

TERMS.
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Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
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The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLER.
44th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAR. 10, 1862

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.
No. 24.

Adams County
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—
Incorporated March 18, 1851.
President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David McCreary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCarty, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M. Curry, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McCallan, W. H. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abiel F. Galt, John Wolford, H. A. Pickney, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. McCreary, Andrew Polley, John Fickling, J. B. Horner.
This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, without any arrears, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business 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 at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 P. M.
Sept. 27, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's
SOPA AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 25 and 27 N. GAY STREET, Gettysburg, Pa. extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HUSBAND AND WIFE, and every article of furniture, including bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Teles-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Ringers, Marble Tables, Necessaires, Dressing Cases, and every article of the NORTH CLOTHS OF COTTON, FRUIT, NETS, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Crabs and Cradles, Hall Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilliam Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, and every length.
Persons desiring to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.
Wm. B. McCallan, Proprietor.
Nos. 25 and 27 N. GAY STREET.
Aug. 6, 1860.

The Muse.

FORGET ME NOT.
There is a flower, a little flower,
Tinged bright with faith's unchanging hue,
Pure as the ether in its hour
Of ebullient and serene blue.
The streamlet's gentle side it seeks,
The shaded fount, the lonely grove,
And to the heart it sweetly speaks,
Forget me not; Forget me not!
Pure as the azure of thine eyes,
Soft as the halo beams above,
In gentle whispers still it sighs,
Forget me not, my life, my love!
Where thy last footsteps turned away
Wet eyes shall mark the sacred spot,
And this fair flower be heard to say,
Forget me not! Forget me not!
But deep is auzre leaves within,
Is seen the blighting dew of care,
And what that secret grief has been,
Is dropping stem may well declare;
The dew-drops on its leaves are tears,
Which say, "I'll soon forgo thee,
Repeating still amid these fears,
Forget me not! Forget me not!

The Republican Organs and the Democracy.

The organs of the Republican party are vainly endeavoring to persuade the people of the loyal states that no party organization should be observed during the war. It would seem that if this party would earnestly desire the consummation of their teachings they would manifest it by some bold and magnanimous actions. Has such been the fact? Quite the contrary. All their actions evince the strong tenacity with which they cling to their party. Their leading journals are as scrupulous in their attacks upon the Democracy as they have ever been. Where they have the power they exercise it with an iron hand. Have they an important officer to elect they are extremely careful to select him from their own ranks. In our halls of Congress they exhibit a domineering spirit unworthy the dignity of the place. When they are severely rebuked for thrusting the "negro" into questions of public policy they indignantly reply that they want no one to dictate to them as traitors. Because Kentucky does not acquiesce in their emancipation schemes they call her disloyal, and say she desires to control the war. Do these facts manifest a conciliatory, a self-sacrificing spirit, on the part of the Republican party? Does it look as if they are willing to surrender their party when they employ men like Cheever and Greeley to deliver Abolition lectures at Washington, for the ostensible purpose of abolishing our Congress? Their very actions prove the insincerity of their teachings. What motive, then, have they in thrusting this no party issue upon the public? Evidently to save their party. Their party is "growing small by degrees and beautifully less," and they resort to tricks like these to avert the impending ruin. There would be some show of plausibility in the position of the Republican party if they would "suit the action to the word," and boldly meet upon this no party issue. But plausible as it may appear, it is an untenable position. Parties are essential to the just and economical administration of the Government. There are two extremes constantly to be avoided in a Republican form of government like ours. Intense party feeling, and a stoical indifference in regard to party. The one awakens jealousy and bitterness of feeling, which often endangers the Republic. The other affords an easy opportunity for ambitious men to usurp the rights of the people. These are the rocks upon which the ancient Republics split. The grandest efforts of Democracy were exerted to arouse his countrymen from the lethargy they had fallen into in regard to the interests and safety of the State. Parties exercise a beneficial influence in various ways. They serve to elevate good and able men to office. They curb extravagance and corruption. The eagerness with which one party exposes the corruptions and short comings of the other induces men to be honest and prudent. Oligarchy parties and, you cannot expect economy or prudence in the administration of the government. Men are so prone to corruption that honesty is rather the exception than the rule. The temptations with which men are surrounded are almost irresistible, and if it were not for the dread of exposure and disgrace our government would be worse than a monarchy. Now that the government is exposed to greater dangers, and in view of the enormous corruptions that have been perpetrated upon the government, we claim that these times especially require the organization of the Democratic party. There was a law at Athens which subjected every citizen in the parish who did not take sides in the parties which divided the Republic. This law was founded in the deepest wisdom. Democrats, at a time when unprincipled men are purloining from the government millions of dollars, it becomes our bounden duty to rally to the standard of the Democratic party. Therefore, we implore you to cling to the time honored party, and prove to the world that "Democracy is, like the rock of truth on which it is based—eternal."
—York Press.

The Spring Elections.

The time for holding elections for township and township officers is near at hand. It will undoubtedly be the policy of the Republicans to draw Democrats as far as possible into the support of fusion tickets, and then to claim the result as a Republican victory, especially in districts where they are in the minority. They are very liberal in offers to throw aside party, but claim the election of all fusion tickets as party victory. This is an old trick, and will be tried wherever Democrats are in the majority. It is hoped that in every district in the county men who have a decent respect for law, will be nominated for every office and elected.
—Greensburg Democrat.

The Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following is an abstract of the tax bill reported today to Congress. It provides for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with a salary of \$5,000, his office to be in the Treasury Department, and the country to be divided, as the President may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector appointed by the President for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary. The bill provides for a duty on spirituous liquors of 15 cents per gallon; ale and beer \$1 per barrel; stemor leaf tobacco 3 cents per pound; to add when manufactured 5 cents, and on cigars 5, 10 and 20 cents per pound, according to value; on lard and lardseed oil, burning fluid, crude coal of 5 cents per gallon; refined coal oil 10 cents per gallon; gas per 1,000 cubic feet 25 cents; bank-note paper 5 cents per pound; writing paper 2 cents per pound; printing paper 3 mills per pound; salt 4 cents per 100 pounds; sole leather 1 cent per pound; upper leather 1 cent per pound; and all other manufactures 3 per centum ad valorem; on railroad passengers 2 mills per mile of travel; commutation tickets 3 per cent; steamboat travel 1 mill per mile; omnibuses, ferry boats and horse railroads 3 per cent, on gross receipts from passengers; advertisements 5 per cent, on amount of annual receipts; for use of carrying annually from \$1 to \$10 according to value; gold watches \$1; silver watches 50 cents each; licensed bankers \$100; auctioneers \$20; wholesale dealers \$50; retail dealers in liquors \$20; retail dealers in goods \$10; pawnbrokers \$50; rectifiers \$100; brewers \$50; hotels, taverns, graduated according to rental, from 5 to \$50; eating houses \$10; commercial brokers \$50; other brokers \$20; theatres \$100; circuses \$50; bowling alleys \$50 each alley; wholesale peddlers \$50; other peddlers \$5 to \$20; coal oil distillers \$20, &c. Income, 3 per cent, on all over \$200, deducting income derived from dividends, &c., which are taxed separately; railroad bonds and dividends of banks and savings institutions 3 per cent; payments of all salaries of officers in the civil, military, and naval service of the U. S., including Senators and members of Congress, 3 per cent. Legacies and distributive shares of personal property of deceased persons from 1 to 5 per cent, according to the degree of relationship, and stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraphic messages, and all goods by express.
The bill contains one hundred and five sections, one of the largest of any kind ever before prepared, and on which months of time have been bestowed.

Movement of Gen. Banks' Division.

On the 28th of Feb., the 18th Pennsylvania Regiment crossed the Potomac, and took possession of Harper's Ferry. On the same day, the 1st Michigan Cavalry, Col. Broadhead, 1300 strong, marched from Frederick to the same destination. They were followed across the Potomac, at different points, by three Regiments of General Hamilton, the 2d Wisconsin Regiment, Gen. Abercrombie's Brigade, the 1st Regiment of the Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Mansby, and the Zouaves d'Afrique. All these movements appear to indicate that we may look for some stirring news shortly. There was a flying rumor that Gen. Banks' division was badly cut up at Winchester; but there was no foundation for the rumor. The day has gone by for rebel success.

Miscellaneous.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch of the trade, on Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c. of the best material, and made to superior workmanship. He also repairs all kinds of Carriages, all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.
Conveyance taken in exchange for work at market prices.
Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Something New

GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, in a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, near the corner of the Hotel, where he will try to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, &c. of the best material, and made to superior workmanship. He also has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of Carriages, all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.
Persons desiring anything in his line will find it to their advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Marble Vari Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance from St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, and all other articles in marble, granite, and other stones, and will do all kinds of work in a neat and substantial manner, and at the lowest living prices. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.
VALENTINE SAUPPE.
July 25, 1859.

Professional Cards.

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He resides at the German language office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McCaonahy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Forney's drug and hardware store, Chambersburg street), ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PATENTORS. Bounly Land Warrants, Back-pays suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C., and all business entrusted to him. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Pahnatocha and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, April 11, 1859.

Wm. B. McClellan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Oct. 3, 1859.

A. J. Cover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Pahnatocha and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.
(Sept. 5, 1859.)

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
AS his office one door west of Forney's drug and hardware store, Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call.
Baltimore, Dec. 10, 1859.
Dr. J. H. B. Baughner, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. S. Stever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

**MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plaques, Ribbons, &c., at the cheap store of
A. SCOTT & SON.**

Miscellaneous.

THE MYSTERIOUS CONFESSION.

BY JOHN KOSKOWSKI.

During a recent summer residence in the pretty little village of Manchester, Vermont, I became acquainted with the following singular history—I will not call it a story, as every word of it is strictly true. My informant was an elderly lady, who, when a young woman, was present at the trial, and knew personally all the parties concerned. About three months since public attention was in a measure recalled to the strange affair, by the recent apprehension of one of the principals in the alleged murder, on a charge of coming somewhere out West; and by another confession, which it was alleged he had made, adding a still deeper mystery to that already connected with the affair.

About thirty years ago, there resided in the above named village two brothers, named Bourne. The elder, was a hard feeling, morose man, not greatly liked by his neighbors, and Thomas resided with him as a farm laborer. Silas had in his employ a half-witted fellow, named William Colvin, who was chiefly engaged in field work; his wife was also occasionally employed in the farm-house, but lived with her husband away from it.

Suddenly, and without any reason whatever being assigned, William Colvin was dismissed from Manchester. All his wife could say was that he had left her in the morning for his work, and since then she had never set eyes upon him, dead or alive. The Bourne's asserted that on that morning he had labored as usual in the field, and that they left him there, when they went home to dinner; he, Colvin, usually having his dinner brought to him by a little girl. On their return he was gone. As Colvin had, on more than one occasion, when in flighty moods, gone off for a season, it was supposed he had only temporarily absented himself now; and after a time, all search was given up in the expectation that he had by-and-by would again make his appearance. But no more was ever heard of him; several years elapsed, and he was almost forgotten.

But after eight or nine years had gone by, public curiosity was again excited in the village, and by the declaration of his wife that she had twice dreamed that he had been murdered by the brothers Bourne, and his body buried. Every one but a few credulous people laughed at this, the Bourne's especially; but by degrees people generally came to suspect that all was not right. This feeling was increased by Mrs. Colvin appearing before a justice and making an affidavit that she believed her husband to have been the victim of foul play; in support of this she brought forward the little girl who had been in the habit of taking William Colvin his dinner in the field, and she deposed that at noon of the day on which Colvin was missed she went to him at his place of work as usual, and there saw him in violent altercation with Silas Bourne, who threatened to "do for him." Why she never mentioned this before was explained by the fact that Silas threatened to damage her in some way if she ever said anything of it.

Mrs. Colvin now declared that she had dreamed another dream—that her husband had been murdered by the Bourne's, and that it was revealed to her that his body was buried under a certain tree, and that some of his clothing had been concealed under the flooring of Bourne's barn. A search was made, and sure enough, under the tree, in a hole, were found bones, and beneath the barn floor some fragments of clothing and an old knife. The buttons on the clothing and the knife were sworn to by Mrs. Colvin as belonging to her deceased husband, and public indignation being now aroused by what was considered to be a special interposition of Providence, the brothers, who stoutly asserted their innocence, were arrested, and in due time committed for trial, as the doctor of the neighborhood unhesitatingly declared the exhumed bones to be those of a human being.

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Mrs. Colvin now declared that she had dreamed another dream—that her husband had been murdered by the Bourne's, and that it was revealed to her that his body was buried under a certain tree, and that some of his clothing had been concealed under the flooring of Bourne's barn. A search was made, and sure enough, under the tree, in a hole, were found bones, and beneath the barn floor some fragments of clothing and an old knife. The buttons on the clothing and the knife were sworn to by Mrs. Colvin as belonging to her deceased husband, and public indignation being now aroused by what was considered to be a special interposition of Providence, the brothers, who stoutly asserted their innocence, were arrested, and in due time committed for trial, as the doctor of the neighborhood unhesitatingly declared the exhumed bones to be those of a human being.

Miscellaneous.

THE MYSTERIOUS CONFESSION.

BY JOHN KOSKOWSKI.

During a recent summer residence in the pretty little village of Manchester, Vermont, I became acquainted with the following singular history—I will not call it a story, as every word of it is strictly true. My informant was an elderly lady, who, when a young woman, was present at the trial, and knew personally all the parties concerned. About three months since public attention was in a measure recalled to the strange affair, by the recent apprehension of one of the principals in the alleged murder, on a charge of coming somewhere out West; and by another confession, which it was alleged he had made, adding a still deeper mystery to that already connected with the affair.

About thirty years ago, there resided in the above named village two brothers, named Bourne. The elder, was a hard feeling, morose man, not greatly liked by his neighbors, and Thomas resided with him as a farm laborer. Silas had in his employ a half-witted fellow, named William Colvin, who was chiefly engaged in field work; his wife was also occasionally employed in the farm-house, but lived with her husband away from it.

Suddenly, and without any reason whatever being assigned, William Colvin was dismissed from Manchester. All his wife could say was that he had left her in the morning for his work, and since then she had never set eyes upon him, dead or alive. The Bourne's asserted that on that morning he had labored as usual in the field, and that they left him there, when they went home to dinner; he, Colvin, usually having his dinner brought to him by a little girl. On their return he was gone. As Colvin had, on more than one occasion, when in flighty moods, gone off for a season, it was supposed he had only temporarily absented himself now; and after a time, all search was given up in the expectation that he had by-and-by would again make his appearance. But no more was ever heard of him; several years elapsed, and he was almost forgotten.

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