The Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Nov. 5, 1866.

BALTIMORE.

The Police Commissioners Removed.

Gov. Swann, after hearing all the evidence, and giving it impartial consideration, on Thursday removed the Baltimore Police Commissioners, for misconduct in office, and appointed James Young and Wm. T. Valliant in their stead.

The announcement of the removal caused much excitement among the Radicals in Baltimore, they announcing that the new Board should not act. Gen. Grant visited the city on Thursday afternoon, and his presence there seemed to have a good effect. The Radicals lowered their tone, anyhow—evidently fearing the power of "the Government," should they invoke it upon their heads by open rebellion. An extra force of U. S. troops are quartered at Fort McHenry.

— The new Board were sworn in on Friday, and the Sheriff appointed a large number of special deputies to maintain the peace, should the old Commissioners refuse to surrender the offices, stations, &c., to their successors.

The old Board largely increased the police force, no doubt hoping to hold their offices by so doing.

It was announced that the new Commissioners would make a formal demand on Saturday morning for the station houses and other property, with all the arms, &c., belonging to the force. This demand, it was understood, would be enforced by the Sheriff, with a large posse. It was thought the old Commissioners would still refuse—and if so, what then?

We earnestly hope for the preservation of the peace, and cannot think that it will be seriously disturbed. But if it is, let those who rebel against the "powers that be," take the consequences.

A NICE FIGHT.

It is well known that Col. F. S. Stumbaugh, member elect of the Legislature from this county, is an ardent friend of Simon Cameron, and it is generally supposed has long since pledged his support to that gentleman for the position of United States Senator. The chief editor of the *Repository*, Col. McClure, being a Curtin man and deadly hostile to Cameron, it was thought at one time prior to the election that he and his friends would make an effort to defeat Stumbaugh at the polls. But this project, if ever entertained, was evidently abandoned, as the *brown tickets* voted by the chiefs and employees of the *Repository* office will bear testimony.

But as developments since have proved the fight did not end here. The brown ticket business was merely a suspension of hostilities. The election being over, the hero of "Rutherford's Lane" seemed as determined as ever to head off the hero of "Shiloh" on the Senatorial question. He circulated a petition among his friends, and had it numerously signed, addressed to the Chairman of the County Committee, who in compliance with its request called the committee together to consult as to the propriety of calling a county convention to instruct our members as to the choice of this county for Senator. The committee met and decided by a vote of 15 to 1 in favor of a convention for this purpose, to be held on the 11th of next month. This was what might be called a successful flank movement on our gallant friend who won and lost his stars during the late war. The strategy of "Rutherford's Lane" so far, is decidedly ahead. "Go in, Betsy, go in, I ear, we don't care a darn which whips." —*Chambersburg Spirit.*

We doubt not that this movement is also intended to have weight with the bogus Senator. The Republican Convention of Adams, in August last, instructed for Cartin, notwithstanding McConaughy's known strong preference for Cameron, and should Franklin now instruct in the same way, would be continue to adhere to the Winnebago, in defiance of the will of his party in both the counties composing the Senatorial district? He would be placed in a "tight fix," and McClure is evidently chuckling over it in advance.

WHO PAYS?

The newspapers recently recorded the fact that a Massachusetts manufacturing company has just declared a dividend of one hundred per cent. on a year's profits, after reserving surplus enough to enlarge and improve their mill. Another important fact, bearing upon this point, is the announcement of a woolen manufacturer in the same State, that before the war it cost him $3,50 to make a yard of cloth which he sold for $1, and that now he sells at $8 per yard what only costs him $4 to produce. These manufacturers make goods for the million, and their enormous profits account, in some measure, for the present extraordinary high price of the fabrics used by the masses. In the face of this state of things, the Radicals of New England are loudly clamoring for more protection, and wanting higher tariff solely as a means of increasing their profits. The wants and necessities of poorer classes are unheeded by these cormorants, and the actual cost of living is advanced to a standard which calls for immediate reform. How long will the people be satisfied with Radical rule?

The grand jury of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City have presented three judges and two clerks of the Fourth Precinct of the twentieth Ward, for making fraudulent returns of the late mayoralty election. It appears that the official return for that precinct gave Mr. Harvey, the Conservative candidate, only 22 votes, whereas 47 persons who reside in the precinct, and who were registered in 1866, have made affidavit that they voted for Mr. Harvey. As charges of similar frauds in other precincts are alleged, it is not improbable that further presentments may be made.

B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, recently made a speech in Chicago, in which he discussed the propriety of impeaching the President, and strongly urged that infamous measure upon his Radical friends in Congress. Butler gave no reason whatever to justify the course he advised, and only made himself ridiculous by a foolish exhibition of partisan meanness and malignity.

The Radicals, with a view of perpetuating their power, are trying to get up soldier organizations of a permanent character. Conservative soldiers, beware of Radical niggerite traps.

Senator Wright, of New Jersey, died on Thursday last.

BOTTS COULDN'T STAND IT.

John M. Botts, a shrewd political trimmer, who attended the late black and tan convention at Philadelphia, became disgusted with the vile hypocrisy of his leading associates in that body, and refused to accompany them on their electioneering tour to the tomb of President Lincoln. He denounces them in the bitterest terms. We are not surprised at this, for although disposed to accommodate himself to circumstances, Botts is not capable of the villainy of Brownlow, Jack Hamilton, &c., who, as a contemporary remarks, desire that the Governments of the Southern States shall be abolished, and new ones organized upon the basis of negro suffrage. These contemptible knaves, knowing that they have no chance of getting the votes of white men, probably imagine that if they can get the right of suffrage conferred upon the negroes, they will have a reasonable show for public office. This is the whole secret of their scheme. They want the present State Governments broken up so that vacancies in the State and Federal offices will be created immediately, and the right of suffrage for the negro so that *they* may be elected to fill them. They seem to be possessed with the delusion that if the negroes are allowed to vote they will certainly vote for them, but it might happen that they would find themselves mistaken. It does not necessarily follow that because a negro can vote, he will prefer a dishonest and Radical knave to a reputable man. The majority of negroes in respect to morality and decency have a very decided advantage over the so-called Southern loyalists. Indeed, it is not unlikely that they would take one of their own number in preference. Of course no respectable negro would vote for one of these loyalists, and the negro votes would, therefore, in most cases, be cast for some decent white man or intelligent darkey. The loyalists are counting their chickens before they are hatched. Their schemes will not do, as they will surely find if the experiment they propose is made.

A NICE PARTY.

The Radicals who look upon the Baltimore Police Commissioners as pinks of propriety, will be edified by the testimony last week heard by Governor Swann. Some of the appointments as election officers made by the Commissioners are of the most delectable character, as witness the testimony of Wm. J. Smith:

"Know a Judge named Wm. Divers; he lives on the Causeway and keeps a bawdy house; know Judge Wm. Lynch; he was indicted for murder; know Judge Joseph Buck; he was compelled to leave the city for 'stripping' soldiers during the war; know Judge Wm. Brady; I arrested him for the murder of Hugh Morgan; know Wm. Richardson; he was appointed Judge, but did not act; he was indicted for murder; he was also arrested for having murdered one man and shooting two others; know James Manly, special policeman; he was in the penitentiary; he lives on the Causeway with his wife, and keeps a bawdy-house; know George Snyder, a 'special;' he was in the penitentiary; know L. Gray, who was arrested for the murder of his wife; know Gus. May, a special; he is classed as a rough; know Frederick Diver, *alias* Feller; he lives with a woman who keeps a bawdy house; all the judges are known as Radicals; don't know of any Conservative Judge or Clerk; Gray was arrested for killing his wife; he told me he caught her in the room with another man and knocked her in the head; know James Manly; he served about six months in the army; don't know that his wife saved the 6th Massachusetts regiment on the 19th of April, 1861; the Second ward is a notorious rough ward; it is notorious that Mr. Manly keeps a bawdy house; does not consider Gray a respectable man; Gray was notorious as a constable; he could get no one to go on his bond.

A nice party to have control of the ballot-boxes!

THE REASON OF IT.

The Radical proposition to "drench the streets of Baltimore with blood" has awakened considerable inquiry into the motives which incited these revolutionists to inaugurate a new civil war. This examination has made plain their object. They know that if all the legal voters in Baltimore exercise the elective franchise at the next election, they will be overwhelmingly defeated at the polls. In that city they can cast only five thousand votes in a poll of at least forty thousand, and hence they propose to carry the election by refusing to permit the duly qualified electors to enjoy their rights as American freemen. If they could succeed in keeping Conservative votes out of the ballot-box, they could easily carry the State and renew their infamous lease of power in Maryland. "That's what's the matter."

Prosecuted.—The Abolition portion of the Election Board of Fayetteville District, to wit, John Benedict and John Snyder, have been held to answer at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for refusing the ballots of alleged deserters at that poll, at the late election. These gentlemen will thus have an opportunity of paying the penalty for violating the law, as laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of Reilly vs. Huber. They richly deserve punishment, as it was a clear case of "sinning against light and knowledge."—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

Death of an Aged Minister.—Rev. Samuel Helfenstein, the oldest minister in the German Reformed Church of the United States, died in Philadelphia, on the 17th ult., aged ninety-two years. His funeral took place on the following Monday. Probably Rev. Helfenstien was known personally to every German Reformed congregation in existence in Pennsylvania during his active ministry, he having been prominent in all the operations of the denomination to which he belonged.

The Taxation of Shoemakers.—By the recent Internal Revenue law, boot or shoemakers engaged upon custom work, only are exempted from taxation if their work, exclusive of materials, does not exceed in value $1,000 annually. Upon this subject the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just decided that returns must be made of the cost of the materials used, and also of the value of the sales of boots and shoes, and if the difference amounts to more than $1,000 annually, the shoemaker is to be taxed the same as any other manufacturer. The Assessor can demand these returns monthly, but he is to make no assessment until the amount reaches $1,000 annually, when he can assess the back returns and collect the tax upon the aggregate.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—LETTER FROM HON. O. H. BROWNING.

The *National Intelligencer* contains a letter of Hon. O. H. Browning, of which it says, editorially:

"We call attention to the letter from the Hon. O. H. Browning, addressed to a committee at Quincy, Illinois, in reply to an invitation to address his friends and neighbors on the political issues of the day. It is a calm and powerful argument against the Constitutional amendment, and a triumphant vindication of the restoration policy of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. The Radical press has filled the air with rumors that the President intends to abandon the Constitution, because a majority of Congress has abandoned it. This letter is the voice of one of his most trusted advisers, assuring the country of the firm and immutable purpose of the President, as the executive head of the nation, to maintain and preserve the Constitution as it is."

From the letter itself we take the following brief extracts. Of the proposed Constitutional amendments, Mr. Browning writes:

I can see no good to result from the proposed amendments. I see much evil. We had better adhere to the form of government which our fathers gave us. It is, in my judgment, the most perfect political production of human wisdom and patriotism. For three quarters of a century it secured us unexampled prosperity and happiness, and at the end of that time enabled us to meet and overcome the most stupendous rebellion in the history of nations. Why change it? For seventy-five years we have hardly known that we had a Government.—When we did know it, we knew it only by its beneficence. And it has shown itself as strong as beneficent—capable of successful resistance to the fiercest and most desperate assaults that it is possible to make upon a government. Why change it just as it has vindicated its power and glory, and lifted us to an eminence among the nations of the earth we never till now attained?

We have tried the old Constitution and know its capabilities. We have not tried the new, as proposed, but can readily see the confusion and disaster which it would bring. We had better let well enough alone. But, if we should change it at all, we should not change it now. The public temper was never less auspicious to calm, conscientious, wise consideration of great questions of State. Passion and prejudice should never lay rude hands upon fundamental and organic laws. In a day they may do mischief which years of repentant patriotic labor will not repair. In a day they may open a Pandora box which the patriotism and statesmanship of a century may not be able to shut.

I do not regard the recent and pending elections as indicative of the judgement of the people of the Northern States upon the Constitutional amendments. They are really not the issues presented to and considered by the people. They have not been calmly and dispassionately discussed and reflected upon. The people have had their fears alarmed and their prejudices and passions aroused, and perhaps never voted under more delusive ideas as to the character of the issues before the country.

Our country is in peril—in very great peril—not from a public enemy, but from the violence of our own passions. Safety is to be found only in a strict adherence to the Constitution and laws. As long as they are obeyed no evil can come upon us. We are in danger only when we attempt something they do not sanction. I trust it will be the pride and glory of the friends of the Administration, in the threatening contests through which we are passing, to keep their passions in subjection to reason, and to do no act not fully warranted by the Constitution and laws. Ours is a republican Government where the majority has a right to rule. Minorities cannot, without subverting the Government. And when, according to the forms prescribed, the will of the majority is expressed in the Constitution or the law, it is the duty of all to submit to it, untilait can be fairly and Constitutionally changed. Such I know to be the President's intentions, and such I know he wishes to be the rule of conduct for his friends and supporters. No man has a profounder reverence for the Constitution than he, and his purpose as the Executive head of the nation to maintain and preserve it as it is until it be changed in the form prescribed by it, is firm and immutable. He is not brave enough wilfully to violate it. He is brave enough to uphold and defend it in all that his duty requires.

GOOD TIDINGS FROM OHIO.

The returns of the late election in Ohio have just come to hand, and make a gratifying exhibit for the Conservatives.—The total vote polled was 469,908, which is but 817 less than that cast at the Presidential election in 1864, including the 31,146 soldiers' votes given for Lincoln; these 469,908 votes were divided thus:

Democratic	213,606
Republican	256,302
Republican majority	42,696

In 1864, Lincoln's majority over McClellan was 59,586, which, it will be seen, the Democrats have just reduced by the handsome figure of *sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety*, which is equivalent to 28½ per cent. But this is not the whole story. By a comparison of the vote of each party this year with that of 1864, it is found that the Democrats have just polled a larger vote than they did two years ago, while that of the Republicans this year is smaller than it was at the Presidential election. Look at the figures;

	Dem.	Rep.
1864	205,668	265,154
1866	213,606	256,302
Democratic gain in 1866	8,038	
Republican loss in 1866		8,548

Still more important is the patent fact that nearly all of this Democratic gain must have come from the Republican ranks, for, by adding the loss of the one to the gain of the other, the sum is found to be 16,586, which varies but very little from the difference between the Republican majorities of 1866 and 1864. Hence it is plain that, while the increase in the Democratic vote may be, in some measure, due to the natural growth of the population, the great bulk of it was formed by converts from the Republican party. We beg to commend these figures to the observation of our Radical contemporaries, not, however, without adding that a proportionate change in the vote of this State two weeks hence, as compared with that in 1864, will make John T. Hoffman our next Governor. More than that, such a change, only greater, is now working. Mark the result.—*N. Y. World.*

The New York *World* thus sums up the recent contest in Indiana. It shows a good balance sheet for the Conservatives:

The official returns of the recent election in Indiana, when compared with the returns of the last election in that State (1864,) show great gains on the side of the Conservatives, as may be seen from the following table:

	1864.	1866.
Democratic,	131,201	155,399
Republican,	152,084	170,018
Total,	283,285	325,417

These figures furnish the important information that while the total vote of the State this year exceeds that of 1864 by 42,132, the Democratic gain is 24,198, while the Republican is only 14,619, a difference of nearly ten thousand votes in favor of the Conservatives. This is the more significant when it is remembered that two years ago soldiers were imported from other States who voted not merely once, but again and again, and to such an extent was this outrage perpetrated that the men vied with each other as to who could vote the most frequently.

But aside from the increase in the Democratic vote, there is a marked decrease in the Republican majority. In 1864 it was 20,883; this year it is but 14,619—a reduction of thirty per cent. These facts the Radicals of course ignore. And they are wise in so doing, for they show the steady growth of conservative sentiment, which is sure, ultimately, to culminate in victory.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr. Bleshing, the Mayor of Hagerstown, has instituted suit against the editors of the *Herald and Torch* for libel.

General Sweeney, of Fenian fame, has asked to be restored to his rank in the regular army.

A wealthy planter of Mississippi is at New York urging emigrants to go South instead of West.

A Providence man has sold a paper collar and bosom patent for $300,000.

From two bushels of Kentucky white wheat, sown last fall, Mr. John Burns, of Jefferson county, Va., had a yield of sixty-two bushels and thirty pounds of merchantable wheat.

It is stated that Governor Wells and Judge Howell, of Louisiana, have determined to reconvene the Convention of 1864. The meeting of this Convention was prevented in New Orleans last July by a terrible riot.

A wallet containing a valuable diamond ring and two dollars in money was recently taken from the stomach of an Ohio river catfish.

The people of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, have petitioned Queen Victoria to allow the colony to withdraw from the British and annex itself to the United States government.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, authorizes a statement that he is opposed to the Constitutional amendment, and will not urge its adoption.

It is reported from Washington, that the Belgian Legion, of Maximilian's army, was cut to pieces in a late engagement near the city of Mexico. A letter from Vera Cruz, Oct. 12, states that General Castelneau, Napoleon's agent, brought advice to Maximilian to abdicate, and orders to Bazaine to withdraw his troops immediately and go home to France.

The New York Journal of Commerce reports that the traffic in "skunk skins" amounts to quite a handsome sum annually. The article in question, however, is by no manner of means sold as a skunk skin, because in this case it is self-evident that a "rose by another name would smell as sweet;" and the skillful furrier, therefore announces it under some taking title, such as "Prairie Badger" or "Mountain Otter."

Gen. Sherman earnestly supports the President's policy.

Miss Fannie Seward, youngest child of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, died at Washington on Wednesday morning.

The well known frontiersman, Kit Carson, who has been in the service of the United States ever since the conquest of California, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of a battalion of New Mexican volunteers. The battalion was recently organized and mustered into the service for the purpose of operating against the Indians.

Fenian meetings have been held at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Louisville, to denounce the conviction of Lynch and McMahon, in Canada, and to take such steps as may be necessary, either to secure their release, or to avenge them.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* states that General Sherman has accepted the military and diplomatic mission to Mexico, and will accompany the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, the Minister to that country.

Two of the Fenian prisoners in Canada have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to suffer death. Their names are R. B. Lynch and John McMahon—the former a Colonel of the Fenian forces, and the latter a priest, who accompanied the Fenians in the capacity of Chaplain. We hope that these unfortunate men will not be made to suffer the penalty adjudged to them. Their offence is purely a political one, and Great Britain can afford to be magnanimous to those who committed it. President Johnson is making every effort in their behalf.

Fall of Snow.—A dispatch from Chicago states that snow fell there on the 26th ult., and that on the previous day it was fourteen inches deep in the Lake Superior mining regions.

Elections in November.—The States of Illinois, New York, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, Minnesota, Kansas, Delaware and New Jersey, will hold elections to-morrow.

It is reported that Minister Campbell has received his instructions, and will proceed at an early day to the scenes of his labors in Mexico. There are also rumors that, in consideration of services to be rendered by the United States to the Juarez party, this government is to receive a large portion of the territory of Chihuahua, and nearly the whole of Sonora, and all of Lower California. The line is not fixed further than that it is to run from the Rio Grande, somewhere near El Paso, directly to the Gulf of California, so as to include on our side the important port of Guaymas. By this cession we gain new and practicable routes to the Pacific, secure the entire control of the Gulf of California, and extend our direct sea-coast line on the Pacific from San Diego to Cape St. Lucas, about a thousand miles. That important events will soon occur in Mexico is certain, but their particular shape is merely a matter of conjecture.

The President's duties are very laborious just now. On Friday week, he worked thirteen hours, being occupied two hours in preparing cabinet papers, two hours consulting with Gens. Grant and Sherman, three hours in cabinet meeting, two hours in giving audience, and four hours receiving callers. He is evidently a working man, and ought to be in favor of the eight-hour system, surely.

An incipient conflict between the civil and military authorities arose at Charleston on Saturday, from a landlady having detained the baggage of a captain of colored troops, for non-payment of his hotel bill. A police sergeant and his whole squad of ten men were at one time under arrest by the military, but the matter ended with the defaulting captain and his supporters taking their places.

In Calhoun county, West Virginia, we learn from the Parkersburg *Gazette*, the names of ninety-eight voters were struck summarily from the registry, with notice to appear next summer to have the matter rectified, if dissatisfied.—Considering that they wished to vote this fall, and that the law entitles them to know at once the reason of their erasion, this is an arbitrary exercise of authority.

New Disease Among Horses.—The Chicago *Tribune* mentions a strange mortality among the horses in Lyons township, Illinois, several valuable animals having died within the past few days. It is reported to have been caused by the grasshoppers, which, being taken into the mouth, bite the tongues of the animals and make them so sore that they will not eat thereafter, and starve to death. The cases have occurred only among horses turned out to grass.

Since July the cholera has found 1400 victims in Cincinnati.

TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

DEATH OF JOSEPH FINK, ESQ.—We are pained to announce the death of Joseph Fink, Esq., which occurred, somewhat suddenly, at his residence, at Littlestown, on Wednesday morning last. Mr. Fink was a leading citizen of the county, few enjoying a larger measure of general respect. He occupied a seat in the Board of County Commissioners about twenty years ago, and filled the office in a most acceptable manner. Living respected, he dies lamented. May he rest in peace!

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. John Hoke, for a number of years a prominent business man in this place, died very suddenly on Monday evening last. He had just returned from the country, and after unloading a barrel of cider at his residence, drove down Chambersburg street, when he fell back in the wagon, dead. He had been subject to disease of the heart, and his sudden death is attributed to this cause. His age was 47 years, 8 months and 1 day.

COMMISSIONERS.—Nicholas Wierman, Esq., the new County Commissioner, took his seat in the Board on Thursday last, Samuel March, Esq., retiring, his term of three years having expired. Mr. March made an attentive, correct and faithful officer, and we are sure that his successor will deserve the same commendation.

The Board re-appointed J. M. Walter, Esq., Clerk, E. B. Buehler, Esq., Counsel, Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal Physician to Jail, and Michael Rupp Court-house Keeper.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—The Address delivered by Aaron Sheely, Esq., at the last Agricultural Fair at Bendersville, is printed on our first page. It is well written, and happy in all its points and suggestions. We hope all will read it.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—A course of Temperance Lectures will be delivered in this place during the winter, under the auspices of the Good Templars. The first one will be delivered in St. James' Church, this evening, by Rev. Dr. Brown. The public are invited. Admission free.

METEORS.—Astronomers promise a grand display of "shooting stars" on the night of the 13th of November instant, similar to that of November 13th, 1833. Of course everybody will be on hand "to see." An interesting article on the subject will be found on our first page.

PROPERTY SALES.—John Hoke, a few weeks ago, sold 75 acres of his farm, with the buildings, in Franklin township, to Hezekiah Latshaw, at $60 per acre.

G. Cornelius Hartzell, Administrator, has sold the farm of Augustus Hartzell, deceased, in Freedom township, to William Bigham—152 acres and 41 perches for $3,200.

CIDER.—The following is published by an exchange as a good recipe for preserving cider: To one barrel of cider, put in one pound of mustard seed, two pounds of raisins, and one-fourth of a pound of the stick (bark) of cinnamon.

BASE BALL.—A match between "picked nines" of the Senior and Junior, and the Sophomore and Freshman Classes, of Pennsylvania College, took place on Saturday week. The game stood at its close—38 for the Seniors and Juniors to 23 for the Sophomores and Freshmen.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This excellent magazine is again upon our table. We know of no Lady's Magazine in the country which is so well sustained in point of ability in its editorial management. The embellishments of the present number are quite numerous, and the fine steel engraving "*Out of an Engagement*" is a splendid specimen of the engraver's art. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, at $3 per year.

Judge Jas. Knough, a Conservative, has been appointed Postmaster at Emmitsburg, Md., in place of Jacob W. Crooks, Radical. Right. The friends of the Union should hold all its offices.

—It is not true that Judge Knough is a "disfranchised rebel." He is a regularly registered voter, not a single objection having been urged against his being registered, on account of disloyalty, or for any other reason. We are assured that Radicals lie when they state anything else.

Dr. J. A. Armstrong has purchased the Drug Store of Henry L. Miller, in East Berlin, and will continue the business at the old stand until Spring, when he will remove to a building now in course of erection for the purpose, nearly opposite Becker's Hotel. The Dr. is clever and obliging, and we predict for him a large share of trade. He will certainly try to deserve it.

Mrs. F. D. Smith, of Highland township, the other day, presented us with a basket of splendid Apples, for which she has our thanks. We are also under obligations to Mr Jacob Swisher, of Cumberland township, for a lot of first-rate Turnips.

(Communicated.)

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a special meeting of the Berlin Beneficial Society, on the 27th ult., a committee was appointed to report resolutions on the death of Jacob Bushey, Esq., and on the evening of the 2d instant, the following were reported, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard the announcement of the death of Jacob Bushey, Esq., one of the charter members of this Association, with unfeigned sorrow.

Resolved, That in his decease the Association has lost one of its most faithful and respected members, his family a kind and affectionate husband and father, and the community a good citizen.

Resolved, That, mourning his loss, we will wear the usual badge for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the newspapers of Gettysburg.

GEO. BAKER,
J. J. KUHN,
J. HILDEBRAND,
Committee.

The Radicals of the Sixth Ward of Boston have nominated a negro to represent them in the State Legislature. This is the party that pretends negro equality and suffrage is not an issue before the people.

David H. Hutchinson has purchased Brady's Hotel, at Harrisburg, at $40,000.

OFFICIAL VISITS.—There was quite a stir among the Odd Fellows in this place during the early part of last week, occasioned by the friendly and official visits of the officers of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the State.

On Monday evening a special meeting of Union Encampment was held, and the following Grand Officers were appropriately received: M. W. G. C. P. Francis M. Rea, R. W. G. S. W. Maurice Finn, R. W. G. S. William Curtis, and P. G. C. P. John B. Springler. Daniel Norcross, Esq., Grand Representative of California, also participated in the visitation. After some instructions and a number of speeches, the party sat down to a very inviting collation, and a large measure of justice was done it. The evening was very pleasantly spent, and adjournment time came to the regret of all.

On Tuesday morning, Past Grand N. Weaver brought out the "big wagon," drawn by four horses, and gave the visitors, with a few from town, a thorough view of the battle ground, going to Round Top, Culp's Hill, the Cemeteries and Seminary Ridge—consuming the whole day, and affording the visiting brethren every satisfaction.

In the evening the Grand Lodge officers visited Gettys Lodge, where due honors were paid them. Among those present were R. W. G. M. George Fling, R. W. D. G. M. Richard Watson, R. W. G. W. Peter B. Long, R. W. G. S. William Curtis, and R. W. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of the United States, John S. Heiss. Instructions in the work were given, and a number of speeches made—and "after that," came another elegant supper. Of course everything was gotten up in the best style, and, as on Monday evening, the large number in attendance enjoyed themselves "to their hearts' content." There were quite a number of Odd Fellows from other Lodges present, especially from Petersburg and Hanover.

The party separated at a late hour, the visitors evidently much pleased with the hospitable reception they had met with, and the members of the Order here delighted with the opportunity thus afforded of showing a proper degree of respect to their superiors in position.

Odd Fellowship is in good hands in this State, and as long as its management reposes in such able and faithful keeping, it is bound to go on increasing in numbers and prosperity, and thus extending the sphere of its usefulness.

C. C. Fulton is editor of the Baltimore *American*. Before he was editor of that paper he had succeeded in establishing a reputation, as is shown from this extract from the Baltimore *Sun* of September 15, 1858:

At the September Term the Judge of the Criminal Court directed the name of Charles C. Fulton to be stricken from the Grand Jury, as a liar, and a man unworthy to serve on a grand jury.

The Juniata *Democrat* says that at the recent election forty votes were cast by the Radicals of that county for a negro for the office of coroner. That's practicing what they preach.

"*The Boys in Blue.*"—In two ways the Radicals are heaping gross insults upon the soldiers who faithfully discharged their duties in the field. First, by asserting that the negroes won the final battles and saved the Union. Second, by dressing up a set of Plug Uglies, drilling them for the purpose of resisting the laws and enforcing mob decrees in the regulation of municipal affairs, and calling them "the boys in blue."—*Hartford Times.*

A REQUEST.—Our current expenses are heavy, and must be met with the cash. To enable us to do this at all times, it is absolutely necessary that our patrons pay promptly. Many, no doubt, hardly ever give themselves a thought about "the printer's" needs, and when they do, quickly dismiss it with the idea that "he can get along anyhow." But this is all wrong. He cannot in reason be expected to be able to pay the present high prices for paper, labor, &c., without receiving prompt pay for his work. This being so self-evident, we hope that ALL who owe us will not delay in making settlements, in order that we may be supplied with the means to "square up" a number of bills which accumulated on our hands during the late campaign, from want of time to attend to financial affairs. If the money on our books were in our pockets, we could do this at once, and get along without "dunning" for some time to come. Let all who owe for subscription, job work, or advertising, respond without delay.

Such as intend paying for the COMPILER in wood, we have to urge that they bring it soon—not after everybody else is supplied. We need it now, as well as other people.

To our prompt-paying patrons we again return thanks, and trust that before another month passes all will place themselves in the same class. They can do it by simply doing justice to "the printer."

Married.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich, Mr. JOSEPH R. SLOTHOWER, of York county, to Miss MARGARET M. BEITLER, of Mountjoy township, this county.

On the 25th ult., at the house of the bride's father, in Mummasburg, by the Rev. M. Snyder, Mr. JOHN LEECH to Miss CATHARINE RUSSELL, both of this county.

On Sunday morning, Oct. 21st, at the Ref. Parsonage, New Oxford, by Rev. W. F. P. Davis, Mr. EMANUEL LAUGHMAN to Miss MARGARET LAYDOM, both near New Chester.

On the same day, by the same, at the house of Mr. Samuel Myers, near New Oxford, Mr. AMMON MYERS, of Latimore township, to Miss ELLEN E. LONG, of Reading township.

On Tuesday morning, Oct. 30th, at the Ref. Parsonage, New Oxford, by the same, Mr. AMBROSE P. WEIGLE to Miss MAGGIE WEHLER, both of Hamilton township, this county.

Near Idaville, on the 23d ult., by Rev. H. A. Deatrich, Mr. WM. M. GROUP, of Huntington township, to Miss JANE E. STARNER, of Menallen township, this county.

On the 4th ult., by Rev. C. J. Deninger, Mr. HENRY A. NAYLOR to Mrs. MARGARET L. SHAMBAUGH, both of York Springs.

At the Ev. Luth. Parsonage, Abbottstown, on the 25th ult., by Rev. Dr. Hauer, Mr. SYLVESTER EBERSOLE, of Reading township, to Miss SARAH BECK, of New Oxford.

Died.

On the 20th ult., in this place, Mr. J. GEORGE FREY, aged 48 years 9 months and 10 days.

On the 14th ult., Mr. WILLIAM FLECK, of Butler township, aged 71 years and 9 months.

On the 18th ult., near Bender's Church, Mr. JOHN KEEFAUVER, in the 78d year of his age.

On the 22nd inst., in the neighborhood of Bender's Church, Mr. DAVID SARBAUGH, in the 61th year of his age.

On the 20th ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Tobias B. Cover, in Franklin township, Mrs. SARAH MICKLEY, aged 57 years 2 months and 9 days.

On the 19th of Oct., near York Springs, Mrs. ESTER BARBARA WOLF, grand mother of ex-Sheriff Samuel Wolf, aged 83 years 9 months and 21 days.

On the 20th of Oct., in Washington township, York county, Miss AMANDA BAKER, aged 17 years 9 months and 11 days.

On the 29th ult., near New Chester, Mr. JOHN CASSAT, aged 53 years 9 months and 4 days.

Special Notice Column.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before, using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal Office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Doctors, price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parks, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo. [lef w. ea. ma. 1 ya

Nov. , 1866.

Ayer's Pills.

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again.—What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul stomach, Dyspepsia, Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg.

Nov. 5, 1866. 2m

Marching On!

Constantly advancing in public favor, throughout the United States, the British Colonies and Spanish America, and needing no

FLOURISH OF TRUMPETS

to proclaim its success, that standard article,

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

is now far ahead of any preparation of its class. People of Fashion at length thoroughly understand the terrible consequences entailed by the use of metallic and caustic preparations, and admit the superiority of this famous vegetable Dye. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [O 20'66. 1ra

Reduction in Price

OF THE AMERICAN WATCHES, MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.—In consequence of the recent great improvements in our facilities for manufacturing we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed

WITH GOLD AT PAR,

so that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time. The test of ten years and the manufacture and sale of

MORE THAN 200,000 WATCHES,

have given our productions the very highest rank among time keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until for months together, we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.

We are fully justified in saying that we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks on the plate:

1. "American Watch Co." Waltham, Mass.
2. "Appleton, Tracey & Co." Waltham, Mass.
3. "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass.
4. "Wm. Ellery."
5. OUR LADIES' WATCH of first quality is "Appleton, Tracey & Co.," Waltham, Mass.
6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch is named "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes and styles of cases.

The American Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass., authorize us to state that without distinction of trade-marks or price, ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY ARE FULLY WARRANTED, to be the best time-keepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker who can never be reached, this guarantee is good at all times against the Company or their agents, and that if after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular, it may always be exchanged for another. As the American Watches made at Waltham, are for sale generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single watches.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted