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.

Gettysburg Compiler.

BY H. J. STAHLE. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 6, 1866. 48TH YEAR.—NO. 45.

Professional Cards.

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.

Dr. D. S. Peffer,

HANOVER, 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

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. E. Essor,

HAVING located on the Hanover road, ONE MILE EAST OF GRANITE HILL P. O., Mount pleasant 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. 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. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '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

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.

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.

PRATT'S IMPROVED FRUIT CANS.—Something new!—Call and see them at Buehler's Tin and Sheet Iron Factory. Decidedly the best Can ever manufactured. Also, FRUIT JARS, of the best and most improved patterns. [June 18, 1866.

DR. HORNER'S FRAGRANT MYRRH preserves the Teeth, cures all diseases of the gums and purifies the breath.

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

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

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. EETE & BRO.

Littlestown, April 16, 1866. tf

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.

Carriage-making Business.

THE war being over, the undersigned have resumed the

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS,

at their old stand, in East Middle street,

GETTYSBURG,

where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial, and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices; and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

REPAIRING

done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates.

A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

July 10, 1865. tf

Buggies and Carriages.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!—The undersigned is engaged in the Carriage-making business, at the corner of Chambersburg and West streets, Gettysburg, and invites all who may need anything in his line to give him a call. He puts up, in the very best manner, Falling-top and other BUGGIES, and all the different styles of CARRIAGES. With a full knowledge of the business, and a determination to give satisfaction, the public can rely upon his jobs being good. He will endeavor to deserve a large share of patronage, and hopes to receive it.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and on most reasonable terms. Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

CHARLES E. GILBERT.

Gettysburg, June 4, 1866. tf

Hanover R. 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.

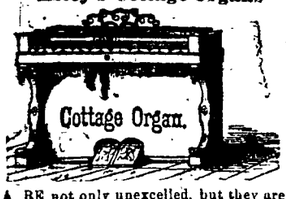
This train returns to Hanover at 12 M. and arrives at Gettysburg at 1 P. M.

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.

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. 16 North Seventh St., Philadelphia.

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

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*, 20 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. RERSE & 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.

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. Hines, 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

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 5.20 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. E. McCURDY, Pres't.

Nov. 27, 1865.

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. 19.

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.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business in the name of Row & Woods has been dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to settle their accounts.

S. B. ROW,
H. B. WOODS.

June 4, 1866.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa. where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. Dec. 3, 1860.

Sugar 10 Cents,

AT Swan's Grocery, on the North-west corner of the Diamond. [April 30, 1866.

GROCERIES, Liquors, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Queens-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything else in that line at

June 11. KALBFLEISCH'S.

PURE SILVER WARE and SILVER PLATED WARE of the very best quality, a new assortment just received. Call and see it. J. BEVAN, Opposite the Bank, Gettysburg.

1866. At HORNER'S you can get Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumery, Notions, &c., in great variety.

PRICES REDUCED to suit the times at the Excelsior Skylight Gallery. I. G. TYSON.

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

Original Poetry.

Written for the Gettysburg Compiler.

MY ANNIE SLEEPS THE SLEEP OF DEATH.

BY AMOS A. ROTH.

Roll on, bright stream, in beauty roll,
Thy sparkling waters to the sea,
Thy rippling music cheers my soul,
Where sadness reigns, dear love, for thee.

To this bright stream how oft we came,
When sweet birds sang their matin lay,
And twit'ring softly called thy name,
But now like thee have flown away.

No more bright flowers for her shall bloom,
No more shall cast their scented breath,
Unless upon her silent tomb,
For Annie sleeps the sleep of death.

No more beneath the wildwoods' shade,
Where at the close of evening hour,
We oft to breathe our vows had strayed,
And pluck for each the woodland flower.

And now when I at close of day,
Pronounce that name with faltering breath,
My heart is sad, for far away,
My Annie sleeps the sleep of death.

Gettysburg.

Agricultural & Domestic.

HINTS ABOUT WORK.

Bushes and Weeds.—August is a season for the most effective and deadly onslaughts upon weeds and bushes. The nature of most weeds is in the first part of the season to make tops, and afterwards to concentrate their energies either upon the production of seed or maturing their roots, so as to live through the winter.—If cut in this dry hot weather, it is usually certain death. Even Butter and Eggs (*Linaria*) that most showy and detestable of weeds, is sometimes killed by thorough hoeing up in an August drought. As for bushes, once cutting up, and then letting the sheep browse off the young shoots, will make an end of the worst, even wild roses, and Blackberry bushes. Do not let any weeds go to seed. The season has been particularly favorable to crops of weeds, and without proper diligence it will take years to do away with the harm that may be done, if they scatter their seeds.

Seed Grain.—Look out early for a good supply of clean plump seed, especially for that to be used this season. Clean it thoroughly from all shrunken kernels and weed seeds by repeated winnowing.

Buckwheat may be sowed now and make a good mass of green manure, to be plowed under in time for sowing rye, or for enriching the ground for spring crops, and with a chance for a crop of grain.

Timothy sowed alone will, on good soil quickened with a top-dressing of bone, guano, or any fine rich compost, usually catch well, and sooner make a good sward than that sown with spring grain, or upon winter grain in the spring.

Wheat.—If the soil be dry in winter and in good heart now, plow early, and giving a top-dressing of some good fine compost, or special manure, drill in the wheat. It is poor policy to risk winter wheat on soil which, from lack of draining, barely allows the plants to struggle through.

Corn.—It is a great temptation sometimes to sucker corn for the sake of getting green feed for cows. We do not believe in suckering corn at all, though with some kinds it may have no evil effects. With many varieties we feel sure that the suckers are important to secure the proper filling out of the tips of the ears, the tassels coming into flower a little later than those of the main stalks, the later maturing tip kernels of the ear, are thus fertilized. Pull weeds among corn, but do no hoeing after the ground is shaded.—*American Agriculturist.*

BLACKBERRY WINE.

The following is said to be a good receipt for making blackberry wine:

"There is no wine equal to blackberry wine, when properly made, in flavor, or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel complaint. I therefore give the receipt for making it. Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask; to every gallon add two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further labor, that every family will highly appreciate, and never do without afterward if they can help it."

The women of the farm who, for the generosity of their hearts, often bid city cousins welcome to the best they have, and slave themselves almost day and night to serve them, are in more danger of over-working than anybody else, and husbands and fathers should quietly regulate this matter by planning excursions or visits, which shall break up the too long stay of labor-making guests, and give their wives and daughters pleasure and relief from the severe burdens of their confining duties. Perhaps you have never been invited to spend a fortnight in January with your cousins in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, who visit you so gladly every August. At any rate you owe no one hospitality which will endanger the health of your family.—*American Agriculturist.*

Cattle Mange.—It is an ugly, provoking disease, appearing generally in the spring, first about the head and neck of young cattle wintered on dry hay, cut when over-ripe. The mange is a cutaneous disease like the itch, hangs on persistently if not cured, frequently spreading through the entire herd, causing the rubbing off of hair, leaving unsightly bare places, and often so annoying to young stock as to keep them thin in flesh through the summer, in the very best of pasturage. The disease is very readily cured by an ointment compounded of equal parts of fine salt, flour of sulphur, and clean lard. A single application is often sufficient; more than two is never needed.—*Ex.*

Plow deep and sow good seed.

Choice Miscellany.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer of July 26.

THE PEOPLE RISING FOR CLYMER AND THE UNION.

Large and Enthusiastic Democratic Meeting in Mechanicsburg.

The Boys in Blue Present Hiester Clymer with a Portrait of Washington.

Yesterday the Democracy of the lower end of "Old Mother Cumberland" had a good time of it. Some time since at a fair held for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church of Mechanicsburg, one of the blackest towns in this State, a splendid portrait of Washington was put up to be presented to the candidate for Governor having the largest number of votes. Despite the former political proclivities of the town, on the counting of the vote, it was found that Hiester Clymer had a majority of nearly a thousand over John W. Geary.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the presentation of the picture to Hon. Hiester Clymer. It had been announced that the presentation would then take place, and that Mr. Clymer would be present to receive this testimonial of the regard of the people of Mechanicsburg, but no one expected to see the immense and enthusiastic gathering which was present.

Mr. Clymer went from Harrisburg to Mechanicsburg by private conveyance, Col. Jacob S. Haldeman, Minister to Stockholm under Mr. Lincoln, and heretofore an opponent of the Democratic party, having solicited the pleasure of his company in his private carriage. When the party approached within half a mile of the town, they found the road on either side lined with carriages and a vast crowd of people on foot and on horseback. The cheers which greeted our popular candidate for Governor, showed that the great masses of this State were fully resolved that there should be a change in the administration. The streets of the town were filled with a large and enthusiastic multitude, and the greeting which Hiester Clymer received at the very doors of Geary's home, showed how the great popular tide is running.

After a procession through the town which struck terror to the heart of every bigoted Radical, the vast crowd proceeded to a beautiful grove just outside the limits of the borough. Here Mr. Clymer was formally introduced to the people and received the most hearty and enthusiastic greeting. For more than an hour he spoke on the great issues of the day. Those who heard him, whether friend or foe, could not fail to be struck by the lofty tone of his discourse, the depth of his arguments, the logical symmetry of his reasoning and the air of exalted patriotism which pervaded his whole speech. While he was addressing the assembled multitude the rain commenced to pour down, but the people who had been listening with eager earnestness refused to hear to any proposition for adjournment. There they stood crying for Clymer to go on, and cheering enthusiastically every utterance which fell from his eloquent lips. Before he had finished speaking the clouds broke and the rain ceased.

After Mr. Clymer had concluded, the beautiful portrait of Washington was formally presented to him as a tribute of regard from the soldiers of Mechanicsburg, by whom most of the votes had been cast. Mr. Clymer, in accepting it, said he was "proud to receive a likeness of the greatest soldier of the republic, or the world, from the hands of men who were worthy to have fought under Washington, and who were ready to do battle for the great principles for which he had so nobly contended." The soldiers, who were present in large numbers, cheered Mr. Clymer as only the boys in blue know how to cheer, with round after round of three and a tiger.

After the enthusiasm excited by the presentation had subsided, the audience was addressed by General McCandless of Philadelphia, one of the most gallant soldiers sent forth by Pennsylvania during the war. The General's speech roused the full enthusiasm of the audience and was received with most hearty applause.

After General McCandless had concluded, speeches were made by Gen. W. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, and by Daniel Ermentrout, Esq., of Reading.

The lowest estimate of the number of persons present puts it at 4,000. Altogether it was a glorious occasion, evidencing as it did the enthusiasm and the earnest determination of the friends of the Constitution and the Union.

In the evening, after the country people had left town, a large crowd assembled in the public square of the town to listen to a speech from Hon. Jacob Zeigler, of Butler county. Notwithstanding a considerable number of the audience were Republicans they listened with earnest attention to a speech of an hour and a half's duration. "Uncle Jacob" excelled himself and was constantly interrupted by loud applause.

Mr. Clymer returned to Harrisburg by 7 o'clock in the evening, and being urged to do so, addressed a large gathering of the soldiers of Dauphin county, who had met together to select delegates to the Soldiers' State Convention on the 1st of August. The people are for Clymer, and so are the boys in blue, and the election will show this to be so. Geary is a Dead Duck even at home. The meeting of yesterday proves that clearly.

A Fish in an Oil Well—Singular Discovery.—The Pithole (Pa.) *Record* has the following: No. 66, T. Holmden Farm, has been pumping oil and water for some time, and on Saturday last the superintendent had the tubing drawn for the purpose of cleaning the well out and drilling it deeper. During the operation they struck a large crevice in the rock, and on using the sand pump they brought to the surface a living fish, having no eyes, of a brown color, and some four inches long. The fish was brought from a depth of six hundred and six feet, and no doubt felt as much surprised at being introduced into this vale of tears as did those who made the introduction. This specimen of the internal production of the earth was put in water immediately after being brought to the surface, but being accustomed to a more retired life, with a mixture of salt water and oil for food and raiment, survived his changed condition of life but a few hours. He was tightly "bottled" as Butler on the James, and is now on exhibition at lease 66. It will furnish food for theoretically inclined individuals, as to how the fish came there, and what its state of existence, and what the formation of the lower regions it inhabited.

A Promise.—A promise should be given with caution, and kept with care. A promise should be made by the heart and remembered by the head. A promise is the offspring of the intention, and should be nurtured by recollection. A promise and its performance, like a true balance, always presents a mutual adjustment. A promise delayed is justice deferred. A promise neglected is an untruth told. A promise attended to is a debt settled.

An aged Christian, with the snow of time on his head, may remind us that these points of earth are whitest which are nearest heaven.—*Chapin.*

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR THREATENED.

The Radicals are resolved to maintain their hold on power. No sooner were they fairly seated in the high places of this Nation than they began to devise ways and means for perpetuating their rule. There is abundant reason for believing that the war, which cost so many precious lives and an amount of treasure to repay which must burthen every laboring man in the country for generations to come, might have been averted but for the conviction of radical politicians that without a war their hold upon office would be of short duration. They know enough to know that the reign of a radical sectional party must necessarily be extremely brief, if the different States of the Union continued to maintain their harmonious relations under the Constitution. Hence their bitter opposition to every proposition which promised to end in a compromise. This it was which induced Chandler of Michigan to urge the sending of the most radical delegates to the Peace Conference. His brutal declaration that "without a little blood letting the Union would not be worth a rush," meant in plain terms that without a sanguinary civil war the hold of the Republican party on power could not be maintained.

No sooner had the war been precipitated upon the country than the Radicals began to pervert it to partisan purposes. Democratic newspapers were denied circulation through the mails, and their offices mobbed. Prominent Democrats were arrested without warrant of law, thrown into prison, kept there as long as it suited the pleasure of their captors and then released without any charge having been preferred against them. To speak against the President or to denounce any act of the party in power was to commit high treason. Provost Marshals assumed to dictate what should be written, published and spoken in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. These things were done with the design of crushing out all opposition to the dominant political party.

Another infamous scheme entered upon and carried out in furtherance of the same desperate design was the assumption of complete military control in all the Border States. The elections in all these States were carried at the point of the bayonet. No man could vote or be voted for unless he was endorsed by the radical revolutionists. To perpetuate a condition of affairs so completely at variance with every principle of free government they induced the legislatures which they had elected by bayonets in Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee to remodel the Constitutions of those States in such a manner as to deprive a large majority of the best citizens of the right to vote. Being unable to control the whole of Virginia, they did not scruple to divide the State in order to establish a condition of affairs in the part they held similar to that which they had inaugurated in all the other Border States except Kentucky. Registration laws which prevented any man from voting who was unwilling to become the supple slave of the party in power were passed, and a system of the most oppressive tyranny inaugurated. Infamous test oaths were exacted, and outrages of every possible character were perpetrated upon a people borne down by military violence and trodden under foot by the minions of a usurping despotism.

Such was the course of conduct deliberately adopted and persistently practiced by the Radicals during the continuance of the war. While the people of the North mourned over their perversions of the power they had granted, and were cut to the heart when they saw the Constitution rudely trampled under foot and laws the most ancient and sacred utterly disregarded, they still endured the evils which existed rather than destroy the last hope of restoring the Union, to save which they had already sacrificed so much.

When the war ended the people of the whole country expected to see the Union speedily and perfectly restored. How sincere and earnest were their rejoicings when the news of Lee's surrender spread with electric rapidity throughout the length and breadth of the whole land; how heartily the masses thanked God that the war was over; how joyously the bells pealed out their glad notes, which announced that the Union, the sacred, holy and revered Union of the fathers, was saved. Throughout the country the only hearts which were not filled with rapture were those of the Radical politicians, the thieves and plunderers, miserable and loathsome harpies who had grown rich on the blood and treasure of a bleeding and impoverished people.

The people of the North expected a speedy restoration of the Union. The Southern armies were completely defeated, and the whole military power of the South utterly broken down. The generals who had commanded the rebel forces accepted the situation with all its consequences and responsibilities; the leaders of the rebellion were ready and willing to acknowledge their utter defeat, and to submit peaceably to the decree of fate; the soldiers who had struggled so long and so desperately, returned to their homes, willing to live henceforth the lives of peaceable citizens of the United States; the whole mass of the Southern people were willing and anxious to return to the fold of the Union, and to live and die under the protecting shelter of the Constitution. No obstacles to a complete restoration of the Union existed anywhere in the States recently in rebellion. The representative men of the South aided President Johnson in his efforts to reap the precious fruits of peace. Cheerfully and in good faith they accepted the conditions imposed upon them and their people. They abolished slavery by constitutional enactments, though by so doing many of them were utterly impoverished.

What were the Radical office-holders and fanatics doing meantime? Thaddeus Stevens speedily laid down a programme which they all followed. In a speech delivered here in Lancaster he denounced the wise and judicious policy of President Johnson as sure to destroy the ascendancy of the Republican party. His warning alarmed the many thousands who were living on public plunder. They had possession of all the State Governments of the Northern States and held all the innumerable profitable offices under the General Government. They were unwilling to abandon their hold on such power without a desperate struggle. Stevens' speech stirred every man of them up to fierce opposition to the President's wise and conciliatory policy. They saw that with a restoration of the Union they would speedily be hurled from power. They resolved, therefore, to keep the country disunited until they could confer the right to vote upon the negroes of the South. If this continued to be a white man's Government, they knew very well that decent conservative men would soon control its destinies. Their only hope for a continuance in power was in making the negro the political equal of the white man. They vowed that the Union should not be restored until this infamy was perpetrated, and up to this time they have kept their vow.

When Congress assembled, on the very first day of the session, before the President had time to send in his annual message, Thaddeus Stevens, the dictator and leader of the House, had the Committee of Fifteen appointed, to whom was referred the whole question of reconstruction, with the deliberate design and the confident assurance that no restoration of the Union would be allowed until the continued rule of the Radicals was made sure, by forcing the different States of the South to confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes.

An enumeration of a few of the resolutions offered, and the bills passed at the very commencement of the session, will show with what intensity of purpose the Radicals entered upon their revolutionary designs.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, on Monday, the first day, introduced a bill conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes in the District of Columbia, and imposing severe penalties on any one who should impede them in the exercise of that right.

Senator Sumner introduced a bill providing that juries should be composed of one-half negroes and one-half white men.

The same Senator proposed a new test oath, requiring every man in the South to swear that he would discountenance and resist all laws making any political or social distinction on account of race or color, under severe pains and penalties.

He also introduced a series of resolutions, one of which provided that there should be no State restored to the Union, except upon *"the complete enfranchisement of all citizens, so that there shall be no denial of rights on account of race or color, and all be equal before the law."*

Senator Wilson introduced a bill conferring the right of suffrage on all the negroes of the South.

On the same day, in the House, Wm. D. Kelley introduced a bill conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes of the South.

On Tuesday, the second day of the session, Senator Foot, of Vermont, offered a series of resolutions, urging the conferring of the right of suffrage on the negroes of the South.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill repealing all laws of the District of Columbia, which made any distinction on account of color, and extending the same to all territories of the United States.

The determined purpose of thus forcing negro suffrage upon the country, with the design of maintaining themselves in power, was persistently followed up by the Radicals.

The Civil Rights Bill, by which the negro is to be made the equal of the white man, has been passed over the President's veto.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill, by which millions of money are to be squandered to support negroes in idleness, and an army of Radical officials kept up with the design of controlling the Southern States, has also been passed over the veto.

The Constitutional amendment, designed to force negro suffrage upon the whole country, and passed in Congress by a two-thirds vote, has been put through the Legislature of Tennessee by the strong hand.

The Radicals who compose the Congress have resolved themselves into a Central Directory, and have not scrupled to usurp powers not conferred on them by the Constitution. After having granted the most unlimited powers to Mr. Lincoln, and encouraged him to extend the functions of his office far beyond Constitutional limits, they are now engaged in a deliberate attempt to degrade the present Executive, and to deprive him of the power properly conferred upon him by the Constitution.

Having denied the doctrine of State rights and done all they could to destroy the legitimate powers of the States, they now propose to put arms and ammunition in the hands of the Radical Governors of the Northern States, with the deliberate purpose of having them used against the people should they refuse to submit to a continuance of their corrupt and tyrannical rule. This thing has been deliberately proposed in Congress. Mr. Raymond exposes the project in all its infamous audacity. That the Radicals will dare to go that far no one who knows them will doubt. Having plunged the country into one war in order to maintain power and plunder the public treasury, they would not hesitate for a moment to venture again on a similar experiment.

When we say another civil war is threatened we do not sound a false alarm. The Radicals may deny that they have any such intentions and endeavor to cover up their revolutionary designs, but the people should not forget that they acted a similar part during the excitement which preceded the war through which we have just passed. The honest masses must rise up in their might and hurl these Radical revolutionists from power. The coming Gubernatorial, Legislative and Congressional elections are equally important. The election of a conservative Governor in Pennsylvania will ensure that the State administration will side with the people and the President; the election of conservative members of the Legislature will prevent the return of the Jacobin leader Thad. Stevens, or some such corrupt scoundrel as Forney, or Cameron, to the United States Senate; the election of a majority of