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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. A. Picking ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 3, 1853.

D. McCaughy, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office one door west of Butler's drug and book store, Chambersburg, Pa.

A. J. Cover, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 3, 1853.

E. W. Ruchler, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 3, 1853.

J. C. Neely, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 3, 1853.

Dr. Wm. Taylor, Physician, Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 3, 1853.

Dr. Cross & Eckert, Physicians, Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 3, 1853.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's, Physician, Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 3, 1853.

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The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL. 46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. NO. 40.

Globe Inn, YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND, GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, near the diamond, in Gettysburg, Pa., and has had in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, and to have the market at all times as good as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, near the diamond, or Public Square.

National Hotel, LITTLE TOWN, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "National Hotel," in Little town, Adams county, Pa., and has had in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, and to have the market at all times as good as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "National Hotel" is in Little town, Adams county, Pa.

Cumberland House, GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Cumberland House," in Gettysburg, Pa., and has had in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, and to have the market at all times as good as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Cumberland House" is in Gettysburg, Pa.

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POETRY.

Down to the wharves, as the sun goes down, And the daylight tapers, and dusk, and die Are dying away in the busy town, I go to see if my ship comes in.

I gaze far over the quiet sea, With sunset, like a million eyes, How ships, like lines, lie tranquilly, Many and fair—but I see not mine.

I question the sailors every night— Who ever the boatswain's boy knew, No! the sails are come to light— "Have you seen my beautiful ship come in?"

"Where does she come?" they ask of me— "Who is her master, and what her name?" And they smile upon me playfully— "When my answer is ever and over the same."

O mine was a vessel of strength and truth, Her hull was built of oak and pine, She sailed long seas from the port of Youth, Her master was Love—and her name was Peace.

And, like all beloved and beautiful things, She faded in distance and doubt away— With only a tremble of sunny wings, She floated westerly, across the bay.

Creeping with her precious freight, All that I had hoped for and longed for, A beautiful girl, the fairest I ever saw, And still I watch for her back again.

Watch from the earliest morning light, Till the pale stars grieve o'er the dying day, To cast the gleam of our canvas white, Among the islands which greet the bay.

But she comes not yet—she will never come, Till my heart grows hopeless, and faint, and dumb, And I wait all vainly on the lonely shore.

And that I should, and then, and then, Her track and shadowed by her wake, Rank sea weeds cover her wakeful track, And her sails are tattered, and stained, and dark.

And still with a patience that is not hope, For van and effort it long has been, I sit on the rough shore's rocky side, And watch to see if my ship comes in.

MISCELLANY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, dictates that governments should be instituted on such principles, and organized in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

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HOW TO GET RID OF CATERPILLARS.

The following, which we clip from the Toronto Leader, may be of interest to our thousands of agricultural friends throughout the country:

Those of our readers who either have fruit trees in their gardens, who cultivate large orchards, will learn with much gratification, that a certain instrumentality of destruction to caterpillars has been discovered. That coal oil will cause instant death to these pests has been proved beyond all doubt.

On Saturday last, a letter was received at the Leader office, for publication, from one of our subscribers, an extensive farmer in the township of Clerk, county of Durham, stating the fact that, as a last resort, to endeavor to destroy the caterpillars (which had almost taken possession of the trees in the orchard), he experimented with coal oil. Complete success attended the experiment.

A brush of stiff feathers was made and portions of the trees smeared with the oil, in addition to placing a small quantity of the material on each tree. The proprietor of the Leader at once tested the oil on his trees at Glenogrove Farm, Young street, where the caterpillars had collected in thousands, doing fearful damage.

In a couple of hours one quart of it had covered the orchard completely of caterpillars. The dead lay around in all directions. The effect of the oil on the pests seemed miraculous; there was no long delay to undergo, for one touch of the deadly substance to the pests spread desolation in all directions. This is, certainly, a cheap remedy, as well as a sure one, and all our subscribers troubled with caterpillars should adopt it.

A Gloomy Breeze.—We have heard of some dark scenes, but never encountered anything so utterly gloomy in sunshine and white-wash as the following. It reads like a yard of black crepe:

"Gloom was on her countenance and upon his. The man whose holy office was to soothe the griefs of the afflicted before the bride and bridegroom, and they—the pair waiting to be blessed—bent down their heads like criminals before him. In vain might the eye wander around the assembly, seeking for the bridegroom's smiling countenance, all was a dreary black—these stants as well as attendants at the ceremony were shrouded in one dark overshadowing pall of gloom. All joy had fled from the eyes of the young hearts, for the solemnity of the occasion had become a funeral dirge. The solemnity of the occasion had become a funeral dirge. The solemnity of the occasion had become a funeral dirge.

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REPEAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The House having under consideration the joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to abolish slavery—

Mr. COFFROTH said: The House having under consideration the joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to abolish slavery, I have the honor to participate in any general debate. It was my intention to be a listener and not a talker. This resolve would have been faithfully kept, had it not been for the extraordinary legislation that has been passed upon the House—legislation, in my opinion, which is not only subversive of the interests of the people, but which erects an insurmountable barrier to the restoration of the Union. The resolution before us proposes to amend the Constitution, made by the patriots of the Revolution, so as to abolish slavery throughout the United States. It proposes to set free four million of ignorant and debased negroes to swarm the country with pestilential effect. It is to carry out the design of the bad and wicked men who closed the Convention of 1787, and who, by their wicked and unchristianlike conduct, produced the terrible bloodshed and destruction of life through which we are now passing.

Sir, we should pause before proceeding any further in this unconstitutional and unchristianlike legislation. The more abolition of slavery is not a cause of complaint. I care not whether slavery is retained or abolished by the people of the States in which it exists—the only rightful authority. The question to me is, has Congress a right to take upon itself the right to abolish slavery in the State of Kentucky against her will? If this resolution should pass, and Kentucky refuse to ratify it, upon what principle of right or law would we be justified in taking the slave property of the people of Kentucky. Would it be less than stealing?

The resolution before us proposes not only to create discord among the people of the North, but has a power so immense the mind cannot calculate its weight in giving strength and force to the rebellion. It fulfills all the prophecies of the South concerning the North. They have been by tearing up and maintaining their army by asserting that the people of the North intended to confiscate their homes and rob them of their slave property. The one has already been put in force by an unconstitutional amendment, and now proposes to do it over by the same process of illegality. These acts constitute the propelling power which has filled southern armies. The fanatical legislation of this Congress has been of more value to the South, in giving them arms and munitions, than any other thing they have passed or bounties they have paid. Men who were attached to the old Union, but placed under circumstances to be of little service to it, and who have been waiting with beating hearts to be again admitted into the Union, have been rejected, not only into sympathy with the rebellion, but into hearty co-operation. They have no other resort. To remain idle now, is to lose all they have. In their opinion, to sustain the rebellion relates to their property, and to their country.

If slavery is to be abolished, allow it to be done according to the principles of common justice. Allow the people in each State the inalienable right through their legally constituted authorities to control their own domestic institutions in their own way. This was the doctrine held by statesmen whose passions and prejudices did not blind them to a correct idea of right.

President Harrison saw the disunion purpose of the Abolitionists, and they agitators at an early day, and expressed the following opinion: "I am, and have been, for many years, much opposed to slavery, that I will never live in a slave State. But I believe the Constitution of the United States is a sacred thing, and that it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. I believe that in no other State are such high principles maintained on this subject as in Ohio."

Sir, I do not deny the right of Congress to amend the Constitution of the United States for the benefit of the people, but I do deny the right of Congress to amend the Constitution to destroy the property of the people to hold property. It never was intended by the framers of the Constitution, nor by any of the great men who ruled this country, that the dominant party, blinded by prejudice, should attempt to amend the Constitution to destroy the property of the people to hold property. It never was intended by the framers of the Constitution, nor by any of the great men who ruled this country, that the dominant party, blinded by prejudice, should attempt to amend the Constitution to destroy the property of the people to hold property.

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