Gettysburg Compiler.

BY H. J. STAHLE. — GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1866. — 48TH YEAR.—NO. 36.

THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER;

A Democratic Family Journal,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING,

BY HENRY J. STAHLE.

"Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail."

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 50 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at usual rates.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, between Middle and High, near the Post Office—"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Professional Cards.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks 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.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. 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.

Law Partnership.

W. A. DUNCAN & J. H. WHITE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.

Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

April 3, 1865. tf

Dr. F. C. Wolf,

HAVING located at EAST BERLIN, Adams county, hopes that by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of the public patronage. [Apr. 2, '66. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Dr. J. A. Armstrong,

HAVING removed from New Salem, York county, and having located at Middletown, Adams county, offers his professional services to the public. [July 31, '65. 1y

Doctor C. W. Benson,

OFFICE at the Railroad House, (frontroom, formerly occupied by Dr. Kinzer,)

LITTLESTOWN, PA.

June 19, 1865. tf

Dr. D. S. Peffer,

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing diseases to call and consult him.

Oct. 3, 1864. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Horner's office, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., Prof. M. L. Stœver.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

DENTIST.

Great Reduction of Prices

AT THE

CHEAP GROCERY!

CORNER OF DIAMOND AND CHAMBERSBURG STREET.

JOHN M. SWAN,

Having just returned from the city, respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has succeeded in forming a connection with one of the first Importing Houses in the city of Baltimore, by which he is enabled to offer Groceries at a lower figure than they can be purchased elsewhere in the county.—He is prepared to sell

COFFEE	25 cents per lb.
SUGAR,	10 "
SYRUP, from	40 " to $1.20,

and all other things at corresponding rates.—If you would save money, call at the Cheap Grocery, corner of Diamond and Chambersburg street. He sells exclusively for Cash, and is determined to be ahead of all others in selling cheap. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN M. SWAN.

Barron's Safety Lamps,

AND

LIG-RO-INE (Red) FLUID.

PATENTED.

THIS Lamp apparently burns *without anything to feed it.* It has, however, a material which absorbs the liquid and gives it to the flame, partly from the wick, and partly in the form of gas, but so as to produce perfect combustion, and is very economical and safe.

It is used without a chimney, and perfectly trimmed, does not smoke or smell; it is therefore especially adapted to the purposes of a "ran about," night, nurse, shop or hotel lamp, or lantern. The cost of broken chimneys, alone, will more than pay the cost of this lamp. Every family needs one or more.

"It is just what I have been long looking for," writes a model house-keeper.

"I should hardly know how to do without it," writes another.

"A perfect contrivance," writes a third.

"Let those who are skeptical try it," writes a fourth.

For sale by JOHN M. SWAN,

Cor. of Diamond and Chambersburg st.

☞The Lig-ro-ine Fluid also for sale at the same place. [Mar. 12, 1866.

Fresh Supply.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!—A. SCOTT & SONS have just received another fine assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds, for Gentlemen's wear. Also, a fine assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. We ask the public to give us a call and judge for themselves. We defy competition, both as to quality and price. A. SCOTT & SONS.

April 2, 1866.

The Far Famed

"UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER."—Besides the great saving of Labor, the saving in the wear and tear of clothing in a single year, more than amounts to the price of this Wringer. It is strange that any family should be willing to do without it. For sale at FAHNESTOCK BROS., and at C. H. BUEHLER'S. [Feb. 19.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS in the TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD. It has paid *over one hundred and forty thousand dollars* to holders of its policies, including $87,500 to twenty-eight policy-holders, for $512 in premiums.

THE best lot of Upper Leather COLLARS, of our own make, now ready and for sale.

D. McCREARY & SON.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

Forwarding Business.

CULP & EARNSHAW'S LINE.

HAVING purchased the Warehouse and Cars heretofore owned by Samuel Herbst, the undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the public that they will run a

LINE OF FREIGHT CARS

from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. They are prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. They will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. Their cars run to the Warehouse of STEVENSON & SONS, 265 North Howard street, (near Franklin,) Baltimore, where freight will be received at any time. They invite the attention of the public to their line, assuring them that they will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize them.

Having purchased the buildings and lot on the Northeast corner of Railroad and North Washington streets, Gettysburg, their Depot will remain there. Any person having business in the forwarding line are respectfully invited to call. CULP & EARNSHAW.

Aug. 7, 1865.

Flour! Feed! and Groceries!

AT THE CHEAP STORE ON THE HILL. If you wish to buy any of the above articles cheaper and better than you can get them anywhere else, go to the Grocery Store of the undersigned on the Hill, in Baltimore street, where customers can always be accommodated, and where all are invited to call and see for themselves. The public will always find a full and choice assortment of

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, SNUFFS, FISH, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, CRACKERS, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

—ALSO—

GLASS-WARE, CROCKERY-WARE, NOTIONS, &C., COAL OIL LAMPS, FISH OIL, AND FLOUR AND FEED, ALWAYS ON HAND.

WANTED.—Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, and Potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid, either in trade or cash.

☞Being determined to conduct my business in a fair and honorable way, and to do cheap, I invite all to give me a call.

HENRY OVERDEER.

April 9, 1866. tf

Removal.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY Have removed their establishment to the west side of Baltimore street, a few doors above the Court-house, and nearly opposite the Post office, where they will continue business on a larger scale than ever.

OYSTERS AND FISH

always to be had in their season, with Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Apples, Beans, Homony, &c.

Also, HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDES, Mackerel and Herring, Butter and Lard, Cheese, with all other articles in this line.

Also, Raisins, Almonds, and a general assortment of Confections. Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Segars, Pipes, and a great variety of Notions.

They ask calls, convinced that they can always sell as cheap as the cheapest. As they run cars to the city regularly, their opportunities for keeping up their stock are unusually good, and the public can rely upon getting everything fresh and nice.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

April 9, 1866. tf

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, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid 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, making his house as near a home to them 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, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.

April 4, 1864. tf

Washington Hotel,

NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the above Hotel, and will strive to keep it as a No. 1 House.

His table will be abundantly supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and his bar with the choicest liquors and wines. The stabling is large and commodious. He hopes by strict attention to merit a portion of the public's patronage. ISAAC B. HOUSER.

April 16, 1866. 3m

$25 THE $25

UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE,

HANDEL and HAYDEN HALL,

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A. M.,

President and Consulting Accountant.

Extraordinary Inducements!

NOVEL & PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS COLLEGE TERMS,

FROM APRIL 1 TO OCTOBER 1, 1866,

AND SUCCEEDING YEARS.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, including Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Forms & Customs, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeit Money, and Commercial Law, *TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.*

SCHOLARSHIPS, including the same subjects as above. THEE LIMITED TO THREE MONTHS, *TWENTY DOLLARS.*

PENMANSHIP, Three Months.....$7

Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months $10

The saving of coal and gas in the summer months is an advantage of such importance as enables the management of this College to make a considerable reduction in the summer rates.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1866, to APRIL 1, 1867, And succeeding years, as before.

Life Scholarship	$25
Scholarships, 3 months	$25
Penmanship, 3 months	$10
Penmanship and Arithmetic, 3 months	$12

Special Terms for Clubs, Soldiers, and for the Sons of Ministers and Teachers.

DAY AND EVENING INSTRUCTION FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES,

In Banking, Storekeeping, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Pen Drawing, Phonography, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Analytical Geometry, The calculus, Navigation, Surveying, Engineering, Gauging, Mining, Mechanical Drawing, Commercial Law, German, Telegraphing, and the English Branches, at moderate prices.

Endorsed by the public as the most successful Business College of the country, as is evidenced by the fact, that

FOUR HUNDRED & TWO STUDENTS

have entered in the

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF ITS EXISTENCE.

Principals of Departments:

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A. M.,

GEO. B. SNYDER, R. S. BARNES,

C. N. FARR, Jr., J. T. REYNOLDS,

HENRY KEIM, A. E. ROGERSON, A. M., C. E.

Supported by an able Corps of Assistants.

Call or send for a Catalogue, College Currency, and Peirce's Practical Educator.

OFFICE—531 NORTH EIGHTH ST., PHILADELPHIA. THOMAS M. PEIRCE.

April 23, 1866. 3m

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS for sale at Horner's Drug and Variety Store.

BELL'S

Concentra'd Flavoring Extracts!

EQUAL to any in the market and superior to many, in larger bottles, and at old prices.

Wholesale agents for Baltimore,

BURROUGH BROS.,

Wholesale Druggists.

LIST.—Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Rose, Peach, Nutmeg, Celery, Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, Birch, Cinnamon, Apple, Mulberry, Pine Apple, Banana, Mace, Raspberry, Pear, Pepper, Parsley, Strawberry, Bitter Almond, and Savory spices.

The great difficulty heretofore experienced in procuring true Flavoring Extracts, has induced the proprietor to spare no pains or expense in giving to the public an article which will be found true to its name, and which will in no instance be a source of disappointment.

It will be observed that our extract of Lemon and Orange is a prepared extract from the Peel, which any one may be convinced of by merely smelling them.

The price of Vanilla Beans, too, has caused more useless Extract of Vanilla to be manufactured and sold than any other essence; being either made from Tonka Beans, or some other fictitious compound. In our Extract we WILL GUARANTEE A PURE ARTICLE! made from the true Bean, without any foreign substance whatever.

Bell's Worm Syrup.

THE MOST INNOCENT, PLEASANT AND EFFICIENT REMEDY IN USE.—A REMEDY PERFECT IN ITSELF.—*No Castor Oil to be Taken.*—In this Preparation we have included such remedies only as have been tried for years and are known to possess powerful anthelmintic virtues, combined with mild aperients, pleasant aromatics and sugar. Anthelmintics of themselves cannot perform their peculiar functions or have the desired effect, unless the bowels are kept moderately open. To produce this, gentle purgatives are necessary and such only ought to be used that cannot interfere with the anthelmintic employed. The advantages we claim for this Syrup are:

1st. Its power of DESTROYING AND EXPELLING WORMS!

2d. Its mild aperient effect upon the bowels.

3d. Its pleasant taste and odor are advantages possessed or claimed by very few Vermifuges.

4th. Its harmless influence upon the system, consequently no injurious effects will result from its use should the patient have no Worms, but an apparent disease, arising from some other unknown cause, which is frequently the case.

The constituents of this Syrup and its effects are known to many Physicians, who are now using it in their practice to a large extent.

Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Greatest Liniment in Use.

BELL'S WHITE OIL!—*The Blandest, Cleanest, most Penetrating and most Economical Liniment in Use.*—A powerful Oleaginus Compound for the Speedy Cure of Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains, Wounds, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet and Hands, Spavin, Saddle Galls, Poll-Evil, Ring Bone, Bruises, Swellings of all kind, and in fact every disease for which an Embrocation is applicable, either in Man or Beast. Price 25 cents a bottle.—This preparation, which is original with us, will be found to be one of the nicest and at the same time one of the most reliable applications extant.

Having been employed very extensively since its introduction and feeling satisfied of its remedial properties, we recommend it with the utmost confidence, knowing that no one will be disappointed in its use. It is, as its name implies, a white liniment of the consistency of cream, containing nothing offensive, but, on the contrary, will be found more pleasant than otherwise.

Bell's Alterative,

OR CONDITION POWDERS!

FOR HORSES, CATTLE & SWINE.

25 cents a paper, or five papers for $1.

The immense sale of these Powders during the short period they have been before the public, is a sufficient guarantee of their great popularity, and the decided benefits derived from their use.

They are confidently recommended not only as a preventive, but as a complete cure for all diseases incident to the HORSE, COW or HOG, as Loss of Appetite, Coughs, Heaves, Yellow Water, Distemper, Glanders, &c., &c.

By their use the Horse's Appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance, and may be used with perfect safety at all times, as it contains no ingredients which can injure a horse, whether sick or well.

They cleanse the breathing apparatus by ejecting from the air cells coagulated matter, or that formation which so severely clogs them, causing a tightness in breathing, and by their peculiar action on that part, they cause the mucus membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size.

For fattening cattle they are invaluable, also possessing peculiar properties in increasing the quantity of milk in Cows, thereby giving them an importance and value which should place them within the hands of all interested.

All diseases to which the Hog is subject, as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs and Liver, and as a general purifier of the blood we guarantee their efficacy if once fairly tried.

☞Sold at Gettysburg by A. D. Buehler, Apothecary, and by Druggists and Storekeepers generally. Ask for Bell's Preparations.

Prepared exclusively by W. D. Bell, Apothecary, (Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy,) West Washington St., Hagerstown, Md. [Oct. 16, 1865. 1y

New Goods at Grimes's.

JAMES A. GRIMES, in York street, Gettysburg, has just received a large lot of new GROCERIES, &c., which, having bought for cash, at the latest reduced prices, he is prepared to offer cheaper than they have been sold here for several years. His assortment is very full, embracing the most choice articles in his line, to prove which he asks his old customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. His

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES,

FRUITS, NUTS, CONFECTIONS,

TOBACCOS, SEGARS, &c., &c.,

he is certain will please all who may try them, and he therefore asks purchasers, from town and country, to give them a trial before buying elsewhere. He is determined not to be undersold by any other establishment.

His large stock of

FANCY ARTICLES

is kept full by constant additions, and everything in that line can at all times be had good and cheap. Indeed, he flatters himself that his Store, containing as it does so large a variety of Goods, all new and in the best condition, cannot but be looked upon as among the most attractive in town. By attending closely to business, and selling at small profits, he is doing a handsome business, and will spare no effort to increase it by giving satisfaction in all cases. [March 19, 1866.

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.

January 25, 1864.

A SUPERIOR quality of the best Loudon Draft HAMES, with or without fastenings, for sale by D. McCREARY & SON.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS in the TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD. It has issued over forty thousand policies, and *paid over twelve hundred claims.*

Selected Poetry.

THE SEXTON.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Nigh to a grave that was newly made,
Leaned a sexton old on his earth-worn spade;
His work was done, and he paused to wait
The funeral train through the open gate;
A relic of by-gone days was he,
And his locks were white as the foamy sea—
And these words came from his lips so thin,
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"

"I gather them in: for, man and boy,
Year after year of grief and joy,
I've builded the houses that lie around
In every nook of this burial ground.
Mother and daughter, father and son,
Come to my solitude, one by one—
But come they strangers or come they kin,
I gather them in! I gather them in!

"Many are with me, but still I'm alone!
I am king of the dead—and I make my throne
On a monument slab of marble cold,
And my sceptre of rule is the spade I hold.
Come they from cottage or come they from hall—
Mankind are my subjects—all, all, all!
Let them loiter in pleasure or lollfully spin—
I gather them in! I gather them in!

"I gather them in—and their final rest,
Is here, down here in the Earth's dark breast;"
And the sexton ceased—for the funeral train
Wound mutely over that solemn plain;
And I said to my heart—when time is told,
A mightier voice than that sexton's old
Will sound o'er the last trump's dreadful din—
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"

Agricultural & Domestic.

THE ORCHARD.

He who has planted trees has done well, but he who has watched them and cared for their early growth, has done better. There would be very little to be said about pruning, were the young trees properly looked after. The rubbing off of a superfluous bud here, pinching a rampant shoot there, and the judicious use of the pocket knife as occasion required, would soon put a young orchard in the way it should go. But as people will let trees have their own way until they need

Pruning, we are obliged to accept pruning, the cutting off of large limbs, as one of the operations that must be done. This and the next are the months in which to do it, as now in the growing season the wounds heal over "kindly." Never cut a limb from a tree unless something is to be gained by it. Indiscriminate hacking merely because it is the pruning season, is not to be commended. If the head is too crowded and there is not room for the light and air, thin it; if one branch grows so near another as to chafe it, take it out; if the tree is disposed to grow one-sided, balance it. Use a saw with a wide "set," never an axe, though sometimes a heavy chisel driven up from below, will prove efficient. Leave a smooth cut, by paring carefully with a knife or chisel if need be. The wound will heal over all the better if covered from the air. The old solution of shellac in alcohol is an excellent application, but the price of materials is too high to allow their general use, and

Grafting Wax, applied warm with a brush, is a very useful substitute. One part tallow, two of wax, four of rosin, melted together and applied while warm, will answer the purpose. The composition may be made harder or softer by altering the proportion of tallow. In shaping

Young Trees, to form low heads, if only for the protection the overhanging branches afford to the trunk.

Grafts set this spring will now show whether they have "taken." In common cleft grafting there are usually two clons put in, but seldom more than one is needed. Cut off the superfluous one, and if the upper buds of the one allowed to grow are disposed to starve the lower ones, shorten them by pinching. In short, treat a graft as if it were a newly planted young tree. Keep the wax or clay closely applied, until the wound is well covered.

Insects will demand much of the attention of the fruit grower at this time. One of the most conspicuous of these is the Tent Caterpillar. If, as we advised in season, the eggs were looked for and removed, the number of tents will be sensibly less. We have probably a dozen letters giving the writers' method of treating this caterpillar; they all result in destroying the nest and killing the inhabitants. Kerosene on a swab, soft-soap on a swab and a torch of kerosene to burn them out are among the remedies proposed. As good a way as we have ever seen, is to pull off the nest and trample on it, wearing gloves if you are squeamish about caterpillars; or, if the nest is, as is often the case, on a small twig, cut it off, but don't omit the trampling. Fires in the orchard at night will attract and destroy many moths, and some place lamps or lanterns in large pans of water. The insects strike against the glass and fall into the water and are drowned.

Seed-beds of fruit and other trees will need weeding, and thinning, and often, especially in the case of forest and evergreens, need shading. If seedling evergreens are disposed to damp off, sift over the bed an inch or so of dry sand.

Evergreens may still be transplanted, if the roots are properly kept from drying. They may also be pruned into shape.—Always keep the upper branches from overhanging the lower. They bear free cutting, and may be dwarfed or shaped at will. Clean culture is as necessary for shrubs and trees as for corn and potatoes, and pays as well, therefore destroy

Weeds, by the use of the cultivator, hoe, rake, or hand, weeding as circumstances require.—*Amer Agriculturist.*

Don't Neglect to Sow Plaster.

Red Clover is the great renovating crop of American agriculture, and plaster is the well tried manure for clover. The plaster, in most sections, costs but little, say from $3 to $5 per ton, and 100 lbs. to 200 lbs. is sufficient for an acre. We have now machines that will sow from fifteen to twenty acres a day, and the farmer who neglects to sow plaster on his young clover, omits one of the essential means that it could do of enriching his soil—for plaster increases the growth of the clover, and clover enriches the farm. Peas, like clover, are a leguminous plant, and on most soils plaster has a beneficial effect on this crop. It may be sown broadcast, say from one to two bushels per acre at the time of sowing the peas, or if they are already up, sow the plaster broadcast over them. There are those who think this the better way—that the plaster does most good on the foliage. Hence in sowing plaster on corn it is usual to wait until the plants are up a few inches high, and then scatter a tablespoonful or so on the hill and over the plants. We have experimented a good deal with manures for corn, and while many artificial manures greatly increased the crop, plaster is the only fertilizer that has given us an increase, sufficient at 50 cents a bushel to cover the cost of the manures employed. When corn usually brings a dollar a bushel, bone dust, superphosphate, and guano, if of good quality, can be frequently used with profit. But plaster can always be used on dry upland with advantage, even if the corn brings only 40 cents a bushel.—*Ib.*

Choice Miscellany.

ANOTHER LOYAL PARSON IN TROUBLE.

[From the Philadelphia Age of 25th ult.]

The "City Pastor"—He is Charged with Embezzling Funds.

The Recorder's Office was crowded yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the arraignment of William McElwee, otherwise known as "City Pastor," upon the charge of embezzling the sum of $21.50, intrusted to him for benevolent purposes. Mr. Charles Wilson preferred the charge. He stated that he brought the suit solely to vindicate the honor of newspapers.—He had no ill-feeling towards the gentleman, and merely desired to ascertain where the $21.50 went to. There was received at the office of the newspaper which he represented $81.50, and a package of tea and coffee, for a suffering woman named Mrs. Dowell. This money was handed over to Mr. McElwee, who had acknowledged the receipt of the entire sum. Mr. McElwee was represented by counsel. The evidence was as follows:

Mrs. Hannah L. Dowell, sworn—I live at No. 934 Cantrell street; Mr. McElwee brought me at first $10, and afterwards $20, and finally $30 and a package of tea and coffee; after receiving the first $30, witness called to see if there was any more for her; Mr. McElwee said that she was very lucky to get so much; that there were others suffering worse than her, even starving; he further said: I ought to be satisfied with what I got; last Tuesday I called again, and he gave me $30 more.

Cross-examined—I think it was the 18th of April that I got the first $10; he and his wife rode down to my house in a carriage and brought it; I got the $20 on the 21st; I saw an acknowledgment in the newspaper that Mr. McElwee had received $81,50 for me; after I had received the $30 I went to him for the rest, and he told me to go away; that I had got $30 and some clothes to wear, and there were a great many others who were still worse off than I.

Charles Perkes, sworn—Last Sunday afternoon I heard from Mrs. Dowell's sister that Mrs. Dowell had received only $30 of the money announced as subscribed for her; he offered to go to Mr. McElwee, "City Pastor," and see what it meant; I learned that the $81.50 had been paid to the "City Pastor;" went to his residence and told him he could pay the rest of it or not, if he pleased; the "City Pastor" considered that it was discretionary with him whether to do so or not; he crumpled the slip of paper in his hand; this paper had the acknowledgment printed on it; I asked him for the additional sum and he threw the paper on the floor to me; I took it up and thanked him for being a gentleman; he wanted to know if I was a lawyer, or by what right I interfered; I gave him my address and told him that all I wanted of him was to prevent the family of Mrs. Dowell from being imposed upon, he asked me and the friend I brought with me if we doubted his willingness to pay over the money; I told him that I certainly did; he said that he did not talk with ruffians, but if we came as gentlemen he would talk with us; we left him; he subsequently came to my house a good deal agitated and said that if I would go up to his house he would let me audit the accounts, and see that everything was right; he showed me that there was a typographical error which made of $1.50 $15.00; he had charged $2 for riding down in a carriage to take the money to Mrs. Dowell; witress asked him if he had so little conscience as to charge a poor woman almost starving two dollars for himself and wife to ride them down to pay ten dollars; he ordered me out of the house; I asked him if he intended to pay over the other $21.50 and he refused to answer.

A letter was read from Mr. McElwee to the proprietors of a newspaper, in which he states that he considered the matter discretionary with him to disburse the money he received. It was dated just after the woman had received the first thirty dollars, and before she received the last thirty, in which Mr. McElwee says that there are persons to whom it would be unwise to give even $50 at a time, and that this he had not paid to Mrs. Dowell the full amount intrusted to him; that he knew other parties in abject misery; and that he never understood that he was left no discretion in the distribution of alms confided to his charge.

After the above evidence was elicited, the Recorder reserved his decision in the case till 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day.

[From the Age of the 26th.]

The "City Pastor."—Recorder Enue, in the case of Wm. McElwee vs. Mrs. Hannah Dowell, was to have given his decision in the matter yesterday morning, but at the hour fixed, 10 o'clock, he announced his intention to decide the case at half past three in the afternoon, at which time he ordered the defendant to find bail in the sum of $600, to answer the charge at court.

NURSING TROUBLES.

Some people are as careful of their troubles as mothers are of their babies; they cuddle them, and rock them, and hug them, and cry over them, and fly into a passion with you if you try to take them away from them; they want you to fret with them, and to help them to believe that they have been worse treated than anybody else. If they could, they would have a picture of their grief in a gold frame, hung over the mantle-shelf for everybody to look at. And their grief makes them ordinarily selfish; they think more of their dear little grief in the basket or in the cradle than they do of all the world beside; and they say you are hard-hearted if you say don't fret. "Ah! you don't understand me—you don't know me—you can't enter into my trials."

☞"The pen *is* mightier than the sword," for it has achieved a military reputation for Geary which no sword ever did or could do.

FRAUDS EXPOSED.

HOW THE ABOLITIONISTS SQUANDER THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Speech of Hon. William Hopkins, delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 10th of April, 1866, against certain portions of the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Speaker:—As I shall be compelled to withhold my vote from this bill, in its present form, I desire to put upon record some of the reasons which influence me in doing so.

Before doing this, however, I wish it to be distinctly understood that most of its provisions have my cordial approval, and if they stood alone, or were even connected with a *reasonable* amount of objectionable matter, I would certainly vote for them. Among *these* I must not fail to mention the appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for the support of schools for the education of the orphan children of our brave soldiers.

This I regard the most praiseworthy of *all* the provisions of the bill, and it is with the greatest reluctance that I withhold my vote from it, on account of *other* matters which I cannot sanction, without self-reproach.

Were I to consider this bill as a whole, as a mere *partizan*, I would desire its passage, for the reason that the Republican party is largely in the majority in both branches of the Legislature, and have the Governor, and would, therefore, be held responsible for whatever wrong there might be in it.

But I trust that I shall always be actuated by higher and more statesmanlike motives. The questions involved here interest *every tax payer in the Commonwealth*, and should, therefore, be discussed upon their merits, without regard to how it may effect either the one party or the other. In this spirit I propose to examine, very briefly, some few of the most objectionable provisions of the bill. In doing so, I shall be obliged to pass, unnoticed, a number of items deserving attention, in order that I may occupy the few moments allotted me in examining the more important portions of it.

The first item to which I invite the attention of Senators is the extra compensation to subordinate officers. In this I exclude the regular clerks, because they do more labor for what they receive than any other class.

This extra pay amounts, in the aggregate, to *twenty thousand and six hundred dollars*, ($20,600,) exclusive of the *regular* pay of that portion of the officers who are employed without authority of law.

To show that there are those thus employed, I refer Senators to pamphlet laws of 1863, page 370, where this provision will be found:

"SEC. 63. That the officers of the legislature, after the present session, shall be as follows, to wit: For the Senate, one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, three transcribing clerks, one librarian, one sergeant-at-arms, one door keeper, four assistant door keepers, one messenger, four pages, one fireman, and one door keeper in the rotunda; and for the House of Representatives, one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, four transcribing clerks, one sergeant-at-arms, two assistant sergeants-at-arms, one door keeper, two assistant door keepers, one messenger, and two assistant messengers, a postmaster, and four pasters, and four folders, eight pages, one fireman, and one door keeper in the rotunda, and no more; and none of said officers shall return, as such, to the next meeting of the Legislature, except the chief clerks, the assistant clerks, and one transcribing clerk, for each House, to be designated by the chief clerk, the librarian, the sergeant-at-arms, and one assistant, the door keepers, and one assistant, and the messengers and postmaster; and all acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this section, are hereby repealed; and it shall not be lawful for either house to increase the number of officers hereby provided, without the consent of the other House."

This law remains unrepealed on your statute book to-day, unless it be claimed that a disregard of its requirements for the past two years renders it *obsolete.*

Now let us see how far this bill conforms to the act of Assembly. By the provisions of this section, it will be perceived that the number of assistant sergeants-at-arms, door keepers and messengers is limited by the act to *two* for each *principal*, while the bill before us provides for *four* in each case, making a difference of *six.*

The number of "pasters and folders" is fixed in the law at *eight*, and this provides for *nineteen*, being *eleven* of *an excess.* Add those to the six just named, and you have *seventeen men* in the House alone more than the law authorizes, to say nothing of extra clerks, pages, &c.

The regular pay of those *supernumeraries* is three dollars per day, making, say, five thousand dollars, which added to the twenty thousand six hundred as above stated, makes a total of *twenty-five thousand six hundred dollars* ($25,600.)

If I am not stating this case fairly, I will thank any Senator to point out the error, and I will be glad to stand corrected.

Perhaps the most *palpable wrong* here complained of is in regard to the "pasters and folders," for I do not hesitate to express the opinion that five or six boys would put up every document sent off from the House, and play half the time. In this opinion I am sustained by practical printers, who know all about the labor connected with folding and pasting papers and documents.

Sir, think of it a moment. Here are *nineteen men* receiving not only regular pay, but three dollars and fifty cents per day *extra*, making *six dollars and fifty cents per day*, and that, too, as has been stated, for doing what five or six boys could do without difficulty.

If we add all the subordinates of the House together, (exclusive of clerks,) it will be found that the number is *forty men*, besides some ten boys as pages, being one for every *two members.*

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that if our unsuspecting, tax-ridden people would but spend a day or two in Harrisburg, and see the number of men supported in idleness, out of the public treasury, no party could bear up under such a load.

Now, in saying this, I must not be understood as speaking unkindly of the men thus paid, for I dare say that they are all very clever men; but as this is probably the last opportunity I shall ever have of doing so, I wish to *renew* a protest that I have often made against such an *abuse* of the trust reposed in us by a too confiding constituency.

This money, thus *uselessly squandered*, would, if applied toward the payment of interest on our public debt, pay on it over *four hundred thousand dollars*, ($400,000.) Or it would pay almost all the appropriations asked for those *Heaven-born*, benevolent institutions, which, like the dews of Heaven, dispense their blessings in such rich profusion, if not "alike on the rich and the poor," do, at least, on the latter. But those institutions were turned away, because, forsooth, they were *local.*

Sir, when I reflect on the *vast* amount of good these *twenty-five thousand six hundred dollars* might have complished in the way of rescuing from want, wretchedness and destruction, thousands of fatherless, homeless children, made so by the terrible civil war through which we just passed, I am *amazed* that there should be two opinions on the subject. But let this suffice on this point.

The next section to which I desire to call the attention of Senators is 31. This section contains two propositions which I cannot sanction. The first is the appropriation of seventeen thousand dollars, to be expended by the superintendent of public buildings, and the second is an *indefinite* appropriation for the repairs of the Senate Chamber and Hall of the House of Representatives, to be done under the supervision of the clerks of the two Houses.

Now, whatever repairs may be necessary about the public buildings should be specified, and the appropriation specified.

This would be in accordance with the wise recommendation of our worthy Governor, in his late annual message, when he says:

"Within a few years, acts have been repeatedly passed directing the expenditure of as much money as may be necessary to effect named purposes, sometimes without clearly designating by whom the money is to be expended, or how the accounts are to be examined. This custom is very recent, and has already led to abuses.

I recommend that the practice be corrected, and that no appropriation be made without having the *exact sum appropriated*, and the *specific purpose to which it is to be applied.*"

I have been led to object to this section from a casual examination of some of the bills for those repairs last year, under a similar provision. And in what I am about to say, I do not intend any imputation upon the integrity of our excellent clerk, or of that of the clerk of the House, under whose joint supervision the repairs of the two halls were made, but that they have been imposed upon is to my mind quite clear.

Time will not allow me to examine all those bills, and I will, therefore, detain the Senate with but one or two, as specimens of the whole. For example, I find a charge of four hundred and fifty-five dollars for "making thirteen sets of venetian shutters," which is thirty-five dollars per set, besides *painting*, which I am informed, is *twenty dollars per set*, making *fifty-five dollars.* Now, from what I have learned from practical men, this is *downright extortion* to the amount of from fifteen to twenty dollars per set.

Another charge is for "eighty upholstered arm sofa chairs for Senate lobby," at twenty dollars each, making *sixteen hundred dollars.*

This, I doubt not, is equally as *exorbitant* a charge as the other, and if there be those who think differently, let them inquire, as I have done, of men competent to judge.

These, I suppose, may be regarded as fair examples of the whole bills in the two halls.

I will refer to but one bill, under the supervision of the superintendent of public buildings; and, as I have not the items I can only give the result. This bill amounted to about twenty-four hundred dollars, and was regarded by the accounting officers as so *monstrous* that they cut it down to some sixteen hundred dollars, which the contractor accepted, and alleged as a reason, for the *enormous* charge in the original bill, that the superintendent of public buildings was to receive a portion of the profits; and *this* is the way the money of the people is *squandered.*

A superintendent of the public buildings is appointed, and he gives out contracts to his *favorites*, I suppose, and in a bill for repairs the accounting