

THE COMPILER.



GEETTSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR, HON. HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

- SEVENTEENTH ELECTORS: Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux, District Electors: 1. Frederick A. Server, 14. Isaac Rockhow, 2. Wm. C. Patterson, 15. Geo. D. Jackson, 3. Jas. Crockett, Jr., 16. John A. H., 4. John G. Bryan, 17. Joel B. Danner, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 18. J. R. Crawford, 6. Chas. Kelley, 19. H. N. Lee, 7. Oliver P. James, 20. Josh. B. Howell, 8. David Schall, 21. N. B. Fetterman, 9. Joel Leitner, 22. Samuel Marshall, 10. S. S. Barber, 23. Wm. Book, 11. Thos. H. Walker, 24. B. H. Hamlin, 12. S. S. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church, 13. Jos. Leubach.

Letter from the Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1860. Absent from the editorial post as I am, it is due to the readers of the Compiler that I account for that absence. It hath this extent—no more. A month ago, the U. S. District Court, after being in session a few days, adjourned over to Monday last. Hence I am here again, as a juror. The time of the Court has thus far been occupied with trials for making and passing counterfeit coin. No one can conjecture as to when the business will all be disposed of, but I hope to be home before the always "stirring" first of April.

The political cauldron already exhibits considerable agitation. FOSTER stock is at par, with an upward tendency. I have met many gentlemen from all parts of the State during the last few days, and all, without a solitary exception, bring the most cheering news. Gen. FOSTER's nomination is received at every point with the warmest approbation—with an enthusiasm which cannot result short of a victory for him as brilliant as it will be complete. I have not yet seen a Democrat of the State, who does not endorse the nomination warmly, nor have I heard of such an one. There is a thorough union—Lecompton and anti-Lecompton are buried deep—deep, with no chance of resurrection—a fact as full of hope for the Democracy as it is of despair for the mongrel Opposition.

Gen. FOSTER was here on a short business visit on Monday—stopping at the Merchants'. He received many calls, and of course made a most happy impression. A plain, unassuming gentleman—a Democrat all over,—with the highest abilities and most unspotted integrity, he is just the man for the times, as the people will overwhelmingly declare on the second Tuesday of October next.

On Monday evening the Keystone Club, accompanied by a splendid band of music, serenaded Gen. Foster. He appeared in front of the hotel, in response to enthusiastic calls, which done one's heart good to hear, and in a brief speech acknowledged the compliment paid him. He said:

Fellow citizens of PHILADELPHIA.—I confess that I feel extremely grateful for the kind reception given to me to-night. I am comparatively a stranger among you, but I have always felt a deep interest in the prosperity of the people of this city, in its manufactures and in its commercial greatness. Every act of my life, public or private, has always been in the behalf of the interests of the great metropolis of my native State. [Applause.] This call is unexpected. In coming here, I supposed I should not be seen, and I should retire to rest. I did not certainly expect to meet so many of my Democratic friends as are here assembled, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, which will necessarily prevent me from detaining you long. I have received the standard of the Democratic party to carry through the canvass. It is for you to say whether it shall be to victory or not. But if that flag is stricken down, I will be stricken down with it. [Cheers.] It is, I repeat, for you to say what the result shall be. Like soldiers you must enlist for the war, and determine to carry the flag to victory.

Gentlemen, I must again return my thanks for the kind manner with which you have received me to-night. We are told that my competitor was traversing every Ward throughout the city. I can only say, here I can come. [Cheers.] Wherever the people may meet they will hear me, and if the Opposition are victorious, it will be over our bodies. [Cheers.] I expect to meet you before the canvass is over to discuss the great issues of the day.

Personally, I have the greatest regard for my competitor. He is a gentleman, and with him I have no personal issue. I will make none and I desire that my friends will make none. If you are not able to carry this election upon high National and Constitutional grounds, I don't want it to be carried at all. [Applause.] Upon these principles we will carry this canvass through. And let me say that such depends upon you in the way the preliminary battle which is to be fought here in May, shall be decided. That is to tell upon the State and National campaigns to follow. It will tell more upon the distances of the Democratic party than any election ever held. [A voice—] we'll lick them, sure!—[Cheers.] If you rally to your flag in the Municipal contest and carry that election, and thus elevate the standard, you will belong the honor of deciding the contest in the Fall. I know that you will do it. [Cheers.] I feel that there are some here to-night who

who will turn out when the time comes and do his duty like a man. I simply come forward to thank you for your flattering reception, and not to discuss the issues involved in the canvass, because I did not expect to be called upon. Let me say that I will be at the head of the battle, and until the time comes, farewell.

The most enthusiastic cheers, firing of cannon, and thrilling strains of martial music, interrupted the speaker repeatedly.

ROBERT I. JOHNSTON, Esq., of Cambria, (who nominated Mr. Foster in the Reading Convention in spite of his previous declination,) and HIRAM W. BRIDGE, of New York, followed in eloquent and impressive speeches, speaking in just terms of eulogy of the nominee, urging unity of feeling, and promising victory to the standard bearer of the great Democratic party in the State of Pennsylvania. It was a soul-cheering demonstration, and the anticipation is measurable that there will be many "more of the same sort," all over the State, during the campaign upon which we are just entering. The work begins auspiciously—let the ball be kept rolling!

I have met several of the leading Democrats of the "Tenth Legion." They promise at least an old-fashioned majority for Foster, if not more. Berks is already in the harness, determined to give the Democratic nominee "sixty thousand fien hundred" (6,500) majority—sure! At the mayor's election in Reading on Friday, the Opposition candidate was elected by but 135 majority. A year ago the same officer had upwards of 900—thus showing a gain in favor of the Democracy in that time of 800!

A CURTIN ratification meeting came off in this city on Saturday night last. I am told that enthusiasm was sadly lacking—that when, for instance, three cheers were proposed for the Central Republican Club, the first was so weakly given as to discourage any attempt at a second. Mr. Curtin made a speech—but which did him more harm than good. During it he endeavored to show that the people of this city should, out of gratitude to the State, elect a "People's" Mayor, and then said:—"The city of Philadelphia has no commerce, she has no trade, and it is the vast Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that supports her and keeps her in her advancing strides." This has mortified many of the merchants of the city, and they are not slow to say it. A reliable mercantile friend yesterday assured me that in his and the two adjoining squares there are fully one hundred votes which were cast for Fremont in 1856 that will be given to the Democratic party this fall. Republicanism, they are beginning to see, is only another name for Abolitionism, and "will have no more of it."

I stop my pen, to shake hands with a Democrat from Western Pennsylvania. He says his section is all alive with Foster men, and that such a Democratic majority will be "despatched" over the mountain as will send Know Nothings and Black Republicans up Salt River so far that they will not be able to get back during their natural lives. There is stirring news from Mexico. It appears that Santa Anna, who is conspiring in favor of Spain, with Miramonte, despatched an armed fleet from Cuba to aid the latter in his assault upon Vera Cruz. The latest advices from New Orleans are to the effect that Miramonte commenced the siege of that place on the 5th of March. On the next day two steamers appeared before it showing no colors. The United States sloop of war Saratoga was ordered by Commodore Jarvis to proceed to the anchorage of the steamers and ascertain their character. The sloop's hail was answered by cannon and musket shots, whereupon the Saratoga fired a broadside into her, and the action became general; but it was soon decided in favor of the Americans. In the fight three Americans were wounded, one mortally. The Mexican loss is reported 15 killed and 30 wounded. It is supposed that the wily Santa Anna is again seeking the supreme power in Mexico, and hopes to accomplish his purpose by provoking a quarrel with the United States. He is destined to receive another sound thrashing.

Philadelphia is still improving. Last season a number of magnificent buildings were put up, and more will be added the coming summer. The removal of the old market sheds from Market street I cannot but commend, improving, as it so greatly does, the appearance and room of that generally thronged thoroughfare. The new market houses which have been erected instead are ornamental, and combine conveniences not previously had here. Mr. S. D. BURTON, the Architect of the Adams county Court House, was the Architect of the new market house in Fifth street, between Chesnut and Market, and speaks well for his taste and judgment in his profession. This structure is one of the best of its kind in the city, and I hope my country readers will all go to see it on visiting the "city of brotherly love."

Enough for this letter—with another word, and that for the Compiler's lady readers. There is as yet no display of spring fashions on Chesnut street, owing probably to the raininess of the weather since I have been here. There is, however, a very perceptible emanation of orioline. Hoops have been so circumscribed in breadth as to admit of two ladies again promiscuously

on the sidewalks. I don't know that the present fashion can be considered an improvement, but I take it that orioline, as a fashion, is severely threatened. H. J. S.

Pennsylvania All Right. The Democracy of Pennsylvania will enter upon the approaching political campaign with the most cheering prospects of success. The harmonious and conciliatory action of the Reading Convention has closed up every breach in our ranks, and from all quarters of the Commonwealth the news comes up that "all is well." Ratification meetings have been held in the cities and principal towns, and Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and old-line Whigs, have spoken from the same stand to enthusiastic assemblages of the people.

These demonstrations have struck the heart of the Opposition with terror. They read their fate in the spectacle of a cordially united Democracy. They no longer scoff at the idea of the election of the Charleston nominee. They feel that Pennsylvania is about to resume her station in the Democratic ranks, and well do they know that "as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union."

Since the nomination of Gen. FOSTER as the Democratic candidate for Governor, the more sagacious leaders of the opposition see the great mistake they made in permitting CAMERON to set up Mr. CURTIN. They know that CURTIN is not the right man to put against the Democratic nominee. As a bar-room politician he has very few superiors, and as a relator of smutty anecdotes he has scarcely a rival; but these acquirements will be of slender service to him when he is called upon to answer the able and dignified arguments of HENRY D. FOSTER before an intelligent public.

This fellow CURTIN has not the shadow of a claim to the character of a statesman. He was lifted up from obscurity by the Know Nothing swell of 1854, and when that wave subsided he fell to his former level. And there he would have been permitted to remain, had not CAMERON thought that he might be made servicable in whipping the Lotters of 1855 into the Winnebago council. He comes before the people with the collar of CAMERON around his neck, and the people will "spew him out" as the minority of the Convention that nominated him threatened to spew out his master.—Chambersburg Spirit.

They Don't Like It. The Eastern Argus says, truly, that the proceedings of the Reading Convention are not altogether agreeable to the Black Republican papers. The nomination of so high-toned and eminent a gentleman as Gen. FOSTER, has taken them by surprise, and disturbs their tempers. They are as cross as so many sore-headed bears, and declare that the Convention acted very badly in not nominating either MR. WITTE or FAR. It is none of their business, we imagine, how the Democratic party fixes up its little family affairs, and they have no right to grumble. We nominated our best man and we intend to elect him too. The Democratic party is once more united. Lecompton and anti-Lecompton are dead and buried, and henceforth we are a happy family. So stand under.

Abolition Practices. Abolition Precept.—The Chicago Times says that a large wholesale house in Chicago lately sent an agent into Missouri to look into the circumstance of one of their debtors in that State. The agent went, and shortly reported that the debtor had nothing of value except a couple of negro children. His employers were Republicans—every man in their house was Republican—yet they wrote back to levy on the negro children, and held them for the debt. This was done, but without effect, for the distressed debtor could not raise the funds. This Republican firm then wrote to have the children sold to pay a debt of \$600. It was done, and these wretched specimens of humanity then all the Legrees that could be coined by the vivid imagination of the Abolition Mrs. Stowe, received their dues.

The Charleston Convention will vote by States, each State casting as many votes as in the electoral college; but by a resolution adopted at Cincinnati the Convention will be composed of twice as many delegates as voters.—Classified into free and slave States, the former will send 366 against 240 from the latter. Besides these, the members of the National Democratic Executive Committee have seats on the floor of the Convention but no votes.—They are thirty-three in number.—Moreover, it is customary to admit distinguished members of the party to the floor of the house as a courtesy; so that the Convention will be composed of about 620 members.

The Charleston Convention.—It is announced on the authority of Delegates that the Pennsylvania Delegation to the Charleston Convention have contracted for the steamer Keystone State to take one hundred passengers from Philadelphia to Charleston and back, between the 18th of April and the 1st of May, and furnish them on board, during that period, for \$80 each.

Gems from Helper.—The Bedford Gazette says.—We stated in our last issue, that some of the leaders of the so-called "Republican" party, in this county, were busily engaged in circulating that infamous and detestable Abolition document, "Helper's Impending Crisis of the South." One of these leaders, "Squire Oldham," of Union township, acted as colporteur for the Abolitionists during Court week, and he and his carpet-bag filled with Helper, became nearly as conspicuous for the time being, as the razor-powder man with his knee-breeches and three-cornered coat-buttons. We have been shown one of these books, and for the benefit of those gentlemen belonging to the Opposition, who deny that they are Abolitionists, we have noted down a few extracts selected at random:

1st. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non-slave-holding whites of the South.

2d. Ineligibility of pro-slavery slaveholders, never another vote to any one who advocates the retention and perpetuation of human slavery.

3d. No co-operation with pro-slavery merchants—no guest-ship in slave-waiting hotels—no fees to pro-slavery lawyers—no employment of pro-slavery physicians—no audience to pro-slavery parsons.

4th. No more hiring of slaves by non-slaveholders.

5th. Abrupt discontinuance of subscription to pro-slavery newspapers.

6th. The greatest possible encouragement to free white labor.

This, then, is the outline of our scheme for the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY in the Southern States.—Let it be acted upon with due promptitude, and as certain as truth is mightier than error, fifteen years will not elapse before every foot of territory, from the mouth of the Delaware to the embouchure of the Rio Grande, will glitter with the jewels of freedom.

"Republican" orators tell us that their party does not intend to interfere with slavery where it exists, and yet here we have a deliberate plan for the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, endorsed by 68 "Republican" members of Congress, and lawked about the streets of Bedford by the leaders of that party. Actions speak louder than words, and the conduct of the "Republican" party, in its endorsement of the heresy and treason of the Helper book and in its strenuous efforts to inculcate the doctrine of that work in the minds of the people, must be conclusive evidence to every fair and reasonable man, that "Republicanism" has become identical with Abolitionism. Who can doubt it? Who dares dispute it?

We make another extract: "For its trucking concessions to the slave power, the Whig party merited defeat, and defeated it was, and that, too, in the most decisive and overwhelming manner."

This is a choice "moreover," and we recommend it most respectfully to the consideration of those old Whigs, who in the overflow of their good nature, assist "Squire Oldham" and his brother "Republicans" in their election to the offices for which the Whigs, in the opinion of the sand Oldham and his fellow "Republicans," suffered such merited defeat. Our Whig friends will please "stick a pin there!"

Again: "With the intelligent Protestant element of the Fatherland on our side, we can well afford to dispense with the ignorant Catholic element of the Emerald Isle. In the influences which they exert on society, there is so little difference between Slavery, Popery, and Negro-driving Democracy, that we are not at all surprised to see them going hand in hand in their diabolical work of inhumanity and desolation."

Their Fate Sealed. Already has the doom of the Republican, alias the Opposition, alias the People's party, been sealed. The incorruptible and untrifled Democracy who assembled in Convention at Reading recently, issued the Death warrant, and the October Election will execute it. The edict has gone forth and will be enforced. The people are everywhere rallying around the gentleman whom the Democracy have accepted as their standard-bearer. Gen. FOSTER will, if the Democracy but remain true to their pledges, be elevated to the gubernatorial chair. The Opposition have discovered, to their astonishment, that the people, the consistent and honest people, will be no longer deceived, misled and cheated by a set of worthless, soulless political knaves. They perceive that the men who have so long been following the Republican flag are leaving by scores, and are flocking back and rallying around the good old time-worn flag that waved so gallantly in the days of Jefferson and Jackson. The Democracy have put their giant shoulders to the wheel, and once more rejoicing in the anticipation of an overwhelming and decisive victory. Then will be placed on record one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved. The Opposition, fresh from the field of victory, laden with the spoils of the two last battles, will exert every power, whether it be good or bad, strain every nerve, and use all the influence that can possibly be brought to bear, to endeavor to exalt to the Executive chair ANDREW G. CURTIN. Why, then, should the Democracy look calmly on and see the good old ship of State manned by such a reckless crew? Let us work in unity, for "in union there is strength;" let us work, in order to subvert the best interests of the gallant "Old Keystone;" let us work together, give a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together;" and then we will succeed.—Elect Gen. FOSTER and pave the way for a Democratic victory at the ensuing Presidential election. HENRY D. FOSTER is a gentleman of rare abilities, a fluent and eloquent public speaker, and would make an excellent helmsman for the ship of State. Let us, then, place him in that high and honorable position. A better man could not have been chosen. All know, all feel this: The power is in our own hands; we can do as we think proper; we can succeed or fail, as we choose to elect. If the Republicans succeed in defeating us, we can blame only ourselves. In view of this, let us drop all asperities, all hard feelings, and work for FOSTER, the old Keystone, and the Union. Let us energetically raise up the time-worn flag that has so long trailed in the dust, and wave it from Lake Erie to the Delaware. When the conflict is over, when the Opposition forces are routed, when we can place it on the Capitol, and throw its folds to the breeze, with victory inscribed on its ample folds.

Arouse, Democrats, in the majesty of your strength, and cast off the pointing curse of Republicanism.—State Sentinel.

The New York Tribune grows characteristically abusive over the Pennsylvania Democracy because one of the resolutions of the Reading Convention alludes to the modification of the Tariff as the unwise legislation of the Republican party of 1857. The authors of this resolve are mildly called knaves and swindlers, because "the Republicans had not a majority in the House, and did not compose a fourth of the Senate."

Now it cannot be denied that the Republicans elected N. P. Banks Speaker of the House; that he constituted the committees with a majority of Republicans; that the reduced Tariff of 1857 was the work of one of the committees; that the Speaker favored this reduction; that large sums of money were collected in New England and used in the accomplishment of this purpose; and that it could not have been accomplished without Republican assistance. As a general rule it is proper to hold the party commanding the organization of the House accountable for its public measures. Why not in this case?

The Tribune admits that the bill was supported and opposed by members of all parties, and yet, in the face of this, the Republicans of this State seek to persuade the people that the Republican party is committed to a protective tariff. Who is trying to cheat?

Taxable Property in Pennsylvania.—The board of revenue commissioners have fixed the aggregate valuation of taxable property in this State at \$569,049,995. Of this amount \$569,577,769 is subject to a tax of 24 mills on the dollar; \$5,290,936 to a tax of one per cent., and \$181,864 to a tax of two per cent. The following is the valuation of the city of Philadelphia: Property subject to a tax of 24 mills, \$164,556,282; to a tax of one per cent., \$2,789,793; to a tax of two per cent., \$159,650. The aggregate increase of the valuation of taxable property in Philadelphia, since the assessment of the last board, three years ago, is \$4,417,072.

Feasting Instead of Praying.—The Republican Legislature at Columbus, Ohio, treated with disrespect, the other day, a petition asking that a day be set apart for humiliation and prayer. The next day a petition was presented asking the Legislature to make an appropriation for an oyster supper, somewhere up in Cheesedon, which is referred to the proper committee. The Republicans of that body evidently think their case past the efficacy of prayer, and therefore act on the idea of the fatalist, "Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die."

A National Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations takes place at New Orleans on the 11th of April next. Five hundred delegates are expected to attend. The City Hall has been engaged for delegates until they go to private houses, and the establishment engages to entertain twenty-five delegates free during the session.

LOCAL NEWS.

WE earnestly request our friends who know themselves indebted to us to call before the first of April and settle their accounts, or to pay as much on the same as they can. We have a great amount of money to raise by that period, and therefore urge the matter upon you. To the rescue, friends.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—We annex a list of the persons elected to office in the several boroughs and townships of this county on the 16th instant—for making out which we acknowledge ourself much indebted to the obliging Clerk of the Courts, H. G. WOLF, Esq.: GEETTSBURG.—Justice of the Peace, A. J. COVER; Judge, Peter Myers; Assessor, Solomon D. Ziegler; Wm. T. King; Assessors, Henry Tipton; School Directors, David A. Buehler, Robert G. McCreary, T. D. Carson, 2 years; Burgess C. H. Buehler; Town Council, Adam Burgett, Assessors; Constable, John Burgett.

BERWICK BOR.—Judge, Dr. Edward Westschoff; Inspectors, George Davis, Martin Steffan; Assessor, John Kepner; School Directors, Henry Mayer, William Bittinger, Joseph Berlin, Inspector, John Richter, John Kinneam; Assessor, Joseph Grise; School Directors, Jacob Bull, Peter Sipling; Supervisors, Joseph Grise, Cyrus Wolf; Auditor, Henry Bittinger; Judge, Laughman, 1 year; Township Clerk, John Eddy; Constable, Joseph Grim.

BUTTE.—Justice of the Peace, Michael Deitrick; Judge, Jacob S. Deitrick; Inspectors, Solomon Orner, Samuel Lauer; Assessor, Solomon Weidner; School Directors, Burkhardt Wert, Samuel W. Eyster, Jacob Peter, John Breen; Supervisors, Peter Lapp, Jacob Weidner; Assessor, Samuel Camp, John F. Bailey 1 year; Clerk, Jesse Dill; Treasurer, Henry Fehl; Constable, Jacob W. Schlusser.

CONOWAGO.—Judge, Aloysius Storm; Inspectors, Phil Lawrence, Matthew Ginter; Assessor, Joseph Barke; School Directors, Peter Keilner, Samuel Barnitz; Supervisors, George Slagle, Wm. Schwartz; Auditor, Joseph Klunk; Clerk, Herman J. Gross; Constable, Francis Krichter.

CUMBERLAND.—Justice of the Peace, Samuel Galtzberg; Peter Hoffendy; Judge, Henry Keilner; Assessor, Cornelius Daugherty, John Black; Assessor, George Schaefer; School Directors, Alexander Harper, Samuel Peltz, John Marling 2 years; Supervisors, Jacob Wilkert, John Boams; Auditor, Ephraim Wistler; Clerk, Samuel Cuhorn; Treasurer, Jeremiah Beckler; Constable, Wm. G. Black.

FRANKLIN.—Justice of the Peace, John Carls; Judge, Francis Will; Assessor, John Radenberger; Peter Brough; Assessor, Philip Cuthbert; School Directors, Samuel Breiter, George Plank; Supervisors, Henry Hartman, Peter Henry; Auditor, John Pottorff; Clerk, Constable, John Hill; Assessor, H. J. Brinkhoff.

FIELDHORN.—Judge, James Cunningham; Inspectors, Anthony Witt, David Sandner; Assessor, Daniel Sheets; School Directors, George J. White, Andrew Reed, John E. White; Supervisors, Jacob Myers, John Bigham; Auditor, John H. Schaefer; Clerk, Alex. McNary; Constable, John Cronce.

GERMANY.—Justice of the Peace, John McLean; Judge, Wm. Bange; Inspectors, Ferdinand Raiber, Isaac St. Assessor, Samuel Weikert; School Directors, Rufus Butner, Henry Meyer; Supervisors, William Hill, Jacob Yealy; Auditor, Wm. Young; Clerk, Michael Snyder; Constable, Christian Reier.

HAMILTON.—Judge, Henry S. Hildebrand; Inspectors, Conrad S. Alwine, George H. Binder; Assessor, Jacob Stuck; School Directors, Samuel Wolf, Francis S. Hildebrand; Auditor, John S. Miller, Charles Robert 1 year; Supervisor, John S. Miller; Clerk, William S. Miller; Constable, Jacob Baker; Clerk, A. K. Stoner; Constable, George Moul.

HAMILTONSBAN.—Justice of the Peace, Andrew Wolf; Judge, Isaac Cunningham; Inspectors, Joseph Gelbach, Samuel W. Fullerton; Assessor, John S. Miller; School Directors, John S. Miller, William Marshall, William Ferguson; Auditor, Frederick Keppler; Peter Steiner; Auditor, John Cochran; Clerk, Ebenezer McGinty; Constable, Alexander Beachoff.

HUNTINGTON.—Judge, John Ward; Inspectors, John Deleh, E. F. Weyman; Assessor, Joseph Stryker; School Directors, John Stryker, George Smith; Auditor, John W. Myers; School Directors, Peter B. Cuffman, Andrew Coulson; Supervisors, Samuel Fickel, Howard Hess; Auditor, Jonathan Bressman; Clerk, Moss Myers; Treasurer, Ephraim Wand; Constable, Solomon Gilbert.

LIBERTY.—Judge, Christian Overholzer; Inspectors, James W. Brier, Nathaniel Green; Assessor, John Hoover; School Directors, John Wely, Lewis Wortz; John Flor; Supervisors, John Clark, John Mahan; Auditor, Joseph Tresler, Jr.; Clerk, Peter Keady; Constable, Peter Gleser.

MEXALLAN.—Judge, Jacob Bear; Inspectors, C. Epleman, Robert Elbit; Assessor, Joel Wright; School Directors, Solomon Bender, Abel T. Wright; Supervisors, Solomon Peters, Peter Felt; Auditor, Thomas Blaser; Clerk, John Cuthbert; Treasurer, Michael Bender; Constable, John S. Miller; Assessor, John S. Miller; Clerk, Samuel A. Smith; Constable, Jacob Cashman.

OXFORD.—Judge, Henry West; Inspectors, John Stock, Jeremiah W. Diehl; Assessor, A. Robinson; School Directors, Francis Marshall, Joseph S. Gilt; Supervisors, Peter Clark, Christian Zinn; Auditor, Richard Adams; Clerk, James Robinson; Constable, William Adams.

READING.—Justice of the Peace, Levi Christner; Judge, John L. Taughnabugh; Inspectors, Solomon Miller, John Sours; Assessor, George Baker; School Directors, John S. Miller, William S. Miller; Auditor, John S. Miller; Clerk, William S. Miller; Constable, Lewis A. Bunman.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.—Those of our subscribers who intend changing their residence are requested to give us timely notice of the same—always stating the place from, as well as that to which they remove. Attention to this matter a few days in advance, will insure them the receipt of their papers after the first of April as promptly as they have received them before. Such as reside in town and who intend to "move" will please inform us where the carrier will find them.

REMOVALS.—J. C. MERRY, Esq., has removed his Law office to the room lately occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq., in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Col. SANKS has removed his Clothing Store to the old County Building, on the N. E. corner of the Diamond, which he has had fitted up for the purpose, and desires his friends and the public generally to know that it will hereafter be the spot to secure bargains.

IMPORTANT TO NEWLY-ELECTED JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—It will be observed by the following Act of the Legislature approved 13th of April, 1859, that persons elected to the office of Justice of the Peace are required to signify their acceptance of the same to the Prothonotary within thirty days after the election, in writing, and that no commission will be issued unless such notice has been given. The following is the act published in the pamphlet laws:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every person hereafter elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, or Alderman, shall, within thirty days after the election, if he intends to accept said office, give notice thereof in writing to the Prothonotary of the County of the place of the election, who shall immediately inform the Secretary of the Commonwealth of said acceptance; and no commissions shall issue until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That so much of an Act of Assembly as requires commissioners to send copies of the returns of the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, to the Governor of the Commonwealth, is hereby repealed.

GETTSBURG RAILROAD.—A company of gentlemen were engaged, last week, in a survey and examination of a route for the contemplated Railroad between this place and Gettysburg. They have found the location for the road more favorable than was anticipated. From this place to the South Mountain the road will be almost straight and of very easy grades. A gap has been discovered in the Mountain through which the road can pass at a grade of less than fifty feet to the mile. The survey will be continued on the wester side of the Mountain, and it is thought, from a cursory examination, that a location for the road can be found as favorable as on this side. The survey will be pushed on energetically and in the course of a few weeks we will have the pleasure of placing the report of the Engineer before our readers.—Chambersburg Spirit.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.—Mr. ENTON:—Will you allow me to acknowledge through the columns of the Compiler the reception of a very valuable present from the members and friends of my charge, in the form of an excellent buggy. I am especially indebted to this present to the efforts of Dr. F. V. WANKENBLOTT, of Abottstown, and others. The buggy was built by Mr. SARKIS WOLF, of this place, and is finished in the best and most durable style. My friends, through whose efforts and liberality this handsome present was gotten up, will please accept my most sincere and hearty thanks for their kindness and good will in my behalf, and I shall ever pray and endeavor to render myself more worthy of their kind liberality. Respectfully yours,

E. H. HOFFMANN, Pastor of the Ger. Ref. Church, March 22, 1860. Abottstown, Pa.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.—I am composed of 15 letters. My 7 10 12 6 13 16 is a county in Penna. 14 6 8 2 7 11 is a town in New York. 3 11 15 16 is a river in Austria. 10 14 7 4 3 is a town in Scotland. 4 14 16 12 is a town in Russia. 10 2 13 15 is a county in Georgia. 12 14 7 15 is a town in Sardis. 10 8 14 16 is a river in Arkansas. 15 10 12 7 14 16 is a city in Italy. 10 5 17 1 9 10 is a town in Poland. My whole is the name of a river in North America. H. J. S.

Answer to Enigma in last week's paper.—Francis Lewis.

Sad Casualty.—The Chambersburg Repository announces the death of Mr. John H. Shurtle, of Welsh Run, Franklin county. Mr. S. had been to the Potomac river with a load of grain.—On returning home he walked forward, struck the load horse gently, causing the horse to start forward suddenly; the burdener struck Mr. S., throwing him upon the ground, and before he could recover or get out of the way, the wagon passed over his breast, crushing him so badly that he died the next morning. He leaves a widow and five small children to mourn his untimely fate.

Terrific Explosion of Gas.—Mr. F. W. Lohouse, residing in Buffalo, returned home on Sunday evening week, with his family, after a day's absence, and leaving them on the sidewalk he proceeded up stairs for the purpose of striking a light. Although he perceived a strong smell of gas, he thoughtlessly ignited a match, when an explosion immediately followed. Windows, furniture, &c., were strewn in fragments through the street and about the premises, and Mr. Lohouse was prostrated, his hair burnt off, and his face blackened as from the effects of gunpowder. He was taken to a drug store, where everything was done to afford him relief. The store of a distiller next door had its windows demolished and several casks of liquor burst by the concussion. Several windows were also broken in one or two stores opposite.

A Unique Ball.—Last week, seventy-one "grass widows," residing around Elkhart, Indiana, gave a ball, and invited their male friends. No ladies who were not "grass widows" were admitted, and the fun ran high until morning.

Some of the identical lot of tea which was thrown overboard in Boston harbor in 1770, is said to be in possession of Charles Hosmer, of Hartford, Conn.

Baron Biondoli, now often called "the Saviour of Tuscany," contemplates visiting this country as soon as Italian affairs are settled.

The Philadelphia conference of the M. E. church met in Philadelphia on Wednesday.—Bishop Baker presiding.

The absence of the editor will account for short-comings in this issue.