Gettysburg Compiler.

BY H. J. STAHLE. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866. 48TH YEAR.—NO. 43.

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.

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. 1864. 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. 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. 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, (front room, formerly occupied by Dr. Kinzer,)

LITTLESTOWN, PA.

June 19, 1865. tf

Dr. J. E. Ensor,

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

Drs. A. B. Dill & B. F. Herman

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and vicinity.

Petersburg, Y. S., July 2, 1866.

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. Stover.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

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

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

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

Railroad House,

NEAR THE DEPOT,

HANOVER, YORK CO., PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Hotel in Hanover, near the Depot, formerly kept by Mr. Jeremiah Kohler, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will give general satisfaction. His table will have the best the markets can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of choice wines and liquors. There is stabling for horses attached to the Hotel. 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. BAUGHER.

Oct. 2, 1865. tf

Notions & Confections.

A WORD TO THE PEOPLE OF TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE subscriber keeps a Notion and Confectionary Store on Carlisle street, nearly opposite the Railroad Station, Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand, CANDIES, NUTS, Figs, Raisins, Lemons, Oranges, &c., Tobaccos and Segars of all kinds; Pocket-Books, Suspenders, Neck Ties, Collars, &c.; Soaps and Perfumeries; also some GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffees, Rice, with the different kinds of Crackers. Ice-cold MEAD at all times. He invites custom from town and country, and sells at small profits.

LEWIS STROUSE.

Aug. 7, 1865. 1y

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

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

Fresh Arrival.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

COBEAN & CO. have just received and opened another splendid 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,

HARNESS MAKING,

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.

COBEAN & 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, 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.

Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscribers hereby inform their customers and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and continue to manufacture to order,

CABINET FURNITURE,

which, for style and durability, finish and price, will compete with any in the county.—Our present stock consists of every variety of Furniture usually kept in a first class Furniture Ware Room. Fashionable, ornamental or plain Furniture manufactured in the most substantial manner, by most experienced workmen, and at the lowest cash prices.

UNDERTAKING.

Having a new Hearse, particular attention will be 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 cannot fail to please all.

The subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

Shop and Ware Room third building east of the Square. H. FETE & BRO.

Littlestown, April 16, 1866. tf

Pianos! Pianos!

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:

CHICKERING & SONS.
DECKER BROS.
HAZLETON BROS.
HAINES BROS.
GEO. STECK.
A. H. GAHLE & 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.*

MASON & HAMLIN
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 evidences of their merit is, that their improvements are imitated 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 tuned regularly. Pianos taken in exchange. PETER BENTZ,

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 leave 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 intermediate stations.

☞This train returns to Hanover at 12 M. and arrives at Gettysburg at 1 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2.20 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 lay over at the Junction until 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 LEIB, Agent.

Dec. 18, 1865.

Cumberland Coal!

A 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 welding and other blacksmith purposes.

For sale by P. H. PYFER,

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 Reed 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

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 18 North Seventh St., Philadelphia.

☞Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT ME LODEON. [Oct. 2, 1865. 1y

Lawrence D. Dietz & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY and
VARIETIES,

No. 308 West Baltimore Street,

Between Howard & Liberty Streets,

May 7, 1866. Baltimore, Md.

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 HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [Oct. 2, 1865. 1y

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. 12.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, A. D. Buehler, R. G. McCreary, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; A. Heintzelman, Franklin; Wm. D. Himes, New Oxford; Wm. B. Wilson, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, Straban township; John Wolford, Latimore township; John Picking, East Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Abdiel F. Gitt, New Oxford; Jas. H. Marshall, Hamiltonban township; John Cunningham, Freedom township; John Horner, Mountjoy township; Wm. Ross White, Liberty township.

☞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 $13,988—$6,769 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 meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Oct. 16, 1865. tf

Removal

OF BOTH OUR SHOPS TO CHAMBERSBURG STREET.

OPEN TO-DAY, 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 constantly on hand Fresh Cakes, which we will furnish to all parties and pic-nics at the shortest notice.

MEAD AND MINERAL WATER

can always be had icy and cool and 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. tf MINNIGH & BRO.

Soluble Pacific Guano.

200 LBS. SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO contains 70 lbs. *animal matter*, yielding 7 to 8 lbs. *ammonia.*

Also 80 to 90 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 selling at 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 duly inspected.*

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 *unsteamed, unburnt bone*, reduced to the *fineness* of *flour*, which adds 100 per ct. 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 250 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. 8m

MORO PHILLIPS'

Genuine Improved

Super-Phosphate

OF

Lime.

STANDARD GUARANTEED.

For Sale at Manufacturer's Depots,

27 *North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

95 *South Street, Baltimore, Md.*

And by Dealers in general throughout the Country.

The Material of which

MORO PHILLIPS' PHOSPHATE

is manufactured contains fifty per cent. more Bone Phosphate than Raw Bone, therefore it is more durable. The ammonia present gives it great additional fertilizing value.

Five years' experience has proved to the Farmer that it makes a heavier grain than even stable manure, and is not only active but lasting.

MORO PHILLIPS,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

☞Price $36 per ton—2000 pounds. Discount to dealers.

Feb. 12, 1866. tf

Gettysburg Railroad.

CHANGE OF CONNECTIONS.—On and after Monday, November 20th, 1865, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Gettysburg, and make connections, as follows:

FIRST TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 7.45 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the North and West, arriving at Hanover Junction without change of cars, at 10.25 A. M., connecting with the Fast Line South on the Northern Central Railway, and arriving at Baltimore at 12.30 noon. Also connecting with Mail Train from Baltimore north, arriving in Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg 1.10 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, York, Baltimore and Washington.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 1.20, P. M., arriving at Hanover Junction at 3.15, and connecting with mail train South. Arrive at Baltimore at 5.30 P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg at 6.15 P. M., with passengers from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and the North and West, and also with passengers from Baltimore and Washington by the fast line north, which leaves Baltimore at 12.10 noon.

Passengers can leave Baltimore in the Mail Train at 9 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1.10 P. M. Or leave Baltimore in the fast line at 12.10 noon, and arrive in Gettysburg at 6.15 P. M. But one change of cars by the first train, either way, viz: at Hanover Junction. The fast line on the Northern Central will not stop at any local stations, except York, Hanover Junction and Parkton. Connections certain. R. McCURDY, Pres't.

Nov. 27, 1865.

1866. If you have chapped hands, lips or rough skin, use the OLEIN, repared by Dr. R HORNER.

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

January 25, 1864.

TYSON'S Excelsior Skylight Gallery is the place to go if you wish Pictures at low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

KALBFLEISCH is selling a large amount of Goods, because the people are finding out that he is determined not to be undersold.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.—A fresh supply just received. A prime article and for sale cheap by STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKY.

PRICES REDUCED to suit the times at the Excelsior Skylight Gallery.

I. G. TYSON.

Selected Poetry.

GOING HOME.

Where are you going so fast, old man,
Where are you going so fast?
There's a valley to cross, and a river to ford,
There's a clasp of the hand and a parting word,
And a tremulous sigh for the past, old man;
The beautiful vanished past.

The road has been rugged and rough, old man,
To your feet it's rugged and rough;
But you see a dear being with gentle eyes,
Who shared in your labor and sacrifice:
Ah! that has been sunshine enough, old man,
For you and me, sunshine enough.

How long since you passed o'er the hill, old man?
Of life o'er the top of the hill?
Were there beautiful valleys on t'other side?
Were there flowers, and trees with their branches wide?
To shut out the heat of the sun, old man,
The heat of the fervid sun.

And how did you cross the waves, old man,
Of sorrow—the fearful waves?
Did you lay your treasures by, one by one,
With an aching heart and "God's will be done,"
Under the wayside dust, old man,
In the graves 'neath the wayside dust?

There is sorrow and labor for all, old man—
Alas! there is sorrow for all;
And you, peradventure, have had your share,
For eighty long winters have whitened your hair,
And they've whitened your heart, as well, old man,
Thank God! your heart as well.

You are now at the foot of the hill, old man—
At last at the foot of the hill!
The sun has gone down in a golden glow,
And the Heavenly City is just below;
Go in through the pearly gate, old man—
The beautiful pearly gate.

Agricultural & Domestic.

HARVESTS WITHOUT PREVIOUS SOWING.

In a recent number of the *Schnellpost* we find an account of a method of compelling the wheat plant to become perennial, like grass, and to perfect its grains annually without annual sowing of seed, which has been successfully practiced at Constance, Germany. It was discovered by the steward of an estate, named Kern. His method, after ploughing and manuring the land and sowing it with summer or winter wheat, is to mow it in the spring, before the ear makes its appearance.—This process is repeated several times in the season, and the product is used as hay. The plant is then allowed to grow and be cut in the ordinary manner. The next year it ripens earlier and bears more abundantly than when treated in the ordinary manner. It is manured in the autumn like grass in the meadows, and in the spring cleared from weeds. In this manner, from one field, four successive harvests have been gathered.

FALL PLOWING CLAY LANDS.

Our farmers are learning one very important thing in farming our clay lands; that is, fall plowing, if done at the right time and well done. Although it does not accord with the views of our examplers, yet experience has taught us its great benefit. No machinery yet invented can fine our clay land like the frosts of winter. I can convince any one if he will only look on a piece of barley here, part fall plowed, and part plowed this spring. But the benefit to the crop is not all; we can plow for one-half the cost in the fall. Our teams are in good condition, and ready, with a small expense for feed. I close, and may say more on the subject of plowing, some other time, as that is a very important part of farming.—*N. H. N., Geneva, New York.*

MILK FEVER IN COWS.

We lost, a few months since, a fine cow with this disease, and there has been considerable fatality with it in some of our large dairy districts. A practical farmer informs us that, in his own dairy, he has found nearly a certain cure to be a large dose of laudanum, not less than six to eight ounces. It has also proved very successful in many other cases outside of his own dairy. With our own cow—and we believe it is a general accompaniment of the disease—there was a violent dashing about with the head and horns indicating great excitement of the brain. The laudanum alleviates this, and by temporarily checking this excitement, allows time for the disease to be thrown off by the natural efforts of the system. Whatever may be the theory of its action, however, the favorable results in nine cases out of ten have been very remarkable.—*Rural Advertiser.*

HOW TO COOK A BEEFSTEAK.

A beefsteak ought always to be broiled and never fried; but the following method of cooking is recommended by Mrs. Hutton, which even those who are accustomed to frying may be willing to try:

"The frying pan being wiped very dry, place it upon the stove, and let it become hot—*very* hot. In the meantime, mangle the steak—if it chance to be sirloin so much the better—pepper and salt it, then lay it in the hot, dry pan, which cover as tightly as possible. When the raw flesh touches the heated pan, of course it seethes and adheres to it, but in a few seconds it becomes loosened and juicy.—Every half minute turn the steak; but be careful to keep it as much as possible under cover. When nearly done lay a small piece of butter upon it if you want much gravy, and a tablespoonful of strong coffee. In three minutes from the time the steak first goes into the pan it is ready for the table. This method of cooking makes the most delicious, delicately broiled steak, full of juice, yet retaining the healthful beefy flavor that any John Bull could require. The same method may be applied to mutton chops, only they require a little longer cooking to prevent them from being rare. An excellent gravy may be made for them by adding a little cream, thickened with a pinch of flour, into which when off the fire and partly cool, stir in the yoke of an egg, well beaten"

☞"God speed the plow!"

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following circular from the National Union Committee in reference to the Philadelphia National Convention:

In many of the States active steps have been taken to have full and able delegations to the proposed National Union Convention at Philadelphia, August 14th. In others there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the manner in which delegates are to be chosen. With a view to give the proper information, the following circular, emanating from the National Union Committee, has just been issued and sent into all the States and Territories. The indications are that this Convention will be one of the most imposing and important assemblages ever held in this country:

[CIRCULAR.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1866.

Your immediate and earnest attention is invited to the annexed call for a National Convention, issued by the National Union Executive Committee, and the accompanying endorsement thereof by prominent gentlemen who are well known to the country.

The undersigned have been duly appointed a committee to facilitate and expedite, by correspondence and otherwise, such action as may seem necessary to bring together at Philadelphia a Convention of the ablest men of the nation, without regard to their party antecedents, who favor, generally, the restoration policy President Johnson has advocated as against the dangerous course pursued by the majority of Congress.

We deem it proper to suggest that it is desirable that there be sent from each State four delegates at large and two from each Congressional district who favor the principles set forth in the call, to be taken from the supporters of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and a like number from their opponents. Also, four delegates from each Territory, and four from the District of Columbia. In those States whereof a portion of the people were lately in rebellion, a corresponding number of delegates may be chosen by the people generally who accept the principles stated in the call. It is not intended, however, that these suggestions shall interfere with any arrangements already made for the selection of delegates. It is entirely to the political organizations in the different States and districts that concur in the principles of the call to decide whether they will choose their delegates by joint or separate meetings, by their executive committees.

We have been authorized to appoint temporary executive committees in the States where the same are presumed to be necessary. You are, therefore, requested to act as such committee, and to adopt immediate measures to secure a full delegation to the proposed Convention, not interfering, however, with the action which existing organizations may have taken for the same object. Your action will be such as to aid such movements—the purpose of your appointment being to provide for the selection of delegates if no adequate preliminary arrangements have yet been made.

The day fixed for the National Convention is near, and we desire to impress on you and on all friends of this cause, that it is of the first importance that district or State Conventions, or State executive committees, immediately appoint delegates. And it is particularly requested that a list of delegates and committees appointed be speedily forwarded to the chairman of this committee.

In conclusion, we have to add that the paramount object of this movement is to bring into a great National Conference, from all parts of our distracted country, wise and patriotic men, who may devise a plan of political action calculated to restore national unity, fraternity and harmony, and secure to an afflicted people that which is so sincerely desired by all good men, the practical blessings of an enduring peace.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

WHAT AN HONEST REPUBLICAN PAPER SAYS.

We commend to the notice of the Republican newspapers of this county the following honest expression of opinion from the Selinsgrove *Post*, always a consistent Republican journal:

"During the past few weeks we have been asked: 'Are you in favor of Andrew Johnson's course?' To which we must emphatically say yes! He stands precisely, without fear or favor, where the Union Republican party placed him in 1864—on the Baltimore platform. We have pursued, in regard to the Lincoln-Johnson policy, the rule which we always observe in the discharge of our duty as journalists—we have interrogated our conscience as to what we ought to do, and that faithful guide tells us that we ought to, with all our might, mind and strength, sustain the statesmanlike and patriotic policy of the President of the United States; and renounce, with all our ability, the evil designed party—Stevens, Sumner & Co.—who would, if they possessed the power, lead us down into the darkness of despotism, or the shame and confusion of anarchy, for their personal aggrandizement."

☞The Disunion press have not denied the charge, made against Geary and the State Central Committee of his party, that they waited upon Gov. Curtin and urged him to ignore the people and to prevent them from voting on the Rump amendment, by calling the last Legislature together, to adopt it immediately. Will the voters of Pennsylvania cast their ballots for a man who has thus insulted their intelligence, ignored their prerogatives, and counseled a usurpation of their dearest rights? Will they vote for a man who wants to take "snap judgment" upon them, and to prevent them from having an opportunity of saying whether we shall have a Union or not—whether or not negro suffrage shall be forced upon the Southern States—and whether the word "white" shall be struck out or remain in their State constitutions? We hope they will not. Let them ignore Geary as Geary has ignored them.

☞The Rumpers are not so liberal to the soldiers of the war of 1812 as they have proved themselves to be to the "colored citizens." After many sharp practices upon the bill to grant pensions to those soldiers and their widows and orphans, the Disunionists were finally compelled on Friday week to vote almost directly upon it. On motion of Kelley (Disunionist) the bill was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions by a vote of ayes 74; nays 47—the Democracy voting solidly against the reference. Thus the bill for white soldiers of 1812 and their widows and orphans was quashed by the Stevens-Gearyites. The money already squandered upon lazy Africans would have made all of them comfortable and happy.

☞Gen. Grant has expressed his determination not to be the candidate of any party for the Presidency. Considering himself entirely too young to retire from public life—as he considers it necessary at the end of a presidential term—he prefers to wait.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

While the Republican newspapers of Pennsylvania are to a great extent ignoring all the vital issues of the day and contenting themselves with heaping stale slang abuse upon the Democratic party and its candidates, they follow the lead of Thad. Stevens and of John W. Forney with a blind infatuation that is wonderful. We admire their stolid stupidity and would not have them change their tactics. They do not see that their party is in the very throes of dissolution.—Whether they will wake up to a realization of their true situation before the coming election, we neither know nor care. Their destiny is sealed. The handwriting is on the wall and it cannot be erased. Here and there a Republican editor is to be found who has political wisdom sufficient to enable him to foretell the impending destruction that must follow in the way they are pursuing.—The Pittsburg *Commercial* exhibits some strong symptoms of alarm, but we know no other paper in this State which is not content to have its eyes bandaged so that it cannot see. In vain does the New York *Times* urge the adoption of a wiser policy. Those who follow the lead of Stevens and Greeley dare not break loose from the traces in which they are securely harnessed. We do not suppose they will heed the following plain warning. The *Times* says:

The Union party is not united. The present condition of the party exhibits strong and dangerous dissensions rather than harmony. And in the regular arrangements of the party no provision has been made for eliciting the prevalent opinion in regard to questions that have arisen since the last Presidential election as well as since the election of the members now in Congress.

On the principle that that should be hidden which is not pleasant, and that that which we would fain not believe should be concealed, perhaps, there is gross wrong in these confessions touching the position of the Union party. It may perchance be criminal to disturb the hosannas of those who cry peace when there is no peace, and who write about the party as though no difference of opinion existed in its ranks. But we confess our inability to discover either wisdom or honesty in this course. Disguise it as we may, the unpleasant fact does not admit of mistake. *The Union party is divided so divided and distracted that its defeat will be inevitable unless something be meanwhile done to determine authoritatively, its course on the question of restoration, its conditions and consequences.*

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* well says that after such a bold and authoritative exposition of the true condition of the Republican party, the Democracy of Pennsylvania can afford to laugh at all the little gibes, the many querulous complaints and the infinitude of mean and meaningless lies with which Republican newspapers are constantly filled. They can safely refuse to deign any reply to these pointless barbs, being content in the meantime with standing firmly by the great principles which are daily commending themselves to all thoughtful men. When the Convention which nominated General Geary committed the Republican party of this State to all the crude schemes of the fanatics in Congress, the fate of the organization and of its weak and vulgar candidate was sealed.

Disunionism in a Bad Way.—The New York *Times*, (Republican) says:

"The call for a National Union convention has operated upon the more violent of the radicals as a scarlet cloak is supposed to operate upon an angry bull. It has incensed them almost to madness."

The New York *Express* says:

"The disruption of the Disunion party (calling itself 'Union') shows itself more upon the call for the Philadelphia Union Convention, than upon anything else.

"Republicans and Democrats, who acted with the administration during the war, are now, everywhere, more or less, as we see by the public journals, going into the convention. The response to the call is universal from Iowa to Maine—and the convention, in point of numbers and representation, will be a perfect success."

☞The Radical disunionists greatly fear the adjournment of Congress. They think that when that event occurs, they will be all turned away from the public crib, at which they are now feeding.—They are shamelessly prolonging the session, and recklessly spending the money of the heavily burdened tax-payers, simply to prevent, if possible, any changes in the offices they now hold. If they were assured that they would not be disturbed in their present snug positions, they would adjourn to-morrow; but, feeling somewhat uncertain on this point, they want Congress to sit forever, and thus hope to have a perpetual stream of public plunder flowing into their pockets. And these are the fellows who are all the time prating about a "bread and butter brigade!"—*Patriot & Union.*

☞The rumor that General Geary is to be withdrawn from the Gubernatorial contest is daily gaining strength. The reason of this stragetic movement, however, is not the absolute certainty of defeat that stares him in the face, but is, we learn, the fact that he has been tendered a high command in Victor Emanuel's army, since the latter's uncomfortable defeat by the Austrians. It is thought by V. E. that the *prestige* of Geary's name and his great fame as a warrior, will promptly rescue from destruction the Sardinian forces. We understand that the General is preparing a farewell letter to his old friend Major Samuel Maguire, clearly defining his position upon this all-important subject.—*Age.*

☞Should Gov. Curtin call an extra session of the Legislature to adopt the Rump Constitutional patch, and thus entail taxes upon the people of the State to the extent of at least two hundred thousand dollars, the people will elect a new Legislature next fall which will not dare to elect Curtin to the United States Senate. We may safely say, therefore, that Curtin dare not ignore the people's right to have a voice in the matter by calling an extra session.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞The friends of negro suffrage in Pennsylvania will vote for General Geary. He is known to be in favor of that measure, and is thoroughly endorsed by all the advocates of negro equality in the State. Voters who are in favor of a white man's government will bear this in mind at the ballot-box.

☞In twenty years from now the children of the black republicans will deny that their daddies ever belonged to such a party. They will be ashamed to own it.

THE DESERTER ACT—WHILE ABUSING THE PEOPLE.

Says the Johnstown *Tribune*, of July 6th:

"Private advices from Harrisburg assure us that the State authorities are busily engaged in making preparations to carry out the provisions of the act of the Legislature disfranchising deserters. Election officers will be required to refuse to receive the votes of deserters, the decision of the Supreme Court on the Franklin county deserter case to the contrary notwithstanding."

Is not the *Tribune* mistaken? The opinion of the Supreme Court, upon the Act of Congress of March 3, 1865, is that—

"It means that the forfeiture which it prescribes, like all other penalties for desertion, must be *adjudged* to the convicted person after trial by a *court martial* and *sentence approved*. For the conviction and sentence of such a court *there can be no substitute.*"

In regard to election board "tribunals," the opinion is that—

"It is not in the power of Congress to confer upon *such* a tribunal, which is exclusively of State creation, jurisdiction to try offences against the United States. * The doctrine seems a plain one that Congress cannot vest any of the judicial power of the United States in the courts of any other *government or sovereignty.* * *Congress cannot make a board of State election officers competent to try whether a person has been guilty of an offence against the United States*, and, if they find them guilty, to enforce a part of the prescribed penalty.

"If therefore the act of March 3, 1865, really contemplates the infliction of its prescribed penalty or any part of it without due process of law, or if it attempts to confer upon the election officers of a State the power to determine whether there has been a violation of the act incurring the penalty, and to enforce the penalty or any part of it, it may well be doubted whether it is not *transgressive of the authority vested in Congress by the Constitution.*"

The opinion of the court is, however, that Congress did *not* contemplate giving to State election officers the power to reject votes under the act. As Congress *did not* and *could not* delegate judicial powers to election officers; and as Congress has *no authority to delegate power to any State or any court or officer of a State to try offences against the Federal Government;* and as the act of Congress is explicit upon the point that *no man can be disfranchised until lawfully tried by court martial, convicted and sentence approved*, it is therefore, perfectly plain that THE STATE LAW IS A NULLITY, and that *election officers will be liable to severe punishment for rejecting votes in accordance with it.*

It is also clear that any person who shall attempt to intimidate a citizen from voting, *by threats of any kind*, will also be liable to heavy punishment under the general election laws.

Election officers who may presume to exercise the forbidden judicial powers alluded to, can rest assured that *they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor!*

Will the newspaper above-mentioned please publish the decision of the Supreme Court upon the case it mentions, or even the extracts from it which we have quoted, and thus give its readers a little light upon the subject? Unless it does so, its statement may get some of its political friends upon election boards into difficulties unpleasant and expensive to them, and for which they will doubtless recriminate upon their political organ.—*Patriot & Union.*

CROW EATING.

A worthy old farmer residing in the vicinity of Lake Mahopeck, was worried to death last summer by boarders. They found fault with his table and said he had nothing to eat.

"Darn it," said old Isaac, one day, "what a fuss you're making. I can eat anything."

"Can you eat a crow?" said one of the boarders.

"Yes, I ken eat a crow!"

"Bet you a hat," said the guest.

The bet was made, the crow caught and nicely roasted, but, before serving up, they contrived to season it with a good dose of Scotch snuff. Isaac sat down to the crow He took a good bite, and began to chew away.

"Yes I ken eat crow! (another bite, and an awful face.) *I ken eat crow; but I'll be darned if I hanker arter it!*"

Why Forney Abuses Mr. Davis' Counsel.—We have mentioned the abuse that the shameless trickster, Forney, is, through the columns of his two papers, heaping on the distinguished gentlemen who are retained as counsel for Mr. Davis. The chief reason for this abuse is that, in the Forrest divorce case years ago, Mr. O'Conor was the leading counsel for the lady in New York, and Mr. Reed in Philadelphia—the latter gentleman being the one who forced Forney, on his examination as a witness, to admit that he wrote the infamous Roberts letter, in which he advised the suborning of a drunken witness to confess to adultery with an absent woman.—*Constitutionalist.*

☞All the impartial historians vindicate the honor of General Fitz John Porter, the hero of Hanover Court House, Yorktown, Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill. It is expected that the General will shortly receive justice at the hands of the Executive. Dr. Gurney in his history says: "I think I have proved that a great wrong has been done. And for every legal wrong there is a legal remedy. It is due to the nation as well as to Fitz John Porter that the wrong be righted as far as it can