

THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER, A Democratic Family Journal, PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY HENRY J. STAHL.

Gettysburg Compiler

BY H. J. STAHL. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1866. 49TH YEAR.—NO. 5.

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Professional Cards. J. C. Noely, Attorney at Law.

HAVING located permanently at BOY-AUGHTON, Adams county, will attend to all professional calls, day or night.

Dr. F. C. Wolf, Having located at EAST BERLIN, Adams county, houses that by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of the public patronage.

Dr. J. W. O'Neil's, Office and Dwelling, E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dr. D. S. Peffer, BROTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession at all the Branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing disease to call and consult him.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D., HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. H. Buehler's drug and book store.

Dr. D. S. Peffer, AT BRINKERHOFF'S CHEAP CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE, at the North East corner of the Blaupack.

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Adams County MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President—George Swope. Vice President—Samuel R. Russell. Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

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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 \$13,998.—\$6,769 of which have been paid during the month of May. Any person desiring an assurance can apply to any of the signing Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the 1st Wednesday in every month, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Oct. 29, 1866.

Great Attraction AT BRINKERHOFF'S CHEAP CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE, at the North East corner of the Blaupack.

READY-MADE CLOTHING is one of the largest and most attractive, as well as the cheapest establishments of the kind in this country.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE! THE GREAT ZINGARI BITTERS.

This wonderful remedy was discovered and introduced about twenty years ago by Dr. S. Cheopous, an eminent Egyptian Physician.

He has long seen and felt the want of some remedy which would strike at the root of disease, and so prevent much of the suffering which the human family was then compelled to endure.

The great question was presented to him, in his mind every day in vivid colors as he viewed among the sick and dying, and observed the inefficiency of nearly all the remedies then in use. This he was led to think and experiment, and after trying just such a remedy as he presented to his fellow men the wonderful Zingari Bitters.

The Zingari Bitters of this preparation in the prevention and cure of disease, was so marvellous and astonishing, that the most sagacious of men, and the most experienced upon whom who discovered it. His name was placed upon the Roll of Nobles, and a gold medal with the following inscription—Dr. S. Cheopous, the Public Benefactor—was presented to him by the Vicary.

The preparation has been used in several epidemics of cholera, both as a preventive and curative measure, and with such great success that it has been introduced into nearly all the general hospitals of the old world.

The old saying is, just such a remedy as is worth a pound of care, applies with marvellous force to cholera, and therefore any remedy that will protect us against this terrible disease should be freely and persistently used.

All pathologists now agree that the cholera poison acts on the system through the blood, and that any combination which acts on the excretory organs, and keeps them in working order, affords a sufficient accumulation of the poison to exert its terrible effects on the organism. This is true not only of cholera, but of nearly all other maladies, especially the different forms of fever.

The Zingari Bitters is just such a remedy as the above conditions require. It acts on the organs of excretion and secretion, keeping up a perfect balance between them. This Bitters is composed entirely of roots and herbs, and is free from any poisonous or deleterious ingredients.

It is sold by all the leading druggists, and is also sold by the principal depot at the Walnut Street Wharf, Harrisburg, Pa.

For sale by Wm. J. Martin, sole Agent for Gettysburg, April 10, 1866.

Pianos! Pianos! The undersigned has returned to Gettysburg a large quantity of the following manufacturers, or those of other makes, if desired, at the lowest possible prices.

CHICKERING & SONS, DICKERSON BROS., HAZLET BROS., BROWN BROS., GEO. STECK, A. H. GAHLE & CO., STRINWAG & 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 improvement 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 limited by other makers. The new and improved organ, have a Squ-Sax and Octave Complete, 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.

NEW STORE! GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. This undersigned has returned to Gettysburg, and opened a new store, on Baltimore street, next door to the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Court-House, where he offers for sale, cheap for cash, a large and choice assortment of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Syrup, Salt, Soap, Fish, Bacon, Lard, and so on.

Also, LIQUORS—Wines, Brandy, Grog, Whiskies, Rums, and everything else in the line. Also, an quantity of Notions, to suit any and every taste.

Repeat this is the place to buy cheap for cash. G. F. KALBFLEISCH, April 23, 1866.

Groceries—Groceries. JOHN M. SWAN is constantly adding to his stock of Groceries.

Jury List for November. GRAND JURY.

Reading—Levi Chronister, (Foreman), Adam Miller, Jacob Phillips, Berwick—Wm. Bittinger.

Hamilton—Alexander Beachouf, Cumberland—George Buselman, Mountjoy—John Truette.

Berwick—Elihu Kepner, Henry Bittinger, Swanton—Joseph Wierman, Union—Benjamin Fensy, Franklin—Jonathan Wisler, Eli Hartman, Freedom—John Ogden.

Liberty—David Miller, Washington Shover, Huntingdon—Thomas D. Neely, Straban—John Veary, Gettysburg—Henry Culp, of P. Butler—Jacob Eichelman, Isaac Myers, Hamilton—Henry Wolf, Mountjoy—David Methra, Lattimore—Israel Fluhr.

GENERAL JURY. Hamilton—Emanuel Hill, Peter Wehler, Gettysburg—Solomon Powers, George Jacobs, Germany—Jacob Veary, Jacob King, Hamilton—James A. Marshall, John B. Paxton.

Huntingdon—Jesse Shriver, Joseph Wierman, Henry Smith, Highland—John Dubs, Jacob Plank, Straban—J. Remiah Shriver, John F. Fally, Butler—Barthart Wert, Daniel March, Mountjoy—Wm. Kohler, John Stuck, Henry Brough.

Tyron—Irmy J. Myers, Thomas Ehrhart, Martin Raftensparger, Berwick—Daniel Beer, George B. Ager, Union—Peter Long, Daniel F. Ochsner, Conowing—Jesse Waltman, Jacob Little, Littleton—Isaac Staub, George Stoenisfer, Mountjoy—George Bender, Cumberland—Isaac Bardsorf, Liberty—Joseph P. McVitt, Conowing—John Stock, Oct. 15, 1866.

SELECTION OF FRUIT TREES. The Gardener's Monthly states that a great revolution has occurred in the selection of fruit trees for planting.

Bushy plants are now most in favor, as the shade made by the lateral branches is deemed favorable to the growth and health of the tree.

The ground should be rich and deeply worked for a considerable distance from the roots for the purpose of allowing the laterals a chance to extend themselves with ease and freedom.

Some people, in planting an apple tree, dig a hole into the soil just large enough to receive the root by pressing it down, and fill in, and that is all.

Every tree, if it lives in all, is a poor, sickly thing, and the planter wonders what the matter is, that his trees do not thrive.

Bad management in planting is responsible for the failure, and nothing else.

FRUIT TREES. F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill., writes the Horticulturist as follows: "A neighbor amateur has this year grown about a bushel of most delicious Imperial Gage Plums on one tree, passed to him some three years since by a brother, who said, 'No use to try to grow plums!'

After it was planted out one year the family woodpile was corded up under and about it, and after the fruit had set, and so long as any fear of curculio was entertained, a plentiful supply of air slacked lime dust was scattered over the top every week, or twice a week.

Just year it had a peck, and this year a bushel or so—and here you have the whole story."

The writer says he is a profound believer in the efficacy of a similar course of treatment, so far as dusting with lime, &c., not merely for curculio, but for the whole herd of insects, mildew and fungi generally.

RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT. To one gallon of water, take 1 lb. of salt, 1 lb. of sugar, 1 oz. of saltpetre, 1 oz. of potash.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold run it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks.

The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after boiling, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean.

Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

If this recipe is properly tried it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpasses it, if so good.

TO PICKLE RED CABBAGE. Take a firm, fresh cabbage, remove the whole of the outer leaves, keeping the ball entire. Cut it into four quarters, and subsequently into strips, and place them on a hair-sieve or a clean, dry cloth, and sprinkle with salt. Let them remain for three days to allow the brine to drain off. After they are thoroughly drained, put them into a clean jar. Take as much vinegar as will cover them, and let it simmer over a slow fire, with allspice, whole, black pepper, coarse brown ginger, and a little pimento.

When the vinegar is sufficiently flavored let it cool, and pour it over the cabbage in the jar, which must be stopp'd down for use and kept for three months.

WHO CAN BEAT HIM? John Hartfoot, of German township, Fayette county, raised three bushels of buckwheat, and raised from the same three hundred and six bushels. On one stalk there were thirty-five hundred grains! Can our Adams county farmers beat this?

A Good Trick.—At a printers' festival lately, the following toast was given: "Women—second only to the press in the dissemination of news!"

A New Name.—Jersey lightning whiff hereafter to be known as needle-gun whiff.

Selected Poetry. OCTOBER. BY LYDIA A. GARDWELL.

The year grows splendid on the mountain steep. Now flowers from the warm and glorious light. Dying by slow degrees into the deep. Delicious night.

The final triumph of the perfect year, Beyond the world's magnetic army, Kisses the purple mountain heights appear, And slope away.

The elm, with rustled, slow motion, leaves Its long, thin branches in the tender air; While from the top the gay Sordello waves Her scarlet hair.

Where Spring first hid her violets 'neath the fern, Where Summer's fingers open, fold after fold, The odorless, wild, red rose's heart, now burn The leaves of gold.

The loftiest hill—the lowliest flowers herb— The fairest fruit of season and of climate— All wear alike the fruit of the aspergillum Autumnal time.

Now nature pours her lust and noblest wit Like some Bacchant to the singing vineyards, Reclines the enchanted bay, rapt in divine, Impassioned draughts.

But where the painted leaves are falling, Above the valley, beyond the garden's hill, There sits a shadow—dim, and sad, and vast— And lingers still.

And still we hear a voice among the hills— A voice that mourns among the haunted woods, And with the mystery of the seaway fills The solitudes.

For white-gay Autumn glides the fruit and leaf, And dots the forest with her golden hair, Lo! Time, all noises, in his mighty shear, Flips up the year.

The mighty sheet which never is unbound T The reaper whose soul breathes in vain! The loved, lost years that never may be found, Or loved again!

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC. SELECTION OF FRUIT TREES.

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Choice Miscellany. VALUE OF ACCURACY.

It is the result of every day's experience that steady attention to matters of detail lies at the root of human progress, and that diligence, above all, is the mother of good luck.

Accuracy is also of much importance, and an invaluable mark of good training in a man—accuracy in observation, accuracy in speech, accuracy in the transaction of affairs. What is done in business must be well done; for if it is not, it is a waste of time, and a small amount of work than to half-dozen times as much.

A wise man used to say, "stay a little that we may make an end the sooner." Too little attention, however, is paid to this highly important quality of accuracy. As a man versed in practical science lately observed, "it is astonishing how few people I have met in the course of my experience who can define a fact accurately."

It is in the manner even in which small matters are transacted that often turn men for or against you. With virtue, capacity and good conduct in other respects, the person who is habitually inaccurate in other respects, cannot be trusted; his work has to be done over again; and he thus causes endless annoyance, vexation and trouble.

A Western candidate for Congress, who had a large and well stocked farm, was annoyed at the almost nightly disappearance from his premises of a number of his prize chickens.

He was so vexed that he determined to detect the thief, who proved to be a neighbor, and a warm political friend of the candidate—one, in fact, upon whose assistance he greatly relied in the coming campaign.

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MYSELF AND MISSES CROW. "SIBBEL RIGHTS."

Dar's myself and Misses Crow, What d'ye think we're gwine to do? Celebrate de Sibbel Rights Made for darkeys, not for whites!

Glory to de Congress Bump! Wool is riz and ivory's trump! Khon skin and eye of chalk!

Sibbel Rights is all de talk! Sibbel Rights is all de talk! Sibbel Rights is all de talk!

Dar's myself and Misses Crow, What d'ye think we're gwine to do? Call de young ones, fitch 'em in—

Make de little nammies grin— Sibbel Rights is all de talk! Sibbel Rights is all de talk!

Dar's myself and Misses Crow, What d'ye think we're gwine to do? Take a room at de hotel,

Call de whites—ring de bells— Tell de landlors sibbel rights—

Was made for darkeys, not for whites— Sibbel Rights is all de talk! Sibbel Rights is all de talk!

Dar's myself and Misses Crow, What d'ye think we're gwine to do? What and see, your sorry whites,

Put your toes low for Sibbel Rights! Hongo, Congo, sock-it-oh!

Hingery, Giggery, Harriet Stowell! Sibbel Rights is all de talk! Sibbel Rights is all de talk!

Under the reign of the first caliphs, there was a merchant at Bagdad equally rich and enterprising.

One day he bargained with a porter to carry home for him a large basket of porcupine quills for his pen.

As they went along, he said to the man: "My friend, you are young, and I am old; you can still earn plenty. Strike off, I entreat you, a part from your hire."

"I'll do it," replied the porter, "but I'll not do it until you have reached the house, the porter had only a single para to receive. As they went up the stairs the merchant said:

"If you will resign on the last para, I will give you three pieces of advice." "Be it so," said the porter.

"Well then," said the merchant, "if any one tells you it is better to be rich than to be poor, believe him; if any one tells you it is better to be poor than to be rich, do not believe him; if any one tells you it is better to walk than to ride, do not believe him."

"My dear sir," replied the astonished porter, "I knew these things before; but if you will listen to me, I will give you advice such as you never heard of."

The merchant turned round, and the porter, holding the basket down the staircase, said to him:

"If any one tells you that one of your vases remains unbroken do not believe him."

Before the miser could reply the porter had made his escape.

SCENE at the counting-room of a morning newspaper. Enter a man of the Teutonic tendencies, considerably the worse for last night's spree.