Practically, even this poor offering amounts to nothing. It merely prohibits, in express terms, the exercise by Congress of a power that the Constitution does now confer, and that never could be exercised under it, without a flagrant usurpation of authority that was wisely denied to the Federal Government by the framers of the Constitution. But, valueless as is this boon, it is grudgingly given. Instead of receiving the unanimous vote of Congress,—and surely every member who regards his oath to support the Constitution as it is, *should* have voted for it—it barely received the two-thirds vote that was required to pass it. There was not a vote to spare in either branch; and the large minority of *twelve* Senators and *sixty-five* Representatives voted plump against it. We give the names, as recorded in the *Congressional Globe*:

Nays in the Senate.—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Foot, King, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—12.

Nays in the House.—Messrs. Alley, Ashley, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Conkling, Conway, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gooch, GROW, Gurley, HICKMAN, Hindman, Hutchins, Irvine, Francis W. Kellogg, Dewitt C. Leach, Lee, LONGNECKER, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, Pettit, Potter, Pottle, Edwin J. Reynolds, Royce, Sedgwick, Somes, Spinner, STEVENS, WILLIAM STEWART, Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader C. Washburn, Elihu B. Washburn, Wells, Wilson and Woodruff—65.

This vote is a sorry commentary upon the oft-repeated declarations of the Republicans that they had no desire to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists—that the Constitution gave them no right to do so, and that they did not mean to attempt it. Here are twelve Northern Senators and sixty-five Northern Representatives—among whom we regret to find *five* mis-representatives of the conservative State of Pennsylvania—who, when the direct question is put to them: "Do you believe that the Constitution confers no power upon Congress to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, and are you willing to give the South a guarantee that you will never attempt to exercise any such unconstitutional power?" deliberately answer *No!* After this, and similar exibitions of the extreme sectional spirit of Northern Republicanism, and its manifest abolition tendencies, is it any wonder that the Southern people have lost all confidence in it, and distrust the professions of friendship that its representative men, now at the head of the Federal Government, are so ready to make, but so slow to put in practice? Is not this vote a significant indication of the ultimate designs of the Black Republican party? Does it not plainly say that the cry of "No more Slave Territory" is but the prelude to a declaration of war against slavery in the States, and that they only await the time when they shall be secure enough in power to carry it into execution? If any thing had been wanting to prove how completely abolitionized the Republican party has become, this large negative vote on a simple proposition to pledge a faithful adherence to the Constitution as it is, supplies it.—Under these circumstances, then, can we blame the South for asking surer guarantees for the inviolability of their constitutional rights, and for the security of the domestic institution which is at the very basis of their social system, and which has become a necessity to their very existence as a people, than this mere negative amendment, passed after a fierce struggle, by a bare constitutional majority, is calculated to afford?—*Reading Gazette.*

THE FRAUD ADMITTED.

It is not often that the perpetrators of a fraud upon the public admit their criminality; but the New York *Tribune* now acknowledges that the North was misled as to the real situation and temper of the Southern States. Listen to the following admissions from a recent number of the *Tribune*:

"Before last November, threats of disunion were common enough, but no one supposed they were anything more than electioneering tricks. Indeed, so frequently had these threats been made before, that no one had any reason to regard them as of any practical importance. They were accordingly received either with indifference, or with mirthful remarks; and the general opinion seemed to be that the South could not be forced out of the Union. It was argued by those who cared to argue at all about it, that the very existence of slavery depended upon the Union; that no slave State would dare to have Canada carried down to its borders; that slave insurrections would occur as soon as the heavy hand of the Federal Government was withdrawn from the institution; and that the dread of John Brown raids would alone prove sufficient to keep the slave States in the Union. *It would seem now that great ignorance prevailed at the North as to the real situation of the slave States.* At all events we reckoned too rapidly, and accepted possible ultimate results as immediate effects. The slave States which lie remote from the free, have certainly boldly, *successfully* seceded, and established a Confederacy founded upon slavery.—They have framed a Constitution, established a *de facto* government, assumed an attitude of armed hostility toward the United States, and are at this moment making demands more befitting conquerors than rebels. Two tiers of slave States lie between them and the free States, and those intermediate States are disaffected towards the Union, and act as allies to the seceded States."

The *Tribune* falls into a grave, if not willful, error when it asserts that "no one supposed," before last November, that the threats of disunion "were anything more than electioneering tricks." Many people at the North, acquainted as they were with the temper and feelings of the Southern people, knew and felt that men were never more in earnest, when they declared that they would regard the triumph of a sectional party, pledged to a policy hostile to their dearest rights and interests, as a cause of withdrawal from the Union. The Democratic party knew this full well, and did all that was in their power to warn the people against casting their votes in such a manner as to bring about so ruinous a result. They made no concealment of the truth that was painfully evident to their minds; but faced the impending danger, and predicted just what has occurred. And for thus telling the truth, they were branded as "disunionists" by the Republicans. True it is, these predictions and warnings were treated with levity and indifference, and in many cases received, as the *Tribune* says, "with mirthful remarks." But, let us ask, whose fault was that? Was it not the Republican leaders themselves who misled the people, and designedly kept them in ignorance as to the real situation of the Slave States?—What influence was more potent than that of the *Tribune* and kindred prints, in deluding them into the belief that "the South could not be *forced* out of the Union?" The *real* disunionists, all along, have been the Republicans, for they stubbornly closed their eyes to all the danger that was threatening, and literally drove the seceding States out of the Union by their mad policy of "rule or ruin." They defied the threatened secession, and met it with the counter-threat, "Wait until the Government is ours, and we'll subdue you!" If the warnings of the Democrats had been heeded, the Union would not now be dissolved. But the Republicans derided them, and told the people they were mere "electioneering tricks;" and the country now suffers the consequences of the deceptive game that wily disunionists at the North played, for the purpose of gaining political power. The problem whether the South could be *forced out* of the Union is solved. That she cannot be *forced into* it again, is admitted by the decision of the Lincoln administration in reference to Fort Sumter. Whether she will ever *come* into it, of her own accord, is a question that the future only can solve.—*Reading Gazette.*

What Caused Disunion?

The *North American* says that the "controlling majority of the Democratic party are disunionists," and labors to hold that party responsible for the secession of the Southern States. This is an old story, repeated with many variations both before and since the Presidential election, and may be disposed of in a very few words.

In the first place, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of what constitutes a disunionist. We suppose the term to mean the man or the party who favors disunion as in itself a desirable thing, or who has pursued such a course, politically, as to cause disunion.

The Democratic party did neither. It did not desire disunion, or do anything to promote it. On the contrary, it strove most earnestly to avert the calamity of disunion. Had its warnings been followed, and its counsels heeded, the secession of seven States, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy out of parts of the Union would not now be a disagreeable truth; and instead of a feeble and irresolute Administration at Washington, hesitating what policy to pursue toward States defying its authority, we should now have an Administration quietly conducting the affairs of an unbroken and prosperous nation. It cannot be denied that this would have been the benign result of Democratic success at the Presidential election, for the obvious reason that the principles of the Democratic party were national; therefore, it is not anything contained in Democratic principles that has caused disunion.

Where then shall we seek for the cause but in the disregard of those national principles—adherance to which would have spared us the evil and mortification of disunion? Where but in the Republican party, whose abandonment of the great national idea, and whose severance of the slave and free States in principle, produced their severance in fact? The success of this party was the true cause of disunion. The fact is patent, disunion could have occurred in no other way than by its success. It purchased triumph at a price of which it was warned in advance; and yet it did not hesitate. Now, when the people hold it accountable for the consequences of its acts, it seeks to shift the responsibility upon those who would have maintained the Union intact had their advice been heeded.

There is just one other point to be disposed of. Secession was not carried in the South by the Democratic party as a political organization. It was not a party movement, but was effected, without regard to previous divisions, by the life-long enemies as well as the former friends of the Democratic party. Disunion was the uprising of one section to throw off the evils—real or imaginary—apprehended from the domination of another section. It was not the work of a party, accomplished under a party name and organization. The movement has obliterated party distinctions in the seceded States, where the Democratic organization is practically dead, because its vitality consisted in its nationality.—*Patriot and Union.*

The Philadelphia Press.—We are glad that the *Press* has at length thrown off the garb that still continued to delude a few confiding Democrats, and that it now boldly assumes the championship of the Lincoln administration and the Republican party.—It appears, indeed, to be so near the throne at Washington that it daily foreshadows in advance not only the intentions of the Administration, but its varying ideas of future policy. We always had an idea that Col. Forney would return to the Democratic party after his revengeful feelings toward Mr. Buchanan had been fully glutted, but the Republicans have him now, neck and heels. While we wish them joy of their bargain, we yet feel disposed to commisserate the untimely fate of one so gifted and promising, another victim of mad ambition.—*Clinton Democrat.*

Massachusetts Preparing for War.—We perceive, by a report presented to the House of Representatives, that Massachusetts has been actually preparing for civil war on a large scale. The contracts made for the equipment of troops for active service include two thousand knapsacks and two hundred thousand ball cartridges, and an appropriation of $25,000 has been made by the commonwealth to defray the expenses of putting the State troops on a War footing. It would have been well for the country if Massachusetts had been as ready with her troops during the war of 1812–14—when she refused to allow them to leave the State—as she has shown herself in the present instance.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ It is expected that the Western Maryland Railroad will be completed to Westminster by the 1st of May.