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

"*Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail.*"

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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.

Another Great Cure
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Of a highly respectable citizen, well known to the Mercantile community, by
DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
THE GREAT LUNG DOCTOR OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office N. Y. and Galena Lead Co.,
No. 28 Nassau St., N. Y., June 1, '65.

Dr. J. Schenck—Dear Sir:—For over fifteen years I have been troubled with a severe cough, and usually two or three times a year, with more or less hemorrhage, which together, for the last few years, has kept me thin in flesh and too weak to do business of any kind without suffering. In August last I had a very severe hemorrhage, and, according to the judgment of a good New York physician, I was classed as beyond the reach of medicine, and was advised to be prepared, so far as property matters were concerned, to leave this world at short notice. The physician (and my good friends) said that the first cold I took must prove fatal. Early in January I took a severe cold, and fortunately was occupying rooms at No. 32 BOND STREET, directly over your office. I think about the 18th of January I procured a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup, and commenced taking it freely. My feet and limbs were very much swollen, and all the symptoms of a speedy death seemed to accompany my cold. I sent for my former physician, and stated to him that I was taking your medicines, and after showing them to him, and having tasted them, &c., he replied: "You can take them if you like, they will do you no harm." He said: "You know what I told you last summer, and I say the same now, if you have any business to close up, do not put it off." He said to other friends that he could see no hope for me," and my friends and relations concluded my time had come. At this time I was taking freely of your medicine, but had not seen you. The doctor called a few times, and found me (much to his surprise, he said,) improving, and he could not understand why. My faith was increasing in your medicines, and I had a wish to have you examine my case, and see what you had to say. When you first came to my room and made the examination, you gave me but little encouragement, but on the contrary, expressed sad doubts of my ever being helped out of my then seeming difficulties. The second time that you called, finding me still gaining, you gave me encouragement, saying, "my symptoms were improving; the Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills had acted like a charm." My circulation, my cough, my appetite, all began to improve, and I could walk about my room a little. You visited me nearly every Tuesday, and found me improving, and told me not to go out of my room until the first day of May. I took no cold while under your treatment, my appetite became first-rate, and you told me to eat everything I wished of a nutritious nature, and to exercise about the room as much as possible. I followed your advice, and to the surprise of my old physician and friends, I seem much better than I have been for several years, and breathe better than I ever expected a person could with one lung, the left being completely dried up. I feel very grateful to you, and consider your advice and medicines invaluable.

Yours, truly, T. S. SHELDON.

Dr. Schenck—Dear Sir.—About two years ago I was taken with a very troublesome cough and a pain in my breast; seven or eight months passed away without my doing anything for myself. Then I applied to a physician, who attended me for about three months without rendering me any service. I also obtained the advice and treatment of a physician in one of our hospitals, and also had the advice and treatment of two other physicians, but all to no purpose. During this long space of time I was nearly dead; several times my friends came to see me and witness my exit into the spirit-world. I was confined to my bed two months at one time. My breathing was exceedingly short. I gave up several times all hope of getting better; and as regarded well, that was entirely out of the question. And to think this day I am well and hearty! I was advised by some of my friends to try Dr. Schenck's Medicines. I accordingly bought bottle after bottle, until I reached the ninth; then I found a decided change in my cough for the better. I suffered severely from palpitation of the heart, and two weeks after I commenced taking your medicines this difficulty ceased.

When I first went to Dr. Schenck's office it was with difficulty that I could get up into his reception room, I was so weak and so swelled; my skin was so sallow as though I had the jaundice; I felt dull, heavy and sleepless. Dr. Schenck, after examining me, said both my lungs were effected, and gave me but little hope; but his medicines, in about two weeks, took right hold of me; it seemed to go right through my whole system. The Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, all took right hold in the right place. The Pills brought away great quantities of bile and slime; the Syrup loosened the matter in my lungs, which came off very free; the Sea-weed Tonic gave me an appetite, and everything seemed to taste good.

To show what great power the medicines have in purifying my system, and to show how bad I was diseased, beside all the bile that passed my bowels, and the great quantities of phlegm and matter I expectorated, I broke out all over in large boils, that would continue to gather and run for about six weeks, and I had at one time over twenty-five boils. I have nothing of the kind now, and feel like another person altogether. I can safely say that I have not enjoyed such health for five years as I do now, and, cannot praise you and your medicines enough. May God abundantly bless and preserve you, is the sincere desire of one who has been so wonderfully relieved through your agency; and if any one desires to know with regard to the truthfulness of this report, if they will call upon any of my friends, or upon me, No. 4, Dryden Place, near Thompson street, below Cadwalader, Philadelphia, they will be perfectly satisfied with the validity of the case. Yours, with much respect,

MARY SCHNAIDT.

The above case, as described, is perfectly correct. I know it to be true. Yours,

T. B. MILLER,
Pastor of Hancock M. E. Church.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.; No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, from 9 to 3; No. 38 Summer street, Boston, Mass., every Wednesday, from 9 to 3; and every other Friday at 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore Md.—All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the charge is three dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

Oct. 15, 1866. 1m

Kerosene & Gas Stoves.
TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.
All the Cooking for a family may be done with Kerosene Oil, or Gas, with less trouble, and at less expense, than by any other fuel.
Each Article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.
Send for Circular.
Liberal Discount to the trade.
KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
206 *Pearl Street, N. Y.*
July 16, 1866. $10

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

Gettysburg Compiler.

BY H. J. STAHLE. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1866. 49TH YEAR.—NO. 7.

For Sale.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE VICTOR SORGO MILL.
Over Five thousand of these Mills have been made and sold in the last three years. The best recommendations can be given.
Also—COOK'S EVAPORATOR, for making Sugar and Molasses, said to be the best in use.

CORN CRUSHERS.
Three different sizes for grinding Corn in the ear, or shelled—or any other kind of grain. This is a machine that every farmer should have, as a bushel of ground feed is equal to a bushel and a half unground. The high price of feed of all kinds makes an imperative demand for some kind of machinery by which to save. It is a rapid grinder and durable.

BELLS FOR CHURCHES,
SCHOOLS, FARM HOUSES, FOUNDRIES, &c. Made of the best steel composition. Church Bells insured for one year.

WILLOUGHBY'S GUM SPRING DRILL,
WITH CROWELL'S GUANO ATTACHMENT. This is considered one of the best Drills now in use. It will distribute any kind of grain evenly, and sow from one bushel up to three to the acre. The Guano Attachment has given entire satisfaction wherever used. It is so constructed as not to clog in sowing any kind of Phosphates or Bone Meal. Having sold a number of these machines last season, I can fully recommend them to be what they are represented. Persons wishing to buy should make application early as the supply is small and the demand great.

F. F. SMITH'S CAST STEEL PLOUGHS.
First, It is the only Plough yet produced that will invariably scour in any soil.
Second, It is now an established fact that it will last from three to six times longer than any other steel plough in use.
Third, It draws lighter than any other Plough, cutting the same width and depth of furrow.
The different parts of the Plough are cast in moulds, into the exact shape desired for the mould-boards, shares and land-sides, giving the parts most exposed to wear any desired thickness. The shares can be sharpened by any blacksmith. The steel is perfectly malleable and works kindly. Edge tools have been made out of pieces of the plough by blacksmiths all over the country.
For sale by WM. WIBLE, Agent,
Aug. 27, 1866. Near Gettysburg, Pa.

Sewing Machines.
THE GROVER & BAKER.—THE BEST IN USE. These Machines have become so well known that little need be said by way of recommendation. They have taken the first premium at all the late State Fairs, and are universally acknowledged to be the BEST in use by all who have tried them. The "Grover & Baker Stitch" and the "Shuttle Stitch" are points that have been attained by no other Machine. They are the only machines that sew and embroider with perfection. These Machines are peculiarly adapted to Family use. They are almost noiseless, sew directly from the spool without rewinding, and are simple in their construction. They are easy to manage, and can be worked by almost any child. Every family should have one. *They save labor, they save time, and they save money,* and do their work better than it can be done by hand.
The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Machines, has established an Agency in Fairfield, Adams county, where he will always have on hand a supply. Persons wishing to buy will please call and examine for themselves.
Needles and Thread will also be supplied. J. S. WITHEROW, Agent,
Aug. 27, 1866. tf Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.

Forwarding and Commission House.
FLOUR AND FEED
GRAIN AND GROCERIES.
Having purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c., lately store owned by Samuel Herbst, we beg leave to inform the public that we are continuing the business at the old stand on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, on a more extensive scale than heretofore.
We are paying the highest market price for Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce.
Flour and Feed, Salt, and all kinds of Groceries, kept constantly on hand and for sale, cheaper than they can be had anywhere else.
Plaster, and all kinds of fertilizers, constantly on hand, or furnished to order.
A regular line of Freight Cars will leave our Warehouse every TUESDAY MORNING, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from Baltimore. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptly attended to. Our route is to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 165 North Howard street, Baltimore. Being determined to pay good prices, sell cheap and deal fairly, we invite everybody to give us a call.
CULP & BARNSHAW.
Aug. 13, 1866.

Fall and Winter Goods.
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. Call and see us. No trouble to show Goods. A. SCOTT & SONS.
Sept. 17, 1866.

Tin Ware and Stoves.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues the business of making
ALL KINDS OF GOOD TIN WARE,
at the old stand, (formerly Andrew Polley's) in York street, Gettysburg, where he has the largest assortment of tin ware in the county, with many other articles for kitchen use, &c.
Also, COOKING STOVES & NINE-PLATE STOVES, of the very best kinds.
S. G. COOK.
Mar. 12, 1865. 3m

Shoes, Gaiters, &c.
JOHN M. REILING,
IN CARLISLE STREET,
west side, a few doors from the Public Square Gettysburg, has laid in an excellent assortment of Shoes, Gaiters, &c., for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
which he is offering at the very lowest profits. Having bought for cash, at the latest reduction, he is prepared to offer great bargains.
Boot and Shoe manufacturing carried on at the same place, and the best kind of work made. JOHN M. REILING.
May 14, 1866. tf

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machines
ARE superior to all others for
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy; noiseless; durable; and easy to work.
Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.
Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York. [Sept. 17, 1866. 1y

Brooms! Brooms!
THE undersigned continues to manufacture Brooms at his old stand in Carlisle street. He will have during the fall a full supply on hand, and will be able to furnish them WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Brooms made to order or on the shares. Persons having Broom Corn would do well to give him a call.
S. R. TIPTON.
Gettysburg, Sept. 24, 1866. 3m

Professional Cards.

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's.
April 3, 1865. tf

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

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

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

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. 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. T. O. Kinzer,
HAVING located permanently at BONAUGHTOWN, Adams county, will attend promptly to all professional calls, day or night. Office at John Landis's, where he can always be found, unless professionally engaged.
Aug. 6, 1866. 1y

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

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 there wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Railroad House,
NEAR THE DEPOT,
HANOVER, YORK CO., PA.
The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Hotel in Hanover, near the Depot, formerly kept by Mr. Jeremiah Kohler, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will give general satisfaction. His table will have the best the markets can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of choice wines and liquors. There is stabling for horses attached to the Hotel. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible.—He asks a share of the public patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember the Railroad House, near the Depot Hanover, Pa. A. P. BAUGHER.
Oct. 2, 1865. tf

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

$1,500 **Per Year!** WE want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines.—Three new kinds. Under and upper feed.—Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Batchelder.* All other cheap machines are infringements, and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.
May 21, 1866. 1aly

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

Still at Work!
THE undersigned continues the
CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS,
in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.
NEW WORK made to order, and
REPAIRING
done promptly and at lowest prices.
FALLING-TOP AND STANDING-TOP
BUGGIES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

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

Coal and Lumber,
OF every variety, at the Yard of
C. H. BUEHLER,
Feb. 19. Cor. Carlisle and Railroad sts.

Selected Poetry.

THE LIGHT AT HOME.

The light at home! how bright it beams,
When evening shadows round us fall,
And from the lattice far it gleams,
To love, and rest, and comfort all.
When wearied with the toils of day,
And strife for glory, gold, or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name,
Around the light at home.

When through the dark and stormy night
The wayward wanderer homeward flies,
How cheering is that twinkling light
Which through the forest gloom he spies!
It is the light of home. He feels
That loving hearts will greet him there,
And safely through his bosom steals
The joy and love that banish care
Around the light at home.

The light at home! how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door—
The weary laborer to greet—
When the rough toils of day are o'er.
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that the beams impart—
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart
Around the light at home.

Agricultural & Domestic.

MANURE.

The value of the manure of animals stands in direct relationship to the value of the food they eat. Poultry have the richest food; men next, hogs next, fattening cattle, horses, sheep, cows and growing stock follow in about this order. The feed of well fed beeves is usually richer than that of horses, and so is that of fattening sheep sometimes, but this varies. Here, however, is a true measure of the value of the droppings, and of the care that should be taken of each kind. The farmer's business is to make manure just as much as it is to make money, and he should do it first by saving. Hen-dung is easily saved by making the birds roost over a floor sprinkled with earth, which is swept up and freshly earthed every week. Calculate to have ⅔ manure and ⅓ earth. Save the next on the list on precisely the same principle—that is mingling it with ⅓ its bulk of dry fine soil, but do it every day or two. Hog manure is saved and preserved by mixing it with earthy or vegetable matters, anything that will decay, but especially articles soft, porous and bulky, as weeds, sods, bogs, peat, etc. The droppings of horses are very profitably added either to the manure of the sty, or mixed with that of neat stock, especially to that of young cattle and cows, which is thus brought up to a higher standard. Manure of all other kinds is kept and improved by admixture of straw, leaves, etc., and especially by being laid up in heaps over beds of rails, so that the liquor which leaches from it naturally, or after being pumped on, may be returned and pumped over it again. Where this cannot be done, it should be mixed with soils, dry peat, or muck, or even simple soil, and laid in a compost heap as fast as it accumulates. The manure harvest is from November to May.—*American Agriculturist.*

LABELS.

Trees from the nursery often have the labels closely wired to a limb; these should be loosened, or what is better, taken off altogether, and have the small copper wire replaced by one of lead or by a leather strap. Have every tree labelled for convenient reference, and so recorded as to leave no possibility of losing the name.—*Ib.*

GRAPE VINES.

Prune as soon as the leaves are off—this is *when* to prune. How to prune will depend upon the vine, and the person's knowledge of its manner of growth. We can only give general directions. Look at your vine now that it is divested of leaves. All that is seen of the wood of the present year's growth, has borne and done its duty. The buds upon the canes that now look so insignificant, are next spring to throw out vigorous shoots and bear fruit. If all the buds are left, there will be many weak shoots and little fruit. If this year's shoots are cut back to two or three buds, these remaining buds will push out vigorous shoots and produce much better fruit than if the vine had been allowed to run wild. Have this in mind whenever the vine is pruned—the buds, and not the wood now on the vine, are to produce the fruit. Prune understandingly.—*Ib.*

STRAWBERRIES.

There is no need of covering until the ground is crusted. The object of covering is, to avoid alternate freezing and thawing. Too much covering, provided it smothers the plants, is worse than none at all.—*Ib.*

ADDRESSES AT FAIRS.

A Novelty.—At the Queens County Show this year a plan was adopted, which we think may often be pursued with profit, especially when it is impossible to secure the presence of some distinguished public man who will, by his reputation, draw a large crowd of paying visitors, that would not otherwise come out. Instead of one address, there was half a dozen short talks, by as many practical men from different localities, each one of whom discussed his favorite subject or mode of practice. In this way variety is secured, and more of general interest learned, than if one man does all the talking.—*Ib.*

An exchange tells of an editor who went a soldiering and was chosen Captain. One day at parade, instead of giving the order: "front face, three paces forward," he exclaimed, "Cash, two dollars a year in advance."

"What is the reason that men never kiss each other, while the ladies waste a world of kisses on the feminine faces?" said a foolish gent to a lively girl the other day. The young lady answered, "because the men have something better to kiss, and the women haven't."

Choice Miscellany.

WHY GERMAN WOMEN MAKE GOOD WIVES

The culinary art forms a part of the education of women in Germany. The well-to-do tradesman, like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good housekeepers. To effect this object the girl on leaving school, which she does when about fourteen years of age, goes through the ceremony of *confirmation*, and then is placed by her parents with a country gentleman, or in a large family, where she remains one or two years, filling what may almost be termed the post of servant, and doing the work of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship to domestic economy. She differs from a servant, however, in this: she receives no wages; on the contrary, her parents often pay for the care taken of her, as well as her clothing. This is the first step in her education as housekeeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a rich private family, or into that of a hotel of good repute. Here she has control of the expenditures and of the servants employed in it, and assists personally in the cooking, but is always addressed as *fräulein* or miss, and is treated by the family with deference and consideration. Many daughters of rich families receive similar training, with this difference, however, that they receive it in a princely mansion, or a royal residence. There is a reigning queen in Germany at the present moment who was trained in this way. Consequently the women in Germany are perfect models of economy.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT A FAILURE.

The New York *Sun* (independent), under the heading: "Is Republican Government a Failure?" has the following:

If the conflict between the partisans of the President and those of Congress continues to increase in violence (the same ratio that we have lately seen), it will not take long to bring the Government to the precipice over which the despots of Europe are so eager to see it topple. Shall we go blindly on in this suicidal course until the fulfillment of the monarchical prophesies be reached? Shall we confirm and demonstrate the theory that republican government is a mistake? If we would avoid the danger of such an end, we must cease the foolish conduct which now disturbs and agitates the country, and *restore the Union to its old condition of peace, tranquility and prosperity.*

The most alarming feature of the recent canvass was the fact, that the utterances of the Radical speakers that were most applauded, were those that were the bitterest and most ferocious against the people of the South. Passion and prejudice, hatred and revenge, held high festival under the utterances of Butler, Wade, &c. Until that human storm shall have subsided, there can be no more hope for the restoration of the Union to its old condition of peace, tranquility and prosperity. But will that storm be permitted to subside? Not if those interested in keeping it up can control it.

THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS.

The Conservatives throughout the State and Union are stronger to-day than they have ever been in the history of the nation. They constitute an immense army of freemen, who are nobly battling for that constitutional restoration which alone will bring back the good old times of the Republic, and increase the national prosperity which is now placed in jeopardy by the madness of the Radicals. As long as the Democratic party ruled the nation was happy and united, and all her ways were ways of pleasantness, and all her paths, peace. As soon as the old Democratic landmarks were obliterated, "pestilent discord reared its ugly head," and a frightful civil war desolated the land and drenched its fertile soil with fraternal blood. The supremacy of the government having been proudly maintained on every foot of Federal territory, it is now the duty of every true patriot to endeavor to restore as speedily as possible "the era of good feeling," and promote that union of sentiment and action which will mutually benefit all sections. This object cannot be more certainly attained than by properly supporting the conservative press in the country. The circulation of all such journals should be increased in every locality. There are comparatively but few who are too poor to take a newspaper, and those who can subscribe should unhesitatingly do so for the benefit of those who cannot. Let the Conservatives give this matter their prompt and earnest attention.—*Age.*

FOOD FOR BONDHOLDERS.

The Hamilton *Spectator*, published in Canada West, of the 19th ult., contained the following startling paragraph, which our capitalists will do well to read and seriously ponder upon:

The late rapid decline in United States securities in England has excited considerable surprise. *When we read the incendiary speeches of the Radical leaders, however, their open threats of civil war and fixed determination to regard the Southern States as conquered provinces and not as a portion of a restored Union, we can scarcely wonder at this decline.* Until the difficulty at present existing between the President and Congress is settled, confidence cannot be expected to revive. Capitalists will not care to invest their money in a country so torn by political differences and unsettled by political uneasiness. *We learn that investments in United States securities have almost ceased, not only in London, but also in Frankfort, the quotations being almost entirely nominal. At the same time all other securities maintain their prices,* Austrian included, which are deemed more worthy of confidence than those of the American republic. The consequence of the decline in American securities in Europe will, in due course of time, be a corresponding depression in the states, coupled with a depreciation in the currency, and a consequent rise in the price of gold. And all this is the result of the blustering vaporing of the Radical party, their constantly reiterated threats of war with Great Britain, *and their evident determination to prevent any reconciliation of the adverse parties in the States.*

What it Costs.—The cost of sending a telegraphic dispatch to Europe is illustrated in a story told of an ambitious young man from the country, who on a recent visit to Boston, was anxious to send a dispatch over the Atlantic cable—just for the fun of the thing. Gathering up all his loose change, he entered the Boston office and expressed his wish. Having written his message and handed it in, he laid his cash on the counter, exclaiming, "How far will this money pay for?" Quickly running over the money, the operator replied, "about an inch." The youth departed a sadder and a wiser man.

A worldly wise exhibitor at a late agricultural fair in Connecticut divided a bushel of peaches, entering one half in his own name and the other in the name of a gentleman of some prominence in the vicinity. His own half was unnoticed, but the other half bushel took the prize, proving there is something in a name.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

For What was the Late War Fought?
[From the Journal of Commerce, Oct. 25.]

A leading Radical paper, mindful perhaps of a Democratic assertion that the war had been "a failure," says: "We have given billions of money, and millions of men, and the lives of three or four hundred thousand of these, to suppress the rebellion; and for all this what is the value received?"—And having asked the question, the same paper answers it by saying in substance that we have gained nothing but some murders and massacres; thus in effect affirming the idea of a total failure. It is indeed rather remarkable that the universal voice of the Radical party at the present moment unites in declaring the war a total failure in the purposes for which it was undertaken, according to the Radical idea, and the Conservative voice is equally clear in saying that the restoration of the Union, the declared object of the war, has not been accomplished. Nor is it possible to deny, according to both views, the war has failed. No one pretends to say that it has fulfilled the intent for which he advocated it. No one is satisfied. In fact, therefore, the nation stands in this remarkable aspect before the world, of having gone through an unexampled civil war, having expended vast amounts of blood and treasure, having assumed a gigantic load of debt, having laid down the lives of a million sons, and being at the present moment engaged in determining what it was for! One cannot, in looking at this state of facts, but recall the truthful prophecy of Mr. Lincoln, that after expending fortune and life in war, "the same old questions" would be still before us. If indeed, Mr. Lincoln had addressed that warning voice to the North as well as the South, if he had seen that war would no more settle the Northern than the Southern mind, we might perhaps have been discussing the questions now without the weight of debt, the memories of battle, the bitterness of enmity which makes them so difficult of solution. But there is no such word as "might have been" in the history of nations. It is useless to look back except for the light of history to shine on the future. The solemn truth is, that we are facing these questions now, and we must answer them. For what shall we say the war was fought? That is a present question. If for the supremacy of the Constitution and law, then let us stop placing obstacles in the way of the operation of the Constitution and law over the Southern States. If for the preservation of the Union, then let us look on all men as doing wrong who oppose the Union. If for the life of the government, then let us have done with the folly of demanding a new constitution and new order of government as the condition of union and peace.

A CONSISTENT PARTY.

The Radicals are earning a notoriety for inconsistency which cannot fail to strike every candid mind in the country with amazement. They assume the ridiculous position that in an impeachment of the President he must be removed as soon as the articles are sent from the House to the Senate, and before the trial and determination of the case against him; but in the case of the recusant Police Commissioners of Baltimore, they hold the contrary doctrine, that they cannot be turned out of office until they have been tried and convicted of the offenses charged against them. They also allege that Governor Wells, of Louisiana, has the right to remove certain officials for neglecting to discharge their duties and appoint others in their places, and call upon "the government" to sustain the Governor with all the military power at his command; while they boldly assert that Governor Swann, of Maryland, has no right to do the very same thing, and propose to "drench the streets of Baltimore with blood" if "the government" and strikes to protect him in maintaining the laws and Constitution of his State. Now, it is very evident that Governor Swann clearly understands what he is about, and does not intend to be swerved from the path of duty by the idle threats and meaningless bravadoes of the "Torch-and-Turpentine" faction. His warrant for his present fearless course, is found in that clause of the law creating the office of Police Commissioners, which runs as follows:

For official misconduct any of the said Commissioners may be removed by a concurrent vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, or by the Governor during the recess thereof.

Can any thing be plainer? And yet in the face of this clear and explicit provision of the statute, the Radicals announce their wicked purpose of inaugurating a new civil war, if Governor Swann attempts to execute the laws of the Commonwealth. A more infamous set of partisans never disgraced official station than the Police Commissioners in question. Knowingly and openly, they disfranchise thousands of freemen who are as much entitled to vote as they are. The Radicals, here and elsewhere, know this to be the fact, and with this shameful truth before them, do not hesitate to counsel armed resistance when the guilty parties are brought to judgment by a Governor of their own creation.—*Age.*

Anybody, Oh Kingt—After coquetting for a long time with General Grant, and employing in vain every artifice to inveigle him into countenancing the use of his name as the Radical candidate for the Presidency, the Radical wire-pullers have been compelled to look about for some other military chieftain to rally around. After searching in vain through the long list of military heroes who have achieved honorable distinction in the field, they have settled at last, for want of a better, upon Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, the great "bottled up," who never fought a battle nor won a victory. This is a nomination most eminently fit for the Radical Disunionists to make. Gen'l Butler's experience in sowing the seed of disunion in the Charleston Convention, in 1860, proves him an adroit and unscrupulous Disunionist. His former panegyrics upon the Divine right of slavery render him peculiarly sincere in his present advocacy of unqualified negro suffrage and his administration of affairs at New Orleans exemplifies very strongly his aptitude at confiscation. The nomination is singularly appropriate. Butler is the personification of the Radical Disunion party.—*Nat. Int.*

A few days since, a specimen Yankee, fresh from his rural home, took a trip to New York. As he was passing down Broadway, he saw a card in a window on which was printed, "Soda, ten cents a glass." Jonathan thought he would try some of "that air body which he'd hearn tell on." Entering the store and calling for the cooling beverage he was startled almost out of his boots, as the druggist turned the faucet. Rush! fiz! whish! went the escaping gas and water! The Yankee jumped backward, with an indignant and startled look, exclaiming, "No, sir! no sir-ee! You can't play that on me! When I drink billin' hot soap suds, I hope to be darned!"

Lager Beer has become what may be called a "naturalized" American beverage, for the amount manufactured in this country is said to exceed the amount made in Europe.

THE SOUTH WILL NOT ADOPT THE AMENDMENTS.

We consider it to be settled that no single Southern State will voluntarily endorse the proposed amendments to the Constitution. The objections which they urge cannot be overcome. The action of several of the States, and the tone of the Southern press, almost without exception, lead us to that conclusion. The most remarkable feature in the matter is the great calmness with which Southern journals approach the question. There is no bluster and not the slightest attempt to arouse the passions of the people. They advise their readers to ignore national politics, to devote their entire attention to their domestic affairs and the local interests of their States and communities. They urge them to abandon the control of the Federal Government to the Radicals for the present, and to devote all their time and energies to repairing their broken fortunes. Southern newspapers are filled from day to day, and from week to week, with propositions for building railroads and erecting manufactories in their midst. The want of capital is a greater source of complaint with them than the past or proposed action of Congress. They have declared the proposed amendments to be of such a character that the people of the South can never adopt them, and having done that they quietly direct attention to local concerns. That the newspapers fully express the settled resolve of the people we have no doubt. They are prepared to bide their time, preferring to continue to be unrepresented in Congress rather than to submit to terms which they regard as degrading. They assert that Congress has no right to make any such conditions precedent, but being powerless to control the matter, they are content to wait until reason resumes its sway in the North. That they will stand firmly by their convictions thus expressed, there is no reason to doubt. How the Radicals will meet this kind of opposition to their revolutionary designs remains to be seen. They cannot deny the right of the Southern States to reject the proposed amendments. In submitting them for adoption, they fully recognize the right of the people of the different States to approve or to repudiate them. The people of the South having decided not to accept them, the Radicals and at the end of that string. What new move they will make we can only vaguely conjecture. They must do something. They can neither stand still nor go backward. To do either is to meet political death. They must advance or die. We await the reassembling of Congress with no little anxiety.

The Radicals say that the President wishes to have rebels in Congress, which is not so. But Congress says: "If you will adopt our amendment, giving the negroes the right to vote, we will grant amnesty to all." Is not that doing well? It is awful to have rebels in Congress now, but after the Southern people give the negroes the right of suffrage, why then the rebels may be admitted—then the rebels will be rebels no longer. The thing that is to purify them is admitting negroes to the right of suffrage. From this is it not evident that it is not the rebels that the Radicals hate, but negro suffrage that they love?

The Hebrews.—The Mobile *Register* pays the following handsome tribute to the indefatigable industry and thrift of the Hebrews in that city:

"Who ever saw a Hebrew begging bread? There are none. We are informed by an old resident—one who has lived in Mobile for forty years, and has served many of them in a high official capacity, that of the many who have applied for public charity, he has yet to see the first son of Abraham wanting the necessaries of life. How true, then, the promise of God: The son of the righteous man shall never beg bread. The industry and enterprise of this class of our fellow-citizens can be traced on every hand in Mobile. Their organizations and societies take the front rank. Those who were in attendance at the Fidelia Society's grand ball can readily realize the force of this remark."

Diabolical Ingenuity.—One Perrot, a Frenchman, has invented three terrible destructive engines—the first, a three-barreled air-gun, firing one thousand bullets a minute, the bullets dropping from a hopper without intermission into the gun; the second is similar, but mounted on wheels; and the third is a steam locomotive, discharging two pound weight of projectiles per second, and capable of killing one hundred and seventy-two thousand, eight hundred men in twenty-four hours, if but one man was killed to every hundred shots discharged.

"They say I am growing old because my hair is silvered and there are crow's feet upon my forehead, and my step is not so firm and elastic as of yore. But they are mistaken. That is not me. The knees are weak, but the knees are not me. The eyes are dim, but the eyes are not me. This is the house in which I live; but I am young—younger now than I ever was before."—*Dr. Guthrie.*

A young Louisville clerk induced a respectable Hoosier girl to run away from her home and go over to Louisville, where he promised to marry her. He kept her at a boarding-house two or three days, and made dishonorable proposals to her. She got him into the parlor, locked the door, and cowhided him within an inch of his life, whereat the people said good for the Hoosier girl.

It is stated that some fifteen hundred coffins have arrived at Antietam Cemetery, near Sharpsburg, Md., transported upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Washington city, during the past few days, for the enclosure of the remains of the Federal soldiers to be reinterred there. The work of taking up their remains and reinterring them, has already commenced.

Mental and Manual Labor.—Professor Houghton, of Trinity College, Dublin, has published some curious chemical computations respecting the relative amounts of physical exhaustion produced by mental and manual labor. According