

The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STABLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHT AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

44th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1861.

NO. 18.

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by HARRY J. STABLE, 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 sorted at the printer's office. Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Adams County MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated March 18, 1851.
President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. H. Russell.
Secretary—H. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David McCreary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurly, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Manager—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, H. C. Wynn, T. B. Marshall, S. Fainstock, Wm. B. McClinton, A. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abner F. Glitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abner F. Wright, John R. Foster, R. O. McCreary, S. H. Russell, D. W. C. Crary, Andrew Tolley, John Picking, J. R. Marsh.
This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been successful in its operations for more than six years, and is that period has paid out more than \$100,000 upon claims, without any assessment having been levied upon any of its members. The Company employs no Agents—All business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the stockholders. Any person desiring to insure can apply to any of the above-named Managers for further information.
The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month at 12, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

"The Union."

100c PER ANNUM. PHILADELPHIA, PA. CAPTAIN S. NEWCOMB, Proprietor.
This Union is a central, consistent, and advanced paper to all parts of the country, and is published weekly, at the price of 50 cents per copy in advance, and 60 cents per copy in arrears.
Sept. 22, 1861.

A Ready Market.

100,000 ED.—We have taken the above lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with advertisement for the highest market price for all kinds of grain. You will find no superior to this in any of the cities. All kinds of GRAIN, WHOLESALE and RETAIL. CORN, OATS, and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible price for prompt payment.
D. BIRLI, DRINKERHOFF & CO.
April 24, 1861.

The Great Discovery

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.—A new and powerful medicinal mixture, discovered by a distinguished chemist, and named after him. It is a powerful remedy for all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00.
J. H. MILLER, Proprietor.
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
June 3, 1861.

New National Loan

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.—The new national loan of \$50,000,000 is now being offered in installments of \$1,000,000 per month. It is a secure and profitable investment for all who wish to support the Union.
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Oct. 14, 1861.

The Muse.

THE PICKET GUARD.

"All quiet along the Potomac," they say, "Except now and then a stray picket shot as he walks on his beat to and fro, by a rifleman in the thicket."
"Is nothing—a private or two now and then. Will not cost in the news of the battle. Not an officer lost—only one of the men."
"Hoisting out, all alone, the death rattle."
All quiet along the Potomac, to-night. Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming. Their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon.
Or the light of the watch-fires, gleaming. A tremulous sigh, as the gentle night wind. Through the forest leaves softly is creeping. While stars up above, with their glittering eyes.
Keep guard for the army—sleeping.
There is only the sound of the lone sentry's tread.
As he tramps from the rock to the fountain. And thinks of the two in the low, rugged hall. Yet away in the cut on the mountain.
His musket falls slack—his face dark and grim. Groes gentle will memories tender. As he utters a prayer for the children asleep. For the mother—may Heaven defend her!
The moon came to shine just as brightly as then.
That night, when the love yet unspoken. Leaped up to his lips—when low murmured vows.
Were pledged to be ever broken.
Then drawing his rifle roughly over his eyes. He dashes off tears that are welling. And handles his gun closer to his place. As if to keep down the heart-swellings.
He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree. The footstep is lagging and weary. Yet onward he goes through the broad belt of light.
Toward the shade of the forest so dreary. Hark! was it the night-wind that rustled the leaves?
Was it the moonlight so wondrously flashing? Or hark! was it a smile—the "good-bye"? And the life-blood is chilling and pulsing.
All quiet along the Potomac, to-night. No sound save the rustle of the dead. While soft in the distance on the face of the dead. The picket's due duty forever!

Miscellaneous.

The Power of Silence.

A good woman in Jersey was sadly annoyed by a quarrelsome neighbor, who often visited and provoked a quarrel. She at last sought the counsel of her pastor, who added some common sense to his other good qualities. Having heard the story of her wrongs, he advised her to read her next visit, take the tongue in her hands, and whenever a hard word came from her neighbor's lips, gently snap the tongue, without uttering a word. A day or two afterwards the woman came again to her pastor, with a bright and laughing face, to communicate the subject of this new antidote for scolding. Her trouble had vanished her, and, as usual, commended her tirade. Snap! went the tongue. Another volley. Snap! Another still. Snap! "Why don't you speak?" said the terminant, more enraged. Snap! "Do speak; I shall die if you don't speak!" and away she went, cured of her malady by the magic of silence. It is poor work scolding a deaf man; it is profane beating the air. One-sided controversies do not last long, and generally end in victory for the silent party.

A Strong Stomach.

A western cattle dealer, who rarely had the privilege of sitting down to meat with a family, and who had never been in a minister's house in his life, was not long ago enlightened and lost in his ride across the prairie, and compelled to stop for lodging in any house he could find. Happily for him, it was the house of a good man, a person, who gave him a hearty welcome, and what was especially agreeable, told him supper would soon be ready. The traveler's appetite was ravenous, and the moment he was asked to sit, he complied, and without waiting for a second invitation, he laid hold of what he could reach.

"Stop, stop!" said the good man of the house; "we are in the habit of saying something here before we eat."
This hint to wait until the blessing was asked, the rough customer did not understand; but, with his mouth full, he muttered:
"Go ahead; say what you like; you can't turn my stomach now!"

Hay Rake.

SHERMAN & BERHLER have on hand two sets of HAY and GRAIN RAKES, which will be sold at low rates. This is a fine opportunity for Farmers to secure a valuable labor saving and time saving implement. Write for circulars.
[May 27, 1861.]

TAYSON'S

TAYSON'S fifty cent pictures are water proof. Tayson's fifty cent pictures are entirely durable. Tayson's fifty cent pictures are unassuraged. Tayson's fifty cent pictures are put up in boxes of small cases.
[Oct. 21, 1861.]

TAYSON BROTHERS

TAYSON BROTHERS have the agency for CARRIAGE REPAIRING & CO'S MELLODONS. These instruments are unsurpassed for beauty and sweetness of tone. A specimen can be seen and tested by calling at their Gallery, Park street, opposite the Bank, New York, Pa.
[Oct. 31, 1861.]

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

A Good Story.

Between eighty and ninety years ago there lived in Connecticut valley two farmers, one of whom was named Hunt and the other Clark. The former in early life had been a man of strong will and somewhat hasty and violent temper. Sometimes he had been seen beating his oxen over their heads with the handle of his whip, in a way to excite the pity of the bystanders, and when expostulated with excused himself by saying that he had the most fractious team in town. By and by an altercation took place in the temper of farmer Hunt. He became mild and forbearing, at equal pace with himself.
In the course of a few years the two farmers were chosen deacons of the church and they both adorned their professions. About the time of their election, a grievous famine prevailed in the valley, and the farmers generally were employed in laying up their corn to plant the ensuing season. A poor man living in town, went to Deacon Hunt and said: "I have come to lay a bushel of corn. Here is the money; it is all I can gather." The deacon told him he could not spare a bushel for love of money. He was keeping double the usual quantity for seed corn the next year, and had to stint his own family. The man urged his suit in vain. At last he said, "Deacon, if you do not let me have the corn, I shall curse you." "Curse me?" replied the deacon, "how dare you do so?" "Because," said the man, "the Bible says so." "Nonsense," exclaimed the deacon; "there is no such thing in the Bible." "Yes, here it is," replied the poor man. "Well," said the deacon, "if you can find such a text, I'll give you a bushel of corn."
They went to the house, where the poor man went to the old family Bible, turned to Proverbs 11:26, and read: "He that withholdeth the corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings shall be upon the head of the sower." The deacon was fairly caught. "Come along, and I will be glad as my word," he took him to the corn house, measured out a bushel of corn and helped the man to put it on his shoulder, and just before his departure, being somewhat of a wag, he said with a twinkle of the eye, "I say, neighbor, after you have carried this corn home, go to Deacon Clark and curse him out of a bushel!"
The poor man took a solemn oath for a week's space, that he would do so. In a few days he went to see Miss Ellen May, a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Col. May, of the U. S. A. Col. May objected to the union, on the sole ground that he could not consent to the marriage of his daughter to any gentleman belonging to the army. Col. May at once resigned his commission, and accepted the place of Chief Engineer upon the Illinois Central Railroad at a salary of \$8,000 a year, and three years since he was married to Miss May, and now, having re-entered the army, is General Commanding-in-Chief.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted his annual report to Congress, on Monday week. The report is very lengthy and one of great importance, as in it he gives the expenses of the government placed before us and the suggestions of the Secretary as to how the money is to be raised to meet the indebtedness. He says to the expenses of the government, on the present army and navy footing for the year ending June 30, 1862, will be \$343,406,422. This amount he thinks will be raised as follows:

From Customs, lands, &c.	\$ 36,809,731
Loans already realized	197,242,598
Loans authorized	75,449,075
Proceeds of direct tax	23,000,000
Total	\$ 332,501,404

This leaves a deficit of \$213,904,928, to be provided for. This deficit he proposes to raise in three ways. The direct tax on the loyal States to furnish twenty millions; duties on liquors, tobacco and other luxuries, twenty millions more and the tax on incomes, ten millions. To make up the balance he proposes that the government shall take \$150,000,000 in federal paper currency to take the place of current bank notes.

Northern Disunionists.

There are a great many disunionists in the northern States—some few there are a great number than most good people are apt to imagine. These enemies of the Union are continually prating about "slavery being the cause of the war"—"slavery must be abolished before the war can stop. Men who talk this way have no regard for the Constitution, and are as bad as armed secessionists. The Government has no authority to abolish negro slavery in any State, and we will do so in its consequences. It would destroy the Union."
These disunionists are a great many in the North, and are doing all they can to bring about a permanent separation of the States. Men who urge this suicidal policy upon the government, or defend it before the people, should be marked as disunionists—as aiding and comforting the rebellion—as seeking to involve the country in common ruin. They are recreant to every principle of constitutional liberty. Had there not been abolitionists in the North, there would have been no secessionists in the South. It is only the terror of northern abolitionism that makes the rebellion the solid column that it is.—Greenback Democrat.

Settlements.

- The following chronological table cannot fail to command attention at this peculiar period:
- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1597. Virginia, by the English. | 1817. Illinois. |
| 1613. New York, by the Dutch. | 1819. Alabama. |
| 1620. Massachusetts, by the Puritans. | 1820. Maine. |
| 1624. New Jersey, by the Dutch. | 1822. Missouri. |
| 1628. Delaware, by Swedes and Pines. | 1826. Michigan. |
| 1635. Maryland, by Irish Catholics. | 1839. Arkansas. |
| 1636. Rhode Island, by Roger Williams. | 1845. Mississippi. |
| 1639. North Carolina, by the English. | 1846. Florida. |
| 1670. South Carolina, by the English. | 1848. Texas. |
| 1682. Pennsylvania, by Wm. Penn. | 1850. California. |
| 1732. Georgia, by Oglethorpe. | 1858. Wisconsin. |
| 1732. Kentucky, by Oglethorpe. | 1861. Kansas. |

How they do it.

A letter writer from Washington, in alluding to the various methods practiced for the purpose of depleting the Federal treasury, says that the beef contractors are in the habit of feeding their cattle a few days before they are inspected, with as much hay as they can possibly eat—they next furnish them with as much salt as they will eat, and then give them as much water as they can possibly drink. Cattle thus treated will average about two hundred pounds more than their legal weight.

Attention, Post Masters.

Some Post Masters are in the habit of returning newspapers to the publishers, having "refused" or "not called for" written on the margin, without giving anything to indicate from what office the paper is returned. All such offices are hereby informed that it is their duty, when a paper is not lifted, to inform the publisher by letter, giving the reason, if known to the office.

A Good Suggestion.

We endorse the suggestion of a contemporary that each subscriber to a good newspaper, after the family have read it, should put it up and send it with a one cent stamp to some friend in the army. Nothing is more welcome to the soldier than a home newspaper which gives all the local news, deaths, marriages, &c.

Fancy runs most furiously

when a guilty conscience drives it.
The venom of a slanderous tongue ultimately poisons its own possessor.

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In order to raise revenue he recommends the taxing of tobacco, bank notes, carriages, legacies, stills and distilled liquors; and a further increase of duties on sugars, tea and coffee.

He thinks the war will be ended by the middle of next summer, but still he makes estimates for another year of warfare, after the 30th of June next. He estimates the amount of the national debt on the 1st of July, 1863, at one hundred millions of dollars.

Northern Disunionists.

There are a great many disunionists in the northern States—some few there are a great number than most good people are apt to imagine. These enemies of the Union are continually prating about "slavery being the cause of the war"—"slavery must be abolished before the war can stop. Men who talk this way have no regard for the Constitution, and are as bad as armed secessionists. The Government has no authority to abolish negro slavery in any State, and we will do so in its consequences. It would destroy the Union."
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HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE SLIDELL AND MASON AFFAIR.

A Queen's Messenger Sent with Despatches to Lord Lyons to Demand the Restoration of the Persons of the Southern Emigrants.

VIEW OF THE BOSTON PRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Europa arrived here today from Liverpool, on the 30th ult., and Quenson was on the 2d inst., where she was detained until Monday, by order of the British government. She has the Queen's messenger on board, with despatches for Lord Lyons.

LONDON, Dec. 1st.—The Observer states that the government will demand from President Lincoln and his cabinet the restoration of the persons of the southern emigrants to the British government.

Yesterday afternoon after five o'clock Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. Three of Her Majesty's ministers, including the First Lord of Admiralty and Secretary of State and War, traveled from London to Windsor by special train to be present. Previous to leaving town the three ministers had attended a cabinet council at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

The Observer says a special messenger of foreign affairs has been ordered to carry out instructions to Lord Lyons, and will proceed by packet from Queenstown to-day. The public will be satisfied to know that these demands are for an apology, and to insist on a restitution to the protection of the British flag of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum.

The Observer adds: "There is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarter-deck of a British Admiral at New York, or Washington itself, in the face of ten or twelve men of war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the Northern Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the Treaty was before the guns and casemates of the San Jacinto. It is no fault of ours if it should come even to this."

Arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a few hours every thing will be settled. In the meantime a large ship, the Melbourne, has been taken up and is now being loaded with munitions, muskets, eighty thousand rounds of ball, and other stores at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian militia, and strong reinforcements of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith.

Lord Lyons' instructions, in which the cabinet are said to be unanimous, are explicit and determined.

The Post says an acknowledgment of the error and a surrender of the prisoners will be received with great joy. But if the Federal government fails to do so, no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty.

The Times continues to assert that it has been Mr. Sewall's policy to force a quarrel with England, and calls for energetic military preparations in Canada.

There has been a serious decline daily taking place in Canadian securities, amounting to 12 per cent.

The Times predicts three things to immediately follow the outbreak—namely: the destruction of the Southern blockade; the complete blockade of the Northern ports; and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England.

The Paris Argus pretty clearly says that France will side with England and recognize the Southern Confederacy, and take a decided attitude in the international question.

The Liverpool Post gives a rumor that Napoleon has been proposed as arbitrator of the question between England and the United States.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to Gen. Scott—Mr. Dayton acting as chairman.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Washington of Cape Race.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 15.—The newsboat of the associated press has arrived from Cape Race with the advices of the steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool via Queenstown on the 5th, intercepted off that point.

Queenstown, December 5.—The excitement in reference to the Slidell and Mason affair continues unabated.

The Paris Temps repeats the statement that Napoleon has tendered his services as a mediator.

A letter from Gen. Scott in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America attracts much attention.

The exportation of arms, ammunition and lead are prohibited.

The Paris Patrie has an editorial forecasting the disposition of France to recognize the Southern Confederacy if England sets the example.

The Daily News rejoices that Congress meets before the English demands can get out to America, and hopes that the golden opportunity will not be lost.

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GREAT FIRE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

Among the prominent buildings burned are the Institute and St. Andrew's Hall, Theatre, Catholic Cathedral and the Circular Church. At last accounts from Charleston up to five o'clock this morning, Dec. 12th, the fire had crossed Broad street, and was sweeping furiously on. The telegraph lines to Charleston are down, consequently we are not able to state whether the fire has ceased or not.

BRANCHVILLE, Dec. 12th, 3 P. M.—The fire is still raging. A thousand household persons are huddled in the streets. The express train left Augusta this afternoon, with provisions to supply the wants of the sufferers, and men to assist in controlling the fire. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

In extent, the fire, so far as known, embraced a district of the city over one-half a mile long by one fourth wide.

The city of Charleston has suffered greater disasters by fire than almost any other city in the United States. In 1778 there were two hundred and fifty-two houses consumed; in 1796 nearly a third of the city was destroyed, involving a loss of property to the amount of \$2,500,000. Again, in the great fire of 1838, the loss was estimated at \$5,000,000.

A Prediction.—The Mr. Vernon Bannex says: "We predict that in less than one year from this time the Abolitionists will be denouncing President Lincoln as they abused John Tyler in 1841, when he refused to carry out their darling measures. And we further predict that the Republican party will go to destruction by the weight of its corruption, and that our present difficulties will be at length settled by the Democracy."

In consequence of the payment of several months wages to the volunteers of Leigh county, by the Government, the County Commissioners have concluded to temporarily suspend the payment of the weekly allowance to their families, on the ground that if the earnings of the soldiers are properly appropriated there is no pecuniary assistance necessary from other sources.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that New York City could send a petition with the names of 50,00