

The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STALLER.

"TRUTH IS RIGHT AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

44th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1861.

NO. 10.

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Adams County
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M. Cray.
Sole Agent—Robert M. McCarty, Jacob King, Andrew Heston, George Swope, D. A. Buehler, James King, A. Heintzelin, H. M. Cuddy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnstock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichberger, Abiel F. Gitt, John Wilford, H. A. Fickling, Abel F. Wright, John Harter, G. M. Cray, S. R. Russell, D. M. Cray, Andrew Polley, John Fickling, J. R. Harsh.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than 10 years, and its-both period has paid all losses and expenses, without any assessment, having a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs an Agent for the purpose of being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meet on the 1st of the month of the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

"The Union"
ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CURTIS S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.
This Hotel is central, convenient for business, and has all the comforts and wants of the business public.

Terms \$1.50 per day.
Sept. 23, 1861.

A Ready Market.
100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANT.

ED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klueffler, Bullinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of grain, and we are supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DEHHS, BRINKERHOFF & CO.
April 22, 1861.

The Great Discovery
THE GREAT DISCOVERY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATISM MIXTURE.

Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining States, have testified to its great efficacy. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, has been heretofore unparal- leled by any other medicine. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and stockholders. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Sole and Proprietor, 114 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Agent for Adams County, J. R. Harsh, Adams County, Pa. Sole Agent for Berks County, J. R. Harsh, Berks County, Pa. Sole Agent for Lancaster County, J. R. Harsh, Lancaster County, Pa. Sole Agent for Lehigh County, J. R. Harsh, Lehigh County, Pa. Sole Agent for Luzerne County, J. R. Harsh, Luzerne County, Pa. Sole Agent for Schuylkill County, J. R. Harsh, Schuylkill County, Pa. Sole Agent for York County, J. R. Harsh, York County, Pa.

Nov. 11, 1861.

New National Loan
SEVEN AND THREE-QUARTHS PER CENT TREASURY NOTES, now ready for sale at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Particulars to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, and from the Hon. Secretary of the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-quarters per cent, per annum, will remain in our office, No. 114 S. Third Street, until further notice. From A. M. WALKER, Secy., and on Monday, 11th P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and will be payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty-year term, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, and will be collected in gold at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

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Assignees' Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers, Assignees of Peter Musickman and Wm. in trust for the benefit of creditors, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises on Wednesday, 4th of December, 1861, the following described Real Estate, situated in Fairfield Tract, about one mile and a half from Fairfield, Hamilton Township, Adams County, Pa.: TRACT No. 1, being a garden spot of superior limestone land, not surpassed in the county, adjoining lands of James Marshall, Wm. Culp, Thomas A. Alorhall and Trist No. 2, and containing 100 ACRES, more or less. The improvements are a two-story STONE HOUSE, with a spring at the door, a well, a barn, a carriage house, and other out-buildings, and a good Orchard, of a variety of fruit. There are two first-rate Meadows in this tract, and running water on the Farm.

TRACT No. 2, being excellent WOODLAND, adjoining lands of Jas. Marshall, and others, and Tract No. 3, containing 25 Acres, more or less, well watered with Timber.

TRACT No. 3, adjoining the properties of Mrs. M. Virginia Myers, Thos. A. Marshall, Wm. Culp, John Wauson, and others, containing 200 ACRES, more or less, with improvements, a well, a BRICK HOUSE, with basement, a new Frame Barn, Tenant-house, and Thriving young Orchard. There are springs of excellent water at the house, and running water in the house, and in the Farm. The Farm is well timbered, and in good order and cultivation. There is an abundance of limestone on it.

Mechanics' Shops, Mills, School-houses, and various other buildings, and other properties, and they are situated in an intelligent and respectable neighborhood.

Persons wishing to view the Tracts, will be shown the same by the Assignees, residing on No. 1 or 3, or by the Assignees, residing on No. 1 or 3, or by the Assignees, residing on No. 1 or 3.

Sale of commences at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN MICKLEY, WM. CULP, Assignees.

Nov. 11, 1861.

Circular.—Special Tax.
HARRISBURG, October 30, 1861.

To the Commissioners, Treasurers of Adams County.

GENTLEMEN:—It is enacted by the sixth section of the Act of May 14, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the interest on the Government bonds of the State, and to enforce the laws thereof, and all incidental expenses connected therewith," and the surplus arising therefrom shall be set apart, to be invested, which shall be levied and collected on all property subject to State tax, like like other taxes, and which shall be applied, so far as may be necessary, to the payment of the interest on said bonds. (Viz: the loan of three millions of dollars, made by the State of the United States, and to enforce the laws thereof, and all incidental expenses connected therewith.)

The additional half-mill tax, thus imposed, is declared to be a special tax, and is specially applied to the purpose of paying the interest, and towards the extinguishment of the principal of the loan of three millions of dollars authorized by the act of May 14, 1861, and the surplus arising therefrom shall be set apart, to be invested, which shall be levied and collected on all property subject to State tax, like like other taxes, and which shall be applied, so far as may be necessary, to the payment of the interest on said bonds.

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The Muse.

DOING GOOD.

'Tis never too late to do good;
We all have our time to improve;
Tis doing no more than we should,
Progressive onward to more.

Tis to be foreverly grieved;
Tis to be foreverly grieved;
Tis to be foreverly grieved;
Tis to be foreverly grieved.

We all might be better—more kind;
More loving—more friendly—more kind;
More loving—more friendly—more kind;
More loving—more friendly—more kind.

To manage the heart and the mind,
Tis to be earnestly strive
By labor or learning to rise;
The gem-seeker deeply must dive,
Or never look out for a prize.

Miscellaneous.

Is Truth Stranger than Fiction?

A Yankee pedlar who stopped in a coffee-house to refresh himself one hot day, heard a very strange old gentleman remark, in answer to a friend who had been relating some marvelous story, said to be true, "Truth is stranger than fiction." So Jonathan stepped up and slapping the agonized gentleman on the back, said:

"You're mistaken right there, old hoss, ain't so—and to prove it I'll wager you juries for the crowd that I can tell you fiction that'll just go ahead of any truth you ever heard told."

"Good," replied the old gentleman, "I'd like to hear any fiction that can go ahead of Christopher Columbus, for instance."

"Phaw! Christopher Columbus ain't a circumstance; but here goes.

"Once I was standing by a big river in a sandy desert that was dried up. The sun shone so all-fired hot that I was obliged to try my handkerchief over my eyes to keep them from being blinded; and as I was standing there, I happened to look down the river, and see a big boat without any bottom come floating up stream with a hull lot of feller on her; one of 'em had no eyes, another no arms, another no legs, and the last chap in the stern of the boat had no mouth! Good! I never seed such a sight before; I was skeered like blazes—and stood still and looked at 'em."

"Presently the chapas had no eyes looking down, saw a three cent piece at the bottom of the river, and the fellow who had no arms bent over and picked it up, then handed it to the chap who had no legs, and he jumped out of the boat, waded to the shore, went to a grove where there wasn't a bush, a bunch of whiskies, and handed it to the fellow who had no mouth, and he drank it up; and the last I seed of 'em the fellow who had no mouth was singing 'Hail, Columbia!' while the chapas had no legs was dancing; the poor-eyed chap was reading a text in the psalm-book, and the feller who had no arms was clapping his hands and wavin' his hand like blazes—and I left just about that time."

"Jules for the crowd, and charge to me!" roared the old gentleman, as he bolted out of the back door.

"A Kentucky Judge, in passing sentence of death upon a criminal recently, delivered himself in the following style:—'Prisoner, stand up! Mr. Kettles, this Court is under the necessity of passing sentence of the law upon you, sir. This Court has no doubt Mr. Kettles, but what you were brought into this scarp by the use of intoxicating liquor. The friends of this Court all know that there is any vice that this Court allows, it is intemperance. When this Court was a young man, Mr. Kettles, it was considerable inclined to drink; and the friends of this Court know that this Court has naturally a very high temper, and if this Court had not stopped short, and stopped the use of intoxicating liquor, I have no doubt, sir, but what this Court, sir, would have been in the Penitentiary, or in the gas-chamber, sir!'"

Learning to Write.—A master of an evening school, in a village near Chatham, was endeavoring to beat the alphabet into the head of one of his scholars, but he found the task almost hopeless. The master, engaged at the boy's stupidity, showing him the letter A, asked him whether he knew that letter.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"What is it, then?"

"I don't want, sir," answered the boy.

"How is that, sirrah; you said you knew it just this minute?"

"Ay, sir, so I do; I possess any very well by sight, but I don't know if I can recollect the name."

The largest army ever collected was that with which Xerxes, the King of Persia, invaded Greece, in the year 480, before Christ. It is estimated to have numbered 2,500,000 soldiers, with as many more camp followers, making the whole host 5,000,000 human beings. They conquered Athens, but only a small remnant of the army ever returned to Persia. On his way to Greece, Xerxes took twelve young girls of the country through which he was marching, and from the promptings of some barbarian superstition, buried them all alive. "The whole expedition," says Annot, "was the most gigantic crime against the rights and interests of mankind that human wickedness has ever been permitted to perpetrate."

An American Sailor Killed by a Shark.

Horrible Sight.—The Singapore Times of August 24th, has the following account of the killing of one of the crew of the American ship T. W. Sears by a shark, and the narrow escape of two others:

On Saturday last three seamen belonging to the American ship T. W. Sears, were bathing alongside the vessel, when one of them was seized by a shark. The monster first seized him by the shoulder, but the force with which he rushed, his victim caused him to lose his hold, driving the unfortunate man several feet out of the water. The shark again seized him by the back and finally by the neck, and disappeared within his prey. All this happened within plain view of his shipmates, who immediately lowered a boat, and after taking on board the other two men, proceeded to drag for the body. They had been occupied in this way for some time, when the shark was observed to rise some distance from them, still with the helpless man in his mouth, shaking it, and as described, as a dog would a rat.

The mate of the vessel armed himself with a boarding pike, and rowed towards the spot, and the shark was so much occupied with his victim that he allowed himself to be stabbed several times before again disappearing. Thinking the animal had received his death wound, the boat returned to the ship, but scarcely had she arrived alongside when the shark reappeared as before. A harpoon was now taken into the boat, and the shark again allowed himself to be approached sufficiently near to be struck, when he again disappeared. Line was now paid out and the boat was towed some distance, till assistance arriving, the monster was killed by repeated stabs of the lance.

Most of the contents of his maw were disgorged while being hauled on board, and on being opened, some fragments, which were unrecognizable, and an eight-pound can of preserved meat were all that remained. The shark was one of the species known as the ground shark, and about ten feet in length. The girth of the body was immense, and is stated to have been eight or nine feet.

To Little Black Pony.

"Chon, you recollecter did little black bay I pyed 'nit do bedar next week?"

"Yah, rot of him?"

"Notting, only I gets skeeted hardy pa."

"So?"

"Yah, you see, in de park here his plim mid tote legs, and ferry lame mit my eye. Den ven you fit on him to rite he rases up phenit unt kicks up before so vurser as a chackmilk. I dinks I dake him a liddle rite yesterday, unt soooner I gits strille his back he gommence that yay, shut solken a vakin piam on bastment; unt ven he gits low I was no mixt up mit 'ferydays I vinds myself sitting around packyards, vinds his dailin nine hants round de prille."

"Vell, vot you going do to mit him?"

"Oh, I vix him pitter as cham up. I liltch him in de cart mit his dail vere his hed ought to pe; den I gife him about so dozen cuts mit de kite; he starts to go, but so soon he see de cart before him he makes packward. Dury soon he stumps looks like he veen burly, shamped mit himself. Den I dakes him out, liltch him in de right way, unt he goes off shut so good as anpully's bony."

The Richmond Dispatch says: "We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the Government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag, to which allusion has been made, since the attack upon the coast of that State. It is believed that Gen. Lee has received orders from the War Department, urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war, which will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina, and that the same course will be pursued which Governor Wise adopted at the time of the John Brown raid, saying: 'When we are done with the invaders the Confederate Government can have them.'"

The Rebel Presidential Election.—Late Southern papers report that the election for President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy has resulted in the almost unanimous return of Jeff. Davis and Alexander H. Stephens, the present incumbents. Their term of office is six years.

Cavalry Regiments.—The War Department has stopped the raising of any new regiments of cavalry. There are now in the field 55 regiments, comprising 52,700 men, of which 11 regiments are from Illinois, 6 from New York, 7 from Pennsylvania, and 5 from Virginia.

The Lieutenant Colonel Croghan (rebel) killed by General Benham's command in Gen. Rosecrans's last brush with the enemy near Guiley, proves to be a son of the late Colonel Croghan, Inspector-General of the United States Army.

"A maiden lady," whose "school-keepin'" and age had made fearful havoc with her beauty, said one evening to one of her little boarders, "Now, Johnny, get to bed early and always do so; and you will be rosy-cheeked and handsome when you grow up."

The little codger looked up quizzically into her wrinkled countenance and said, "Well, aunty, I guess you used to sit up late a good deal when you was young, didn't you?"

Scenes on a Battle-Field.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes from Cairo under date Nov. 12th, giving a description of the shocking scenes presented by the battle-field at Belmont, the next day after the conflict. He says:

After getting permission under the flag of truce to go and bury our dead, and relieve the wounded, who had lain upon the field for nearly twenty-four hours, the first thing we saw after landing was two of our dead men lying beside an old house. Three had been thrown into a corn crib near by, and four lay wounded in the house nearly dead.

We went on through the woods until we came to a corn-field, where sixteen of our dead were lying just as they had fallen, and here we also found three of our wounded, who immediately received the attentions of our surgeons. We also saw here large pools of blood from their dead, who had been removed from the field in wagons.

Going on half a mile farther, we came upon a large party of the enemy burying their dead, which they had collected from the different thickets; about fifty bodies were lying about awaiting burial—none of our killed were among them. Going on farther through a clearing we came to the fencerail timber where our boys charged and took the enemy's batteries, and where loss on both sides is represented as frightful. The enemy had buried and removed their own dead, and we found twelve of our men in the position they had fallen. On the river bank we found a number of our dead; and here it was that one of the most heart-rending scenes of the whole battle was enacted.

Capt. Brooks, of Buford's regiment, came upon the dead body of his own brother, who was a surgeon in the rebel army; he knew he was a rebel surgeon, but did not know he was in the engagement until he stumbled over his corpse. The scene is described as affecting in the extreme, and it certainly forms one of the most terrible and horrible incidents in this unholy rebellion. Captain Brooks buried his brother, and put a slab at the head of his grave.

At this point a great many of the enemy's dead had been thrown off the bank to escape our notice, but we saw where they had been dragged and pitched over the bank. One of our party looked down, contrary to express orders, and saw, as he supposed, seventy five or one hundred of bleeding and mangled corpses, heaped on heaps, among the dismantled rebel artillery. Having buried our dead—some 85 in number—and bringing away about 25 of our wounded, we again reached our transports.

Our dead were mostly lying upon their backs, and everything taken from their bodies that could be of value to the enemy. The countenances of the dead were mostly expressive of rage. One or two features were expressive of fear. One poor fellow, after he was wounded, bled himself to take a smoke; he was found in a sitting position against a tree, dead, with his pipe in one hand, knife in another, and tobacco on his breast.

A young lad about 16, was found lying across a log, just as he fell, grasping his musket in both hands.

A wounded man with both legs nearly shot off, was found in the woods, nearly dead, but for this circumstance, the surgeons say they would not have discovered him.

Newspaper Items.—Our readers can remember the item which ran through the newspapers several months ago, to the effect that a newspaper laid between two bodies added greatly to the warmth of the covering. We attached little weight to this statement, but intelligent persons inform us that it is really true, and that a paper under the counterpane or under the blanket is a very effective in keeping the body comfortable. The texture of the paper is so close that it keeps in the body's warmth better than cloth.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Mr. Jester to Charles IX. once said his master's nerve by rushing into his room one morning with the exclamation: "Oh, sire, such news—four thousand men have risen in the city."

"What!" cried the startled king, "with what intention have they risen?"

"Well," said the Jester, his finger upon his nose, "probably with the intention of lying down again at bed-time."

Quilt hearing a lady reading, lying in a newspaper, that in certain parts of Wales it is the custom to plant thorns and thistles on the graves of old bachelors, remarked:—

"That is another instance of the great law of compensation. If one escapes thorns and thistles in life, he must expect them after death."

A happy comment on the annihilation of time and space by locomotive agency is as follows:—A little child who rode fifty miles in a rapid train, then took a coach to her uncle's house, some five miles further, was asked on her arrival if she came by the cars. "We came a little way in the cars, and then all the rest of the way in a carriage."

Threatened Famine in Ireland.—The London News states that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and that in the north, the failure of