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. [illegible] 1866. 43TH YEAR.—NO. 46.

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. 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. Enser,
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. Krauch, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., Prof. M. L. Stover.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Law Partnership.
W. A. DUNCAN & J. H. WHITE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.
Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.
April 3, 1865. tf

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, 1863. tf

Cannon's
MARBLE WORKS,
On Baltimore street, Nearly Opposite the Court House,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Every description of work executed in the finest style of the art.
June 4, 1865. tf

Great Reduction in Prices.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS
are now selling
GOOD CALICOES AT 12½ CENTS,
BEST UNBLEACHED MUSLIN AT 28 CTS.,
and all other Goods in proportion.
If you want CHEAP Goods, now is the tim to buy them.
Call at once.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
Gettysburg, Mar. 26, 1866.

Reduced Prices.
PIANOS, CABINET AND AMERICAN ORGANS. Superior tuned 7 octave PIANOS from $550 upwards. ORGANS from $30 upwards. All instruments selected, recommended and sold by me, additionally guaranteed. Illustrated circulars sent by mail, when desired. P. BENTZ,
No. 30 East Market Street, York, Pa.
Mar. 12, 1866.

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.
January 25, 1864.

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 200 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. 3m

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. GAILE & 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

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

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.

THE ROSE FARM
AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the celebrated "Rose Farm," located 2 miles south-west of Gettysburg, on the Emmitsburg road, containing in all 236 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a large Two-story STONE HOUSE, with Stone Kitchen attached, Stone Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Hog House, Spring House, near the dwelling with an excellent Spring, and other improvements. There is a great variety of all kinds of fruit on the premises—two Peach Orchards in their prime, with Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums in abundance. There are a number of fine Springs of never-failing water on the Farm, supplying almost every field with water. The land is in a high state of cultivation, having been recently heavily limed and manured.
The property consists of two tracts adjoining each other. That on which the buildings are erected contains 186 acres, with about 70 acres of fine Woodland, and lies east of the Emmitsburg road. The other tract contains 50 acres, and lies west of the Emmitsburg road, and all in good farming condition.—They will be sold separately or together, to suit purchasers.
This is one of the most desirable properties in the county, being convenient to markets, Mills, Churches, Schools, &c. Its fine location, with its Springs and Groves, would make a most desirable site for a summer resort, or a boarding house for parties during the Summer. It is located near to Round Top, and on that part of the Battle-field where the fiercest of the conflict raged, giving it a historic interest which may be of great value to the owner.
It will be sold on easy terms and the attention of capitalists is directed to it, as we believe it to be a rare chance for those wishing to invest. For further particulars call upon the undersigned, residing thereon, or address him by letter at Gettysburg, Pa.
G. W. ROSE, Agent.
Aug. 6, 1866. 4s

VALUABLE FARM
AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST next, the subscribers, Agents for the heirs of Jacob Wolf, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, the following real estate of said decedent, viz:
A FARM, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, one mile west of New Chester, and half a mile from Myers' Mill, adjoining lands of Henry Myers, Thomas Ehrehart, and others, containing 156 ACRES, more or less—with a good proportion of heavy Timber and Meadow. The improvements are a good Two-story BRICK HOUSE, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Spring House, Smoke House, and other out-buildings. A good well of water at the door, and a good Spring near the house.
Persons wishing to view the property will call on Henry Osborn, residing near Gulden's Station.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
HENRY OSBORN,
JOHN WOLF,
July 30, 1866. ts* Agents.

Well-improved Farm,
IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA., FOR SALE.
Desiring to change my business, I offer for sale the FARM upon which I reside, 3 miles southeast of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., and 2 miles from the Shenandoah river, containing about 350 ACRES OF LIMESTONE LAND, 60 in fine Timber; under good fencing. The improvements are first rate. The DWELLING was finished in 1860, and contains 14 rooms. The out-buildings are of a character to suit the farm, and comprise a good BARN, Corn and Carriage House, Quarters, Tenents' Houses, Brick Smoke and Ash Houses, Stone Spring House, Poultry Houses, &c., and all under cypress roofing.
Two fine Springs near the house, one in the yard; cistern at the door; never-failing stream through the farm, passing through the barn-yard; 2 young orchards of choice fruit, containing about 250 trees.
I would call the attention of any one wishing a well improved farm to this property—which can be divided into two farms, with buildings on each, and fine water. Any person wishing to see the land will call on D. Humphreys & Co., in Charlestown, who will direct them to it.
JAS. LAW. HOOFF.
July 9, 1866.

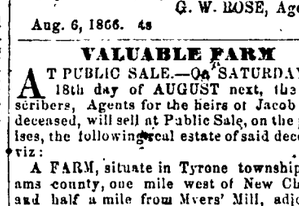
Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment. Also the BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, 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. 508 West Baltimore Street,
Between Howard & Liberty Streets,
May 7, 1866. Baltimore, Md.

Cheese! Cheese!
SWITZER, Limberger and English Cheese, can always be had at
KALBFLEISCH'S,
June 11. next door to the Post Office.

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 MELODEON. [Oct. 2, 1865. 1y

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

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

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.

Selected Poetry.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

It was a noble Roman,
In Rome's imperial day,
Who heard a coward croaker
Before the castle say:
"They're safe in such a fortress;
There's no way to shake it!"
"On—on!" exclaimed the hero,
"I'll find a way, or MAKE IT!"

Is FAME your aspiration?
Her path is steep and high;
In vain he seeks her temple,
Content to gaze and sigh;
The shining throne is waiting,
But he alone can take it
Who says, with Roman firmness,
"I'll find a way, or MAKE IT!"

Is LEARNING your ambition?
There is no royal road;
Alike the peer and peasant
Must climb to her abode:
Who feels the thirst of knowledge,
In Hellicon may slake it,
If he has still the Roman will
To "find a way, or MAKE IT!"

Are RICHES worth the getting?
They must be bravely sought;
With wishing and with fretting
The boon cannot be bought;
To all the prize is open;
But only he can take it
Who says, with Roman courage,
"I'll find a way, or MAKE IT!"

In LOVE'S impassioned warfare
The tale has ever been,
That victory crowns the valiant—
The brave are they who win;
Though strong in Beauty's castle,
A lover still may take it,
Who says with Roman daring,
"I'll find a way, or MAKE IT!"

Agricultural & Domestic.

DRAINING.

The importance of draining is not properly understood nor duly appreciated among us. Although water is indispensable to vegetation, too much of it is quite as hurtful as too little. It is necessary to the germination of the seed—to the decomposition of vegetable matter in the soil—to the transmission of food to the plant, to its circulation there and to the maturity of the product.

All these useful purposes are defeated when water remains in the soil to excess—the seed rots, the vegetable matter which should serve as the food of the crop remains insoluble in consequence of the absence of heat and air, which the water excludes; or if the seed grows the plant is sickly for want of its proper food, and there is consequently a virtual failure of the harvest.

It is not from the surface that we are to determine whether the land is sufficiently dry to support a healthy vegetation, but we must examine the under stratum from which the plants draw their nourishment. If this is wet, if it grows marshy plants, if water will collect in a hole sunk fifteen inches below the surface, the land is too wet for cultivated crops, and means should be taken to render it more dry.

Cold, sour lands are invariably wet if not on the surface, then in the subsoil. Wet lands are generally rich lands, because the presence of water has prevented the decomposition of the vegetable matter, which when the surplus water is drawn off becomes food for the growing crops.

Let me suppose a case which will be found to exist in many portions of the country. There is a slope of a little hill half a mile in extent, terminated by a flat through which a little brook runs.—The soil of this slope is from eight to ten inches deep, of a porous quality, resting upon an impervious subsoil. Near the top of this slope, all along on a horizontal line, or perhaps lower down, "spouts" or springs burst through the subsoil, the waters from which finding easy passage through the loose porous soil of the slope and flat, soon find their way to the brook. A thermometer plunged down to the subsoil in midsummer will indicate a temperature of not more than sixty, whereas most of our crops require a temperature of at least seventy or eighty. How shall we remedy this evil and render this land productive? Simply by running a drain across the slope just above where the land is too wet, and thus conduct the water into the brook through a harmless channel.

Some will object to this on the ground that it will cost too much, but to such I can give nothing better than the Scotchman's answer to a similar objection, "that it costs more not to do it."

Nor does the benefit of the drain cease when the surplus water has been removed, for it admits the air into and through the soil to a degree which would surprise those who have no experience in such matters. The draft of a two inch tile drain one hundred rods long is more than sufficient to put out a lighted candle, and of course this air must find its way through the soil or the draught would not exist. And as the air always contains more or less moisture it will of course deposit this moisture when it comes in contact with the cooler earth, and in a dry time will keep the soil moist, just as we see the moisture collect upon the outside of a cool pitcher on a warm day in harvest.

In fact draining makes wet soil dry and dry soil wet, as has been proved by myself.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

Choice Miscellany.

Petroleum for Asthma.—A correspondent of *The Country Gentleman* writes to that journal: "I have a son, six years old, that had the asthma in the most distressing form for three or four months when he was one or two years old. We tried everything we could hear of without getting relief, till we were told to rub his neck and breast with petroleum, and we used it both crude and refined, experiencing very speedy relief and a final and *permanent* cure; for he has not since had a return of it, and is now a very healthy child."

Prolific.—The LeRoy *Gazette* says:—The wife of John Michaels, of Bethany, finished hoeing potatoes on Friday, and on Monday gave birth to three daughters—one weighing 11½ another 11¼, and a third 10¾—all as lively as Guinea pigs.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE JOHNSON-CLYMER SOLDIERS' CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG.

Gen. Davis, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported that though the committee had been long engaged in their task, yet that was owing to the simple desire that this expression of opinion should be unanimous, as he felt happy in saying, it was. (Cheers.) The resolutions they had to propose were as follows:

Whereas, The convention, managed and controlled by politicians, which assembled in Pittsburg, on the 5th of June last, pledged the officers, soldiers, and seamen of Pennsylvania to the support of the Radical disunion members of Congress, and as opposed to the just and constitutional restoration policy of President Johnson;

And whereas, The members of the said convention falsely styled themselves the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania," and presumed to speak for them without authority;

And whereas, The proceedings of the said convention misrepresent the true sentiments of the great mass of the returned soldiers and sailors of this State, and do great injustice to the late defenders of the Constitution and the Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, authorized representatives of our late companions in arms, do repudiate the proceedings of the Pittsburg Convention of the 5th of June, because they do not represent the true sentiments of the officers, soldiers, and seamen of Pennsylvania. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That we hold the same belief now that we did when we took up arms in 1861, and that the war was "a war for the Union," and for no other purpose; that the agreement we made with the government when we took up arms to defend her against armed rebellion is found in the joint resolution of Congress adopted July 22, 1861, which declares that, "This war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired." This is the bond many sealed with their lives, and many others signed in blood. (Great cheering.)

Resolved, That the failure of Congress to carry into effect this joint resolution, after the war is over, and to restore the Union, "*with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the States unimpaired*," is a gross violation of a solemn compact made with the defenders of the government at her time of greatest need and peril. (Applause.)

Resolved, That we repudiate the action of the Radical Congress, which is an insult to every officer, soldier, and seaman who served in the federal army during the rebellion. Her policy admits that our victories accomplished what the enemy could not—divide the Union—and the fruits of our toil and blood-bought victories turn to ashes in their hands. (Prolonged cheers.)

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the restoration policy of President Johnson, as announced in his annual, special, and veto messages, and as further made known to the country in his treatment of the States lately in rebellion. We believe it to be just and humane, and better adapted than any other known policy to restore those States to their constitutional relations to the Union, and bring renewed peace, happiness, and prosperity to the country. It is in keeping with that generous treatment which a magnanimous victor always extends to a brave foe. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That the action of Congress in refusing seats to the Senators and Members from the South who bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws, while that body is engaged in changing the fundamental law of the country in an important particular, is revolutionary in its action; while their conduct in taxing the South without her consent, strikes at the vital principle of constitutional liberty—that there can be no taxation without representation. (Applause.)

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage. All legislation that has for its object the raising of the negro to a social or political equality with the white man meets our unqualified disapproval. He and his friends should be satisfied that the war has given his race the boon of freedom, and should not aim to control the destinies of the country. (Prolonged cheers.)

Resolved, That we return thanks to Almighty God for giving victory to the federal armies over armed insurgents, and we congratulate the country upon a return of peace. It is as much our duty now to use our best endeavors to heal up the wounds of the rebellion as it was to take up arms in defence of the Union. (Applause.)

Resolved, That we deny that John W. Geary is the soldiers' candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He is the choice of the Radicals who are now plotting to destroy the Union we perilled our lives to preserve. The men who placed him in nomination, and who are now his most active supporters, repudiate the object of the war by declaring the South out of the Union. By accepting their nomination he assumes their principles, which violate everything he professed to contend for in the field. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That we endorse the nomination of the Honorable Hiester Clymer, (cheers) Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, because he is a man of integrity, and a Statesman of experience, and approves the principles we advocate. We call upon our late companions in arms in this State to rally to his support, for his election will be an endorsement of the cause for which we fought and bled, while his defeat will be a defeat to the cause of the Union.

Resolved, That the Radicals in Congress, professing to speak for the majority of the people, have recently testified their preference for the negro by appropriating monies to support him in idleness, by the payment to him of a bounty of $300, and their repudiation of the white soldier and his claims, by the passage of a bounty bill allowing but $100 to him, without even a provision appropriating money for the payment of the same, thus disregarding his faithful and patriotic services, and demonstrating to the country their belief in the assertion that "the negro bears the palm." (Cheers.)

Resolved, That we the soldiers of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, do return our sincere thanks to the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew and Hon. Edgar Cowan, our representatives in the Senate of the United States, for their noble conduct in sustaining the President's policy of reconstruction. (Cheers.)

The resolutions having been read, were adopted amid great enthusiasm, the Convention refusing to consider them separately.

Edward Shriver, Esq., of Frederick, has been nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Postmaster at Baltimore.

The *Statesman* says the Democratic prospect in Ohio is bright and daily improving.

CLYMER VOTED FOR THE SOLDIER VOTING AMENDMENT.

About once a month the Disunion organs resuscitated the falsehood that Hon. Hiester Clymer opposed the Soldiers' Voting amendment. They quote from the Legislative proceedings on the 5th of January, 1864, (the first day of the session,) when the Senate, by a vote of 16 to 16, decided against proceeding to the consideration of an amendment to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote, the 16 ayes being all "Republicans" and the 16 nays Democrats, among them Mr. Clymer.

The facts are these: The Senate had then just met and was *not organized*. The Senators stood 16 to 16 politically, and neither party could elect a new Speaker. This being the case, the "Republicans" sought to entrap the Democrats into voting *affirmatively* upon one of various resolutions, bills and amendments, *in order to claim the Senate as organized, which would have made the old Speaker, Penny, the speaker for that session without an election.* Of course whilst the Senate was unorganized the Democrats were justified in voting against any resolution which was intended to virtually take from them a great power in the Senate.

During that memorable contest the Democrats voted against many such bogus propositions and resolutions, amongst the number one tendering the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania to General Grant and the officers and soldiers under him; another inviting the Harrisburg clergy to open the sessions with prayer; another, on the 8th of January, for the reading of the Proclamation and Farewell Address of General Jackson; another tendering thanks to Gen. Meade and the Army of the Potomac; another a joint resolution requesting our representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of a law increasing the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army, &c.

With the same propriety that opposition to the soldiers' voting amendment is charged upon Mr. Clymer by the Disunion organs, it might be asserted, from the votes upon the afore-mentioned resolutions, that the whole Democratic Senatorial delegation were opposed to Gens. Grant and Meade; the armies; Old Hickory, *the apostle of Democracy*; and *the Christian religion!* Nobody but knaves, however, make such assertions and none but fools believe them.

On the 25th of February Mr. Thomas St. Clair was sworn in as a Senator to fill the unexpired term of Col. Harry White, which gave the "Republicans" 17 votes. The Senate was then organized and the various officers elected, but the "Republicans" refused, until March 9th, to take the thirteenth ballot for Speaker, which resulted in the choice of the old Speaker, Penny—the vote standing: Penny 17; Clymer 16.

During the remainder of the session, when the bills and amendments allowing the soldiers to vote were brought up for consideration, Mr. Clymer and the other Democratic Senators used all proper exertions to secure a good law upon the subject—*one which would secure to every soldier the right of choice.* To that end they opposed parts of proposed bills, *designed to make the law grossly partisan*, and submitted amendments which would enable every soldier to vote uninfluenced and *without compulsion or intimidation*, but their efforts were unavailing, and *their amendments were voted down by the misnamed Republicans!*

Notwithstanding the law that was passed is a strictly partisan one, and designed to take from the private soldiers the free right of choice in a great measure, Mr. Clymer, rather than put himself into seeming antagonism to the soldiers' interests, *voted for the bill on its final passage.* Let the *Soldiers* themselves say whether it is such a law as they would have passed, and whether *as Democrats* they had a fair opportunity to vote, and a free unobstructed choice under it. Hundreds of soldiers have declared they had not.—*Patriot & Union.*

Wigwam for the Philadelphia Convention.—A great "wigwam" for the accommodation of the National Union Convention has been erected in Philadelphia. The *News*, referring to it, says:

The plans are now in the hands of the architect. They will be rapidly carried into execution and the building probably completed by the 10th of August. The wigwam will be the most extensive pyramid of canvas ever erected in the United States. It will exceed in size the Chicago Lincoln convention of 1860. It will seat ten thousand persons. A special gallery for ladies will be a prominent feature of the building. It will be erected on the Central Skating Park of Dr. Jansen, at Fifteenth and Wallace streets, and will occupy nearly all of that large quadrilateral. The Convention that is to assemble within three weeks will be the largest and most important body of statesmen ever convened in America. The wisdom and forethought of the National Union Johnson Club of this city in erecting it is commendable. Without it no place of meeting for the convention could have been afforded in the city.

How they Carry out Their Promises.—"Brick" Pomeroy was on a visit lately to Washington. In writing to his paper he says: We look in vain in the several departments for the one-armed crippled or veteran soldiers, who were to be rewarded by the Republican party. The one-armed heroes are not popular. The left-hand writers are not there. Once in a while we found a poor widow in some of the departments—merely to build a newspaper article on for country consumption. But we found hundreds of negroes swarming about these offices—opening and shutting doors, as if those who passed through could not wait on themselves—we found these dusky lambs of Abraham answering bell-calls everywhere—we saw them in the gallery of Congress, scratching their dirty heads, chewing peanuts, and smiling approval on their Radical deliverers. And we saw one-armed, one-legged, and otherwise mutilated white soldiers, selling apples, peanuts, papers, and such stuff on the streets—generously provided for by—*themselves.*

Every "Republican" member of Congress from this State voted for Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia. So also on the bill to admit no more territories as States without Negro Suffrage. GEARY stands upon a platform which endorses Congress. Nay, he is the candidate of Thaddeus Stevens, and has said that he approves all that the latter has said and done in Congress. Now, every man who votes for GEARY votes to endorse Congress, votes to approve Thad. Stevens, *votes for Negro Suffrage!* Will people please bear these *facts* in mind?

There are many good farmers who never could make good mechanics; good book-keepers who could never make successful merchants. There are many ripe scholars who can never make good practical physicians; there are good physicians who could never become good lawyers, and *vice versa*. There is something back of an education requisite to success in any profession. The gospel ministry is by no means an exception to the rule.—*W. R. Clark.*

THE NEW ORLEANS

The riot which occurred at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Monday, the 30th of July, was indirectly brought about by an attempt to usurp the functions of the State and people by the revolutionary convention which was brought into existence in 1864, at a bayonet "election" supervised by Gen. Massachusetts Banks, at which *only Black Republicans and negroes were allowed to vote.* The convention met under a strong guard of armed negroes, which was posted both inside and outside the hall. The convention forces had been marshalled, drilled and wrought up to the highest pitch at several preliminary negro suffrage meetings.

Upon the previous Friday and Saturday evenings, mixed assemblies of conventionists (or revolutionists) and negroes had been addressed by the leading spirits in the negro rights movement—among whom were Dr. D'Ostie, a most violent advocate of negroism, Ex-Gov. Hahn, A. M. Fish, John Henderson, and others. Upon the termination of those meetings the negroes marched through the streets, armed with clubs and pistols, and threatened vengeance upon all opposers of negro rights.

When the Convention met on the 30th the contemplated *coup d' etat* seemed to be upon the point of successful accomplishment, and the conspirators assembled, evidently with high hopes of success, and little if any fears of opposition. A procession of negroes, however, in marching to the hall where the convention had assembled, fell into collision with some white men—originating in a single assault of one of the negroes in the procession upon a white man. The police followed the offenders to the hall and endeavored to make arrests, but were driven out and roughly handled—bricks, slubs, pistols and knives being freely used. After getting out they were met by another large body of negroes by whom they were driven down Dryades street to Canal street. There they rallied and drove the negroes back, but were, in turn, forced to retire. Getting reinforcements of police, and a large body of white men joining them, they drove the negroes from the street and appeared in front of the hall, from which a deadly fire was at once poured upon them from the negroes within. The ammunition of those within soon gave out, however, and the populace and police secured possession of the building, the people vowing vengeance against the revolutionists and their negro guards. Numbers of the negroes were killed before they could escape from the building, and several members of the convention were wounded. The police, notwithstanding the hostility of the negroes to themselves, took possession of the members of the convention, and gave them what protection they could from the fury of the people, by temporarily locking them up. The rioting commenced at a quarter past twelve and was terminated at half past three.

Evidently the revolutionists and negroes had calculated too largely upon the intimidating process and negro courage, and mistook the quietness of the people as to their unlawful proceedings for indifference or fear. It required but a single start to show how fallacious were those calculations and reliances, and the demagogues who hoped to usurp the reins of power and hold the State of Louisiana under negro tyranny have been wofully disappointed and completely checkmated.

The following extract from President Johnson's instructions to the Attorney General of Louisiana, dated July 30th, will stop any future proceedings on their part, no matter how much encouragement they may receive from Northern negro suffrage sympathizers:

"You will call on General Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblages who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State.

"If there is to be a convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted—no changing the organized laws of the State. Usurpation will not be tolerated. The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order."

The *coup d'etat* would not have been so summarily squelched had not the negroes resisted the police in their ordinary duties, and thus given the populace an opportunity to assert the right of the white man to govern. The city contained in 1860 only 144,681 whites to 155,290 free colored and 13,335 slaves—a majority of 24,074 blacks. No doubt their numbers have made the negroes over ambitious and arrogant. It is to be hoped, now, that the lesson of the 30th ult. will profit them much, and show them that Sumner's recommendation to assert their "rights" with arms in their hands is the worst kind of counsel. It is to be hoped, also, that Hahn, Hamilton & Co. will stop their revolutionary attempts for all time to come, for negro suffrage usurpation will not be tolerated.—*Patriot & Union.*

RADICALISM IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Radical members of the Louisiana Convention, which assembled in 1864 to draft a new constitution for the State, desired the President thereof, Mr. E. H. Durell, to reconvoke the Convention this summer for the purpose of taking action on the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was passed by the present Congress. This Mr. Durell refused to do, on the ground that his functions ceased when the Convention of 1864 adjourned, and contending that that body could now have no legal existence. Notwithst