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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at usual rates. JOB PRINTING of all kinds done with accuracy and dispatch.

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

Professional Cards.

Dr. A. B. Hill & B. F. Herman HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg, July 2, 1866.

Dr. D. S. Peffer, ABBOTTSWOM, Adams county, continues the practice of medicine in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing disease to call and consult him. Oct. 3, 1864.

Dr. F. C. Wolf, HAVING located at EAST BURLIN, Adams county, hopes that by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of the public patronage. [Apr. 3, '66. of]

Dr. C. E. Goldsborough, HAMPTON, Adams county, Pa., renews his offer of professional services to the public, and those requiring medical and surgical aid will find it to their interest to consult him. [May 21, 1866. of]

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's OFFICE and dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterial church, Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 30, 1865.

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. ly]

Doctor C. W. Benson, OFFICE at the Railroad House, (front room, formerly occupied by Kintners,) LITTLESTOWN, PA. June 19, 1865.

Dr. J. E. Enson, HAVING located on the Hanover road, ONE MILE EAST OF GRANITE HILL P. O., Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., offers his professional services to the public. June 18, 1866. 3m

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D., HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Enson's office, where he will continue to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Residences: Dr. A. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Bantzler, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., P. M. L., Littlestown, Pa. [July 11, '65]

J. C. Neely, ATTORNEY AT LAW,--Particular attention paid to the collection of Penalties, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, April 8, 1863.

D. McCaughey, ATTORNEY AT LAW, (off one door west of Buller'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, and 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, '63.

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 claims against the United States and State Governments. Office in North West corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a. April 2, 1865.

Edward B. Buehler, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language, and has had a long experience in Baltimore, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danzer & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

George E. Horn, ATTORNEY AT LAW,--The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, on South Baltimore 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 cooks are experienced and comfortable--he has had in his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is a large stable 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 patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember the Railroad House, near the Depot Hanover, Pa. A. P. BAUGHMAN. Oct. 2, 1865.

Washington Hotel, NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA. The undersigned respectfully informs 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 wines and liquors. 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

Ally kinds of PICTURES, large and small, painted and correctly copied at the Excelsior, I. G. TYSON.

Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for RHEUMATISM and GOUT, prepared and sold only at his Drug Store, January 25, 1864.

SUPERIOR quality of the best London Brass KINGS, with or without fastenings, for sale by D. MCCRAY & SON.

Fresh Arrival.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES. COBBAN & CO. have just received and opened an elegant assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, for Summer wear, which they are selling at very low prices considering the times. The latest styles of Summer Hats and Caps, of every description and price. Boots and Shoes of superior make, and warranted to fit, always on hand. Work made to order and repairing done on short notice, by experienced workmen. Also, HARNESSES MADE, carried on in all its branches. Persons wanting anything in this line would do well to call. Don't forget the old stand in Chambersburg street, if you want Bargains. COBBAN & CRAWFORD. June 19, 1865.

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, Gentlemen's 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.

Cabinet Furniture. THE subscribers hereby inform their customers and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and continue to manufacture, CABINET FURNITURE, which, for style and durability, finish and price, will compete with any in the country. Our present stock consists of every variety of Furniture usually kept in a first class Furniture Store, such as Dressing Cases, Dressing Cases, Kitchen Cabinets, and other elegant and useful articles, at the lowest cash prices. U. N. DUBERT, A. K. M., N. Y. Having a large stock on hand, and particular attention being given to this branch of their business. They are prepared to make and furnish Coffins of any desired quality, and attend Funerals at the shortest notice, and on such terms as can be made. The subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and hope to merit next receive a continuance of public patronage. U. N. DUBERT, A. K. M., N. Y. 121 South Street, Baltimore. MRS. FETTS & BRO. Littlestown, April 16, 1866.

Pianos! The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish PIANOS of the following manufacturers, or those of other make, if desired, at the lowest possible prices: DECKER BROS., HAZLETTON BROS., HAINES BROS., GEO. STECK, U. N. DUBERT & CO., STEINWAG & SONS. Particular attention is given to the selection of Pianos; and when so selected, in addition to the manufacturers' guarantee, the Pianos are guaranteed by me. CABINET ORGANS AND MELODIANS. The recent improvements in these instruments are such as to fully warrant saying they are FAR SUPERIOR to any other make. One of the best and most reliable of their kind, and their improvements are limited by other makers. The new style, four stop organ, have a Sub-Bass and Octave Couplet, making it an instrument especially adapted to Church and Sabbath School purposes. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS will be sent by mail to persons desiring them. Pianos taken in exchange. No. 30 East Market St., York, Pa. June 12, 1865. 1y

Hanover B. Railroad. TIME TABLE--On and after Friday, Nov. 24th, 1865, passenger trains on the Hanover Branch Railroad will be as follows: FIRST TRAIN, (which makes connection with three trains on the Northern Central Railway at the Junction,) will leave Hanover, at 9:00 A. M., for York, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and will arrive at York at 11 P. M. SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2:30 P. M., and arrives at the Junction at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Mail Train South, which arrives at Baltimore at 5 P. M. Passengers by this Train for York leave at the Junction only 6:12 P. M. Passengers leaving Baltimore for Hanover, Gettysburg, and Littlestown, will take either the Mail Train at 9 A. M., or the Fast Line at 12:10 P. M. JOSEPH LEID, Agent. Dec. 18, 1865.

Cumberland Coal! LARGE supply of superior BLACKSMITH COAL, now on hand at reduced price. This Coal is superior to all other Coal in the United States for smelting and other blacksmith purposes. For sale by B. H. PFYER, City Coal Yard, Frederick City, Md. June 19, 1865. 1y

Estey's Cottage Organs ARE not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely unequalled, by any other brand of instrument in the country. Designed expressly for Churches and Schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room. For sale only by B. M. BRUCE, No. 18 North Seventh St., Philadelphia. Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON. [Oct. 2, 1865. ly]

Lawrence D. Dietz & Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY and VARIETIES, No. 308 West Baltimore Street, Between Howard & Liberty Streets, Baltimore, Md. May 7, 1866.

Howard Association, PHILADELPHIA, PA.--Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems--new and reliable treatment. Also the BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN BOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [Oct. 2, 1865. ly]

The Fur Traced 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 the Wringer. It is so strong that any family should be willing to do without it. For sale at FAHNESTOCK BROS., and at C. H. BUEHLER'S. [Feb. 19,

Removal.

OF BOTH OUR SHOPS TO CHAMBERSBURG STREET. On Monday, May 17, 1866. We take special pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers that we have this day opened our ICE CREAM SALOONS, at our new stand in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church. We have had the apartments fitted up in the best style--Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We will also furnish Ice Cream in any quantity to public or private parties, at prices unprecedented. We will also have on hand and for sale, all kinds of fruit, at the lowest prices, and all parties and picnics at the shortest notice. MEAD AND MINERAL WATER can always be had icy and cool at all hours. Having had a life-long experience in the manufacture of all the foregoing articles we ask the patronage of the public generally. May 21, 1866. of M'NIGH & BRO.

Soluble Pacific Guano. 200 LBS. SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO contains 10 lbs. animal matter, yielding 7 to 8 lbs. ammonia. Also 80 lbs. earthy bone Phosphate of lime, 30 lbs. of which are soluble phosphate. It combines all the advantages of the best brands of Super Phosphate, with those of Peruvian Guano. By reason of its greater concentration, we recommend 20 per ct. less by weight to be used per acre, than of any fertilizer costing the same per ton; and no more per acre than of those fertilizers which contain 20 per ct. more per ton. Hence its economy. This guano weighs 65 lbs. per bushel, hence in applying it farmers must be governed by weight and not by bulk, for it is much lighter than the Super Phosphates. Every cargo lighter in weight than the Super Phosphates. JOHN S. REESE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH, 71 South Street, Baltimore.

"Flour of Bone." WE will give a money guarantee of the purity of this article. It is pure unadulterated bone, reduced to the finest of flour, which adds 100 per cent. to its value. It is as quick and active as acid dissolved bone, hence its value is vastly greater, because it contains neither acid nor water, which necessarily add weight, and reduce the quantity of valuable elements. We recommend 25 lbs. to be used in place of 300 lbs. Super Phosphate or dissolved bone. JOHN S. REESE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH, 71 South Street, Baltimore. McCurdy & Diehl, Agents, Gettysburg. Mar. 12, 1866. 2m

MORO PHILLIPS' Genuine Improved! Super-Phosphate of Lime. STANDARD GUARANTEED. For Sale at Manufacturer's Deposits, 27 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 95 South Street, Baltimore, Md. And by Dealers in general throughout the Country.

MORO PHILLIPS' Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer. Price per ton--\$30.00. Discount to dealers. Feb. 12, 1866. of

Adams County MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated, March 18, 1851. Officers: President--George Swane. Vice President--Samuel R. Russell. Secretary--D. A. Buehler. Treasurer--G. S. Kline & Co. Executive Committee--Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King, M. A. Cross, George Swane, D. A. Buehler, R. F. Fehner, John P. King, R. G. McGraw, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straub township; A. Heintzelman, Franklin; Wm. D. Hines, New Oxford; Wm. B. Wilson, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, Straub township; John Wolcott, Londonderry township; John Picking, East Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Abel P. C. Wright, New Oxford; Jas. H. Marshall, Hamilton township; John Cunningham, Freedom township; John Horner, Moundjoy township; Wm. B. Wilson, New Oxford. This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 15 years, and in that period has made but one assessment, having paid losses by fire, during that period amounting to \$13,048--\$8,769 of which have been paid during the last two years. Any person desiring an insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information. The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, in every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Oct. 16, 1865.

A Lecture to Young Men. JUST published, in a sealed envelope, Price 6 cents. A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage, generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves, from his own experience, that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, blisters, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands. Sent under seal to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, price 25 cents. Address: CHAS. S. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. box 4586. April 23, 1866. 1y

\$1,500 Per Year! We want IMPROVED \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. THE ONLY machines made in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Seideler. All other cheap machines are imitations, and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circular sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. May 21, 1866. 1y

For Sale. A GOOD SECOND HAND MOWING MACHINE will be sold cheap by SAMUEL HERBST. June 25, 1866.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store. AT HORNER'S you can get 1866. Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumery, News, &c., in great variety.

Selected Poetry.

Written for the Gettysburg Compiler. SUMMER. BY ANON A HOTEL. Birds from every tree are singing, Making music to the heart, Flowers their perfume's round are flinging, Willing thus to their part. Fruit from out the green leaves peeping, Joins to make the scene most fair, Brooklets gaily onward leaping, Making music sweet and rare. Dewdrops glist'ning in the sunshine, Like the gems of fairy queens, Lilies fair are waving gently, In the lakelet's shining sheens. Fields of waving grain are sighing, In the summer's gentle breeze, Puffing herbs around are lying, 'Neath the shade of spreading trees. Sunbeams, joy enhancing, Nature here has done her part, Ne'er such scenes of beauty glancing On the weary toils of art.

Democratic Party. The arch-demagogue of John W. Forney has been completely unmasked by the publication of the following letter. It is well known that this renegade's bitter hostility to President Buchanan originated in no worthier cause than disappointment at being foiled in his efforts to obtain control of the patronage of Mr. Buchanan's administration. And it now appears that his opposition to President Johnson has been provoked by a similar failure of his ambitious schemes for place and plunder. That a man, who only six months ago, could declare himself the "open and avowed friend" of the President, and heartily in favor of his restoration policy, should now so bitterly revile him, is evidence of a depth of duplicity and meanness to which it was hardly to be suspected the most corrupt politician would stoop. His letter shows the utter destitution of principle which has governed Forney's course ever since he betrayed the Democratic party:

New York, Jan. 21, 1866. MY DEAR MR. BURGESS: I have been in the city for two days, and now write under an impulse which I cannot restrain, because I feel it to be for your own good and that of the country. I take it for granted that you are resolved not to be unmasked by your own name, and that you will not allow your friends who heartily sustain your policy to feel that they are without your aid and encouragement, whether you are a candidate for President or not, and if you are not I shall be greatly surprised, with the wonderful favor that crowned your restoration policy. You should not allow the great offices to go to indifferent men, or those who are unworthy of your favors. I need not repeat to you that I am now, as ever, twenty years shown in my writings, and since your great act of patriotism in 1860, especially your open and avowed friendship for me, to-day my two newspapers, both daily, show to the world. Hence, in what I now say, I speak no idle words, but mean all I say. The Collector's office at New York is a post that you should not, and if you are not a politician, not that I mean to defy them, but to select your own man, who should be free only to help you and serve the Government; one they could neither attack nor use. Such a man is not a Democrat, but like you, refused to follow the party in treason. He served a short time with great distinction, and resigned on the ground of inconsistency. He was elected to Congress in 1857, as a Democrat, but, like you, refused to follow the party in treason. He served a short time with great distinction, and resigned on the ground of inconsistency. He was elected to Congress in 1857, as a Democrat, but, like you, refused to follow the party in treason.

Agricultural & Domestic. For the Gettysburg Compiler. MANURING AND LIMING. The life of a farmer, and especially of one who makes his livelihood through the products of the soil he cultivates, is one of almost constant labor, and, if, when in summing up the fruits of his year's labor, he finds but a mere pittance left after he shall have provided for his own wants, who or what is he to blame? Certainly not the soil, since this (with the exception of a few places) would yield abundantly if properly cultivated. Therefore he must account for it himself, and how will he do this? Let us take an example. Suppose a man purchases a farm of moderate size, say 80 acres, and for which he pays \$50 per acre, making the cost of his farm \$4,000. After paying his expenses and providing for his family, he finds he has saved but \$300 from the products. The farm has been badly worked, little or no manure, lime or other fertilizer applied, the former owner having sold all the hay and straw he could possibly spare from his stock.

Then let the new-comer keep all the hay and straw he gets off the farm, and from the woods gather all the leaves he can, (the more the better,) and with all make as much thoroughly rotted manure as it is possible to do. Let him take the half of his \$300, or as much as he can spare from contingent expenses, for this he can possibly buy about 2000 bushels of lime; putting 60 bushels to the acre, (it does not do well to lime too heavily in the beginning,) and with the addition of his manure, he will be able to give about one half of his farm a good dressing; then with good, regular ploughing, say 7 or 8 inches deep, thorough pulverizing of the soil, and finally a proper care in putting out his crops, he will find that the soil unused to such liberality will yield very well, considering its yield before, probably giving him a net return of \$500. Let him pursue the same plan the next year, and give the other half of his farm a similar dressing, and he will probably clear \$700; thus owning a good producing farm, clearing from \$700 to \$1000 per year, as the season may permit; and he will be able to pay for his farm in 8 or 9 years, and live like a noble-hearted tiller of the soil should.

I have given this example with the figures attached, that any one reading this and owning such a farm, may take heart and persevere, resting assured that old mother earth will well repay his efforts. Gettysburg. A. A. B.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER. A lady experienced in making butter says: Before I go to milk, I put a kettle, say one-third full of water, and large enough to let the milk-pail into it, on the stove, where it will get boiling hot by the time I come with the milk. I then strain the milk into another vessel, and wash the pail (which should always be of tin,) then pour the milk back into the pail, and set it into the kettle of boiling water till the milk becomes scalding hot, taking care not to let it boil; then pour it into pans and set it away in the cellar for the cream to rise in the usual way. Cream produced in this way will seldom require more than twenty minutes to churn, while by common practice the dairy-maid may often churn for hours, and then, perhaps, have to throw it away, as I did before I became acquainted with the Russian plan, the essential features of which I have adopted in my present mode, as given above. The method is applicable to all seasons--summer as well as winter.

HOW TO DETERMINE WHERE WATER IS. At a recent meeting of the American Institute Farmer's Club, a member related his experience in this matter, viz: "An Irishman in his employment, in order to ascertain where he ought to dig to obtain water soonest, got a stone and buried it over night in the ground, next to the hard pan. In the morning he found it quite moist, but not sufficiently so to suit his fancy. Next night he tried it in another spot and it was found very wet on the following morning. "There," said Patrick, "you will find water not many feet deep, and plenty of it." Sure enough, in a few days' digging, Patrick confirmed his prediction, notwithstanding the jeers of the workmen, finding a vein which filled the well to overflowing, and rendered it exceedingly difficult to bail out the water so as to put stone in it. The philosophy of the operation seems to be that, as great evaporation takes place from the surface of the earth during the night, the water rises up from the depths below to supply the loss, and accumulates in the vicinity of the stone, often quite a puddle.

Choice Miscellany.

FORNEY EXPOSED. The arch-demagogue of John W. Forney has been completely unmasked by the publication of the following letter. It is well known that this renegade's bitter hostility to President Buchanan originated in no worthier cause than disappointment at being foiled in his efforts to obtain control of the patronage of Mr. Buchanan's administration. And it now appears that his opposition to President Johnson has been provoked by a similar failure of his ambitious schemes for place and plunder. That a man, who only six months ago, could declare himself the "open and avowed friend" of the President, and heartily in favor of his restoration policy, should now so bitterly revile him, is evidence of a depth of duplicity and meanness to which it was hardly to be suspected the most corrupt politician would stoop. His letter shows the utter destitution of principle which has governed Forney's course ever since he betrayed the Democratic party:

New York, Jan. 21, 1866. MY DEAR MR. BURGESS: I have been in the city for two days, and now write under an impulse which I cannot restrain, because I feel it to be for your own good and that of the country. I take it for granted that you are resolved not to be unmasked by your own name, and that you will not allow your friends who heartily sustain your policy to feel that they are without your aid and encouragement, whether you are a candidate for President or not, and if you are not I shall be greatly surprised, with the wonderful favor that crowned your restoration policy. You should not allow the great offices to go to indifferent men, or those who are unworthy of your favors. I need not repeat to you that I am now, as ever, twenty years shown in my writings, and since your great act of patriotism in 1860, especially your open and avowed friendship for me, to-day my two newspapers, both daily, show to the world. Hence, in what I now say, I speak no idle words, but mean all I say. The Collector's office at New York is a post that you should not, and if you are not a politician, not that I mean to defy them, but to select your own man, who should be free only to help you and serve the Government; one they could neither attack nor use. Such a man is not a Democrat, but like you, refused to follow the party in treason. He served a short time with great distinction, and resigned on the ground of inconsistency. He was elected to Congress in 1857, as a Democrat, but, like you, refused to follow the party in treason.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRACY IN CONNECTION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. To the People of the United States: I stand here as a member of the Convention of the Democracy of the United States, and I am proud to address you on this important occasion. The Democracy of the United States is the only party that is true to the principles of the Constitution, and the only party that is true to the interests of the people. We have been long and hardy in our struggles for the rights of the people, and we have been successful in many of our efforts. We have been the champions of the oppressed, and we have been the defenders of the Constitution. We have been the friends of the Union, and we have been the enemies of the rebellion. We have been the friends of the poor, and we have been the enemies of the rich. We have been the friends of the weak, and we have been the enemies of the strong. We have been the friends of the honest, and we have been the enemies of the dishonest. We have been the friends of the true, and we have been the enemies of the false. We have been the friends of the good, and we have been the enemies of the evil. We have been the friends of the right, and we have been the enemies of the wrong. We have been the friends of the just, and we have been the enemies of the unjust. We have been the friends of the noble, and we have been the enemies of the ignoble. We have been the friends of the brave, and we have been the enemies of the cowardly. We have been the friends of the generous, and we have been the enemies of the selfish. We have been the friends of the kind, and we have been the enemies of the cruel. We have been the friends of the merciful, and we have been the enemies of the harsh. We have been the friends of the patient, and we have been the enemies of the impatient. We have been the friends of the humble, and we have been the enemies of the arrogant. We have been the friends of the modest, and we have been the enemies of the boastful. We have been the friends of the simple, and we have been the enemies of the complicated. We have been the friends of the plain, and we have been the enemies of the ornate. We have been the friends of the useful, and we have been the enemies of the useless. We have been the friends of the necessary, and we have been the enemies of the unnecessary. We have been the friends of the essential, and we have been the enemies of the non-essential. We have been the friends of the important, and we have been the enemies of the unimportant. We have been the friends of the significant, and we have been the enemies of the insignificant. We have been the friends of the meaningful, and we have been the enemies of the meaningless. We have been the friends of the purposeful, and we have been the enemies of the purposeless. We have been the friends of the intentional, and we have been the enemies of the unintentional. We have been the friends of the deliberate, and we have been the enemies of the impulsive. We have been the friends of the thoughtful, and we have been the enemies of the thoughtless. We have been the friends of the careful, and we have been the enemies of the careless. We have been the friends of the cautious, and we have been the enemies of the reckless. We have been the friends of the prudent, and we have been the enemies of the imprudent. We have been the friends of the wise, and we have been the enemies of the foolish. We have been the friends of the sensible, and we have been the enemies of the nonsensical. We have been the friends of the reasonable, and we have been the enemies of the unreasonable. We have been the friends of the logical, and we have been the enemies of the illogical. We have been the friends of the rational, and we have been the enemies of the irrational. We have been the friends of the sound, and we have been the enemies of the unsound. We have been the friends of the correct, and we have been the enemies of the incorrect. We have been the friends of the right, and we have been the enemies of the wrong. We have been the friends of the true, and we have been the enemies of the false. We have been the friends of the honest, and we have been the enemies of the dishonest. We have been the friends of the just, and we have been the enemies of the unjust. We have been the friends of the noble, and we have been the enemies of the ignoble. We have been the friends of the brave, and we have been the enemies of the cowardly. We have been the friends of the generous, and we have been the enemies of the selfish. We have been the friends of the kind, and we have been the enemies of the cruel. We have been the friends of the merciful, and we have been the enemies of the harsh. We have been the friends of the patient, and we have been the enemies of the impatient. We have been the friends of the humble, and we have been the enemies of the arrogant. We have been the friends of the modest, and we have been the enemies of the boastful. We have been the friends of the simple, and we have been the enemies of the complicated. We have been the friends of the plain, and we have been the enemies of the ornate. We have been the friends of the useful, and we have been the enemies of the useless. We have been the friends of the necessary, and we have been the enemies of the unnecessary. We have been the friends of the essential, and we have been the enemies of the non-essential. We have been the friends of the important, and we have been the enemies of the unimportant. We have been the friends of the significant, and we have been the enemies of the insignificant. We have been the friends of the meaningful, and we have been the enemies of the meaningless. We have been the friends of the purposeful, and we have been the enemies of the purposeless. We have been the friends of the intentional, and we have been the enemies of the unintentional. We have been the friends of the deliberate, and we have been the enemies of the impulsive. We have been the friends of the thoughtful, and we have been the enemies of the thoughtless. We have been the friends of the careful, and we have been the enemies of the careless. We have been the friends of the cautious, and we have been the enemies of the reckless. We have been the friends of the prudent, and we have been the enemies of the imprudent. We have been the friends of the wise, and we have been the enemies of the foolish. We have been the friends of the sensible, and we have been the enemies of the nonsensical. We have been the friends of the reasonable, and we have been the enemies of the unreasonable. We have been the friends of the logical, and we have been the enemies of the illogical. We have been the friends of the rational, and we have been the enemies of the irrational. We have been the friends of the sound, and we have been the enemies of the unsound. We have been the friends of the correct, and we have been the enemies of the incorrect. We have been the friends of the right, and we have been the enemies of the wrong. We have been the friends of the true, and we have been the enemies of the false. We have been the friends of the honest, and we have been the enemies of the dishonest. We have been the friends of the just, and we have been the enemies of the unjust. We have been the friends of the noble, and we have been the enemies of the ignoble. We have been the friends of the brave, and we have been the enemies of the cowardly. We have been the friends of the generous, and we have been the enemies of the selfish. We have been the friends of the kind, and we have been the enemies of the cruel. We have been the friends of the merciful, and we have been the enemies of the harsh. We have been the friends of the patient, and we have been the enemies of the impatient. We have been the friends of the humble, and we have been the enemies of the arrogant. We have been the friends of the modest, and we have been the enemies of the boastful. We have been the friends of the simple, and we have been the enemies of the complicated. We have been the friends of the plain, and we have been the enemies of the ornate. We have been the friends of the useful, and we have been the enemies of the useless. We have been the friends of the necessary, and we have been the enemies of the unnecessary. We have been the friends of the essential, and we have been the enemies of the non-essential. We have been the friends of the important, and we have been the enemies of the unimportant. We have been the friends of the significant, and we have been the enemies of the insignificant. We have been the friends of the meaningful, and we have been the enemies of the meaningless. We have been the friends of the purposeful, and we have been the enemies of the purposeless. We have been the friends of the intentional, and we have been the enemies of the unintentional. We have been the friends of the deliberate, and we have been the enemies of the impulsive. We have been the friends of the thoughtful, and we have been the enemies of the thoughtless. We have been the friends of the careful, and we have been the enemies of the careless. We have been the friends of the cautious, and we have been the enemies of the reckless. We have been the friends of the prudent, and we have been the enemies of the imprudent. We have been the friends of the wise, and we have been the enemies of the foolish. We have been the friends of the sensible, and we have been the enemies of the nonsensical. We have been the friends of the reasonable, and we have been the enemies of the unreasonable. We have been the friends of the logical, and we have been the enemies of the illogical. 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