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.

Consumptives,

READ WHAT DR. SCHENCK IS DOING.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—

DEAR SIR: I feel it a duty I owe to you, and to all who are suffering under the diseases known as Consumption and Liver Complaint, to let them know what great benefits I have received from your Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic in so short a time. By the blessing of God it has cured me thus far.

Dr. Schenck, I will now make my statement to you as follows: About eighteen months ago I was attacked with a severe cough, and it settled on my lungs; I could not retain anything I ate, and suffered with evening fevers and night sweats. I was very much reduced. The whites of my eyes were very yellow; likewise my skin; my appetite all gone, and unable to digest what I did eat; bowels swollen, irregular and costive. I was very low spirited, and had such violent spells of coughing when I lain down at night and when I arose in the morning that they would last one or two hours.

I then would be nearly exhausted, and was entirely unable to lie on my left side. I cannot describe my wretched suffering as I would wish to do. Every organ in my body was diseased or deranged. Such was my situation at this time, and I was confined to my bed from the last of February, 1862, to June, 1862, not able to sit up. I had the best medical attendance the whole of the time. My cough was so very bad that it racked me very much. I at this time raised a large quantity of thick, yellow, offensive matter, sometimes with blood, and it was generally accompanied by nausea and a furred and thick coated tongue. At the time of coughing so badly I would have sharp, shooting pains in my left side and heart, night sweats, and soreness all through my whole chest; had much upward fever, pain in my back and under my shoulder blades, and in the small of my back, and at times so severe that it would throw me into spasms. Now my physician gave me up to die. Others I had, and the best of them, but they could do nothing for me, and at that time I was nothing but skin and bones. I then was in the western part of Missouri. In June last we left there for the East, and in August last, we came to New York, and I was so reduced that I could only walk a little with my husband's help. After I had been here a short time the salt water breeze made me feel much better for a time and I then I had again to call a physician for aid. We had four of the best physicians of New York on the diseases of the lungs, and doctors of all kinds, but of no avail. They said I was past cure, and that my lungs were too far gone for any one to cure me. But at this time I was on my feet about the house, not able to do much of anything. In November last I grew worse, and the consumption diarrhœa set in and I lasted about eight weeks. We had tried all and everything that I could grasp of like a dying person for the diseases—consumption and liver complaint—but of no avail.

In January, 1863, I was brought down again on my bed, and was not expected to live the night out. My husband stayed at my side, and other friends, and they all gave me up to die. At this time every one who saw me did not think I would ever leave my bed a living woman. The first night I was attacked with spasms, and was deranged most of the time—A friend, Mrs. Harris, came to see me the last of the week, and brought the Sunday Mercury. In it was an account of a great cure performed by Dr. Schenck. She read it to me, and it was so much like my disease that I asked my husband to go and see him for me. At this time I had given up all hopes of ever getting well again, and made my peace with God, to be ready whenever he called for me.

On the 27th of January 1863, my husband called on Dr. Schenck, 32 Bond street, New York, and stated to him my case, with a request for him to call and see me, which he did, and examined me with the respirometer.—When he was about to go I asked him if he could cure me? His reply was: "I cannot tell, both lungs are diseased, and the bronchial tubes are affected on both sides." And yet he seemed to think that there were lungs enough left to effect a cure if the diarrhœa could be stopped. He said in order to do this, he would have to give me Mandrake Pills in small doses at first, to carry off the morbid matter, and then, with astringents, he hoped to check it, which he did, but the constant coughing, night sweats, and diarrhœa had prostrated me so that he was afraid my vital powers were too much prostrated ever to rally, and yet he seemed to think if I could live to get enough Pulmonic Syrup through my system to cause expectoration there were lungs enough left for me to recover. He wished me to try the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic at once, saying it would do me no harm, if it did me no good.—The first week it seemed to give me strength, so that on Sunday after I sat up in bed and ate hearty for a sick woman, but the next week I lost all hope and wished my husband not to give me any more medicine. But the doctor had warned him of this, and when the medicine was clearing out the system it made me feel somewhat restless, and I to persevere; and he insisted on my taking it; and now I feel the benefit of it. For after eight days I began to gain my strength, and, with the exception of a cold that put me back some, I have been gaining strength of body, my cough is going away, and all my pains are gone; no soreness of the body, my bowels are regular, and my breath is sweet, and I thank God that I am now going about, and sew and read as well as ever I could. I have taken sixteen bottles of the medicine, eight of each. I now have a good appetite and rest well at night; my cough does not trouble me in getting up or lying down. I would here say to the afflicted with consumption or liver complaint, that Dr. Schenck is no humbug. You can rely on what he says.—Delay not; it is dangerous to trifle with these diseases. If you would be cured, go at once; and any one wishing to know the facts as herein stated can call at my residence, 117 West Houston street, New York city.

MRS. MARY F. FARLOW.

We, the undersigned, residents of New York, are acquainted with Mrs. Farlow, and know her statement to be true. We also know that she used Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, and have reason to believe that to this medicine she owes her preservation from a premature grave.

B. FARLOW 117 West Houston st.
EUGENE UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st.
Mrs. E. UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st.
AUGUSTA UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st.
M. E. HARRIS, 117 West Houston st.
EMILY GLOVER, 117 West Houston st.
J. L. COLE, 33 Cottage pl.
M. A. LEIGHTON, 423 Broadway.
Mrs. BENJAMIN CLAPP, 19 Amity pl.

I am well acquainted with Mrs. Mary F. Farlow, and with her husband, Mr. B. Farlow, they having, for a few months past, attended at my church, and I am convinced that any statement which they might make may be relied on as true. JOHN DOWLING, D. D.,
Pastor of Bedford St. Baptist Church, N. Y.

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. 33 Summer street, Boston, Mass, every Wednesday, from 9 to 3; and every other Friday at 103 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.

Nov. 19, 1866. 1m

PURE CIDER VINEGAR at Swan's Grocery on the corner of the Diamond.
April 30, 1866.

Gettysburg Compiler.

BY H. J. STAHLE. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1866. 40TH YEAR.—NO. 12.

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 lowest 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

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.

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 CROZIER'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. E. 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 landsides, 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. Edgetools 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 direct 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. JAS WITHEROW, Agent,
Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.

Aug. 27, 1866. tf

Forwarding and Commission House.

FLOUR AND FEED. GRAIN AND GROCERIES.

Having purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c, heretofore 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 cars run 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 & EARNSHAW.

Aug. 13, 1866.

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

DUPHORN & HOFFMAN are receiving New Goods every week from the eastern Cities. Do not fail to give them a call, on the northwest Corner of the Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS will buy a pair of nice, fine, patent leather tipped BALMORAL SHOES, for ladies, at the Store of H. B. WOODS.

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'a.

April 3, 1865. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

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

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

D. McConaughy,

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

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

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 affected with any old standing disease 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 those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., Prof. S. L. Sturer.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.

April 4, 1864. tf

Battle-field Hotel.

THIS Hotel, being one of the relics of the Battle of Gettysburg, has been renovated and refurnished, and is ready to entertain travellers and the public generally. Being a short distance from the Soldiers' National Cemetery, it affords convenient accommodations for all visiting there, and the subscriber flatters himself that none shall leave him dissatisfied.

Also, Ice Cream and all kinds of refreshments, at all hours, to accommodate promenaders. Give me a call.

JOSEPH LITTLE, Proprietor.

Gettysburg, May 21, 1866. tf

Railroad House,

NEAR THE DEPOT
HANOVER, YORK CO., PA.

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

Oct. 2, 1865. tf

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.

1866. If you have chapped hands, lips or rough skin, use the OLEIN, prepared by Dr. R. HORNER

Original Poetry.

For the Gettysburg Compiler.

THOSE SPARKLING EYES.

I loved a maid whom oft I see;
Her love, alas, is not for me;
But what I never can despise,
Are just those eyes, those sparkling eyes.

Her beauty I extolled in rhyme;
"Alas," she said, "'tis all lost time;"
But what I still as beauty prize,
Are just those eyes, those sparkling eyes.

Just here I see that pretty dove,
But when I try to win her love,
Away she flies, away she flies,
With both those eyes, those sparkling eyes.

I think I'll try her once again,
But if she will not love me then,
I'll let her seek what flirt most tries,
To defy her sparkling eyes.

Is virtue not a better mark,
And hope of bliss a brighter spark,
Than what she has, who daily cries,
That she has eyes, yes, sparkling eyes.

Good solid sense a lover seeks,
With virtuous eyes and rosy cheeks;
But when a youth in fancy flies,
He'll seek the maid with sparkling eyes.

J. G. B.

Agricultural & Domestic.

TOP-DRESSING.

The views advanced in the following article, which we copy from the *Rural American*, are not those held by a majority of our farmers, but as the writer adduces his arguments clearly and with apparent sincerity, we give them place—promising, at the same time, to hold our columns open to those who may feel like advocating the opposite position. There certainly are arguments on both sides, and good may result from a candid discussion of the subject.—*Ed. Compiler.*

By various methods, through the different seasons, I have learned that masses of rich nitrogenous manures are annually lost, or nearly lost, by being buried below plant roots, instead of being applied to the surface in either liquid or solid form. Whoever seeks to copy nature, will learn by observing her operations closely, that she never enriches her products with crude masses of concentrated substances, but gives her stimulants in minute proportions, chiefly from the surface of the earth. It has been urged against top-dressing that the decaying manures give a large portion of its ammonia to the atmosphere. It is undoubtedly a fact that some ammonia does thus pass off; yet accurate experiments have established another fact, viz: that the absorption by the manure of moisture and its ammonia, more than compensates for the amount thrown off.

Where manure lies exposed on the surface, decomposition takes place slowly, and the soluble, potash, lime, soda and the phosphates are not volatile, but remain to be appropriated by the plants as required.

The slave of Bacchus, who uses his stimulants, claims, "that he is warmed in winter and cooled in summer." This is exactly what mulching and top-dressing do to the soil. Darkness, moisture and air are the requisites for vegetable and mineral decomposition. These requirements are met by surface manuring, and the chemical constituents, when set free, at once become food for vegetable life. As the manure disappears from the surface, it is washed into the soil in the precise condition required by the growing plants, which in turn become active agents in carrying forward chemical changes through the entire surface on which they act.

Waste no manure in burying it in the soil. Top-dress in July and August, and make the fierce rays of the summer sun a chemical laboratory to enrich your fields. Top-dress in September and October, and make the autumn rains distill upon your lands showers of ammonia. Top-dress in the spring, and make the harbinger of plenty to distribute over your fields the wealth accumulated by the frosts and snows of winter.

THE ROADS—AGAIN.

Remove every stone from the track in the highway. A single protection, which might have been removed in one minute, has battered and injured a thousand wagons, at a damage equal to a hundred days' labor.

"Remove every stone from the track in the highway." Good advice—advice which we should like to impress *in person*, daily, upon every man who drives a team. Nor would road supervisors and turnpike superintendents escape the counsel less frequently, had we the opportunity. The injury done to horses, wagons, gears, and temper, by rough, "bumping" roads, is far beyond what the generality of people would estimate it at, and we feel that we are doing an important work, for man and beast, in urging the removal of "every *stone from the track in the highway.*"—*Ed. Compiler.*

CURING MEAT.

As this is the "butchering" season the following excellent recipe for curing meat will no doubt be welcome to many. We published a nearly similar one some weeks ago, and recommended it, as we do this—the difference between them not being material. Under either, a failure is hardly possible. We have always had good meat of our own curing, when sugar, or molasses, or both, with salt-petre and potash, were used about as directed below—and we do not see why the rule should not work as well with other people. As salt differs in strength, it is always best to test the pickle with an egg before pouring on the meat.—*Ed. Compiler.*

To one gallon of water, take one and a half pounds of salt, half a pound of sugar, half an ounce of saltpetre, half an ounce 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 pour 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 killing, during which time it must be 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 very 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.

☞ Bear your cross worthily, and it will turn to an anchor.

TO FRY FISH.

The ordinary manner of frying fish in a shallow pan with only a small quantity of grease, may be much improved upon by imitating the Greeks, from whom we may also learn many other useful lessons in the culinary art. Take a large quantity of lard in a deep kettle, and let it boil as for frying doughnuts. While boiling drop in the fish, having previously rolled them in flour or meal. In a few minutes they will be of a rich, uniform brown, when they may be taken out and served while hot. They will be found infinitely more delicate in flavor, as well as more inviting in appearance than when cooked in the old way. This is recommended by the long experience of the writer, and it will be endorsed by all who try it. P.

The philosophy of frying is well illustrated by the Greek process detailed by our traveled correspondent. We may add that success in frying always depends primarily on having plenty of *hot* fat. If there is but little fat, the article cools it down to that degree that it is readily absorbed by the food. This fact, that cool grease is absorbed before it has time to cook the article fried, while plenty of very hot grease cooks it quickly, and is not absorbed at all, should be impressed upon all cooks.—*Ed. American Agriculturist.*

COERCING HENS.

A lady correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, writing from Kansas, relates the following:

"After breakfast I was surprised to see my landlady go out, and catching her hens, tie each one's legs together, and throw them upon the ground, with 'there, now, be good.'"

"What did you do that for?" I asked.

"To make 'em lay," she answered.

"Make 'em lay, will that do it?" I inquired.

"Law, yes," she said; "didn't you ever hearn tell of that before?"

"I confessed I had not. In an hour she went again, and picked up the hens, and sure enough some had laid; these she let go, and they ran off, not even cackling their gratitude. But those hens which seem'd disposed to be contrary, she struck on the back, saying—'you'd better lay—you'd better lay, for you won't go until you do,'" and in a little while, they too had recompensed their mistress for feeding them so bountifully. She says she does so every morning, and the hens know well enough that they must lay."

A CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The following remedy for hog cholera, we are assured, has been well tested by J. Piatt & Co., of Piatt county, Illinois, during the last summer—Make a tea from the May-apple root, and for each hundred hogs add one-pound assafœtida, and make a stiff slop with bran. For a cure, feed once a day; for a preventive, once a week."

State Election.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ADAMS COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,

HELD AT LITTLESTOWN,

Nov. 21st, 22d and 23d.

Agreeably to a call of the County Superintendent, the Institute convened on Wednesday, the 21st of Nov., in the basement of the United Brethren Church in Littlestown. At 10 o'clock, the Institute was called to order by Mr. Sheely, County Superintendent, who in the absence of the President, nominated Capt. H. N. Minnigh, who was elected by acclamation. After the temporary Chairman had taken his seat, the Institute was opened with prayer, followed by the singing of "America."

The minutes of the last session at Gettysburg were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Sheely, a Committee of three was appointed to enroll the names of the members present. Committee:—Mr. Hartzell, Miss Group, and Miss White. On motion of Mr. Hersh a committee of three was appointed on permanent organization. Committee:—Messrs. Hersh and Sheely, and Miss Ollie J. Heinard.

After transacting some miscellaneous business, the executive committee was filled by the appointment of Mr. Hankey, and Mrs. Thompson to assist Mr. Sheely. On motion an invitation was extended to the citizens of Littlestown and teachers from other States, to participate in the various exercises. Institute then adjourned until the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The proceedings were opened with singing by a choir of teachers, and prayer led by Mr. Heffelfinger. The roll was called, many of the members responding by appropriate sentiments; and the minutes of the morning read, and adopted. Mr. Sheely then addressed the Institute in regard to what was to be aimed at and accomplished at the present session.

Mr. Geo. P. Hartzell followed in an instructive essay, his subject being, "The Teacher a living example to his pupils." The reading of the essay was followed by quite an animated discussion of the same subject, participated in by P. D. W. Hankey, Aaron Sheely, A. C. Heffelfinger, A. L. Keeports, C. Group and others. After the close of the discussion, P. D. W. Hankey delivered an able address on "Reading, as a method of Mental Culture." Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Institute met at 6½ o'clock, in the main audience room of the U. B. Church. After singing by the choir, and prayer by Rev. Henry, the roll was called, and the minutes read and approved.

The subject of Mr. Hankey's afternoon address was then opened for general discussion, which was ably conducted by Messrs. Sheely, Heffelfinger, Hankey, Hartzell, Rev. Henry, and others.

The following named persons were appointed a committee on resolutions:—J. Howard Wert, Catharine Group and Rachie A. Wright. Inquiries were made in regard to securing the main audience chamber of the Church for the future sessions of the Institute, which resulted in obtaining the use of the same. Adjourned.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Institute opened with singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," and prayer.

After the calling of the roll and the reading and adoption of the minutes, Mr. McSherry delivered an interesting essay on the subject of Geography, the discussion of the same being continued by Mr. Sheely and others.

After the close of the discussion the Institute proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President—Capt. H. N. Minnigh.
Vice-President—Paul Hersh.
Secretary—Catharine Group.
Ass't Secretary—Miss Ollie J. Heinard.
Treasurer—Aaron Sheely.
Ex. Committee—Aaron Sheely, Chairman, Maria C. Thompson, J. Howard Wert.

Mr. Hersh moved that the next session of the Institute be held at New Oxford, some time in 1867—time to be fixed by the executive committee; the motion was carried by a unanimous vote.—It was moved that the Institute finally adjourn at the close of the evening session. Discussed by Messrs. Sheely, Hersh, and others, and finally amended to read "Friday evening," and in that form, adopted. After some miscellaneous business, adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened with singing by the Teachers' Glee Club, and prayer by G. P. Hartzell, followed by roll call, and the reading and approving of the minutes.

The officers who were elected during the morning session, were installed.—The President delivered an interesting inaugural address, in which he did not forget to give a portion of "his policy." The Vice-President and several of the others also followed in very appropriate remarks.

After the installation of officers, Mr. McCleaf read quite an interesting and appropriate essay on the subject of "Compensation of Teachers," upon which quite a lively discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Hankey, Hersh, Hartzell, Heffelfinger, P. Houck, Sheely, Miss Thompson and several others.

After the subject had been very ably discussed, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hersh, Hartzell, and A. L. Bishop, and Misses M. C. Thompson and A. Ollie Haskell, was appointed to draft resolutions, relative to the salary of teachers.

EVENING SESSION.

After the opening exercises, which consisted in singing by the choir, prayer by Rev. Schlichter, the calling of the roll, the reading, correcting and adopting of the minutes, the resolutions respecting teachers' salary, as presented in the afternoon, were unanimously adopted. Music by choir.

On motion of Mr. Hersh, the President appointed a committee of three members, viz: Messrs. Hersh, Sheely and Hartzell, to solicit the excellent essay of Mr. McCleaf for publication. On motion of Mr. Hankey, Miss Ollie J. Heinard, the assistant Secretary, was appointed to procure for publication a list of all the teachers present, during the session of the Institute, from the various districts.

A very excellent lecture was then delivered by Mr. Aaron Sheely on "The Origin of words, different phrases, &c., in the English Language." A portion of an original poem, entitled Pedagogics, was read by Prof. Crider, and was listened to with much attention and interest. The poem was of a pithy nature, and very strikingly portrayed the character of the School-master. A vote of thanks was tendered him for his kind services rendered.

The reading of the poem was followed by another very interesting lecture, by P. D. W. Hankey, on the subject of "Our Influence." Music by the choir.

The subject of Parental Co-operation was then taken up, and quite a lively discussion ensued. On motion discussion closed and Institute adjourned.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

After the usual opening exercises, a very able and interesting address was delivered by M. L. Gates.

On motion of Mr. Sheely, the subject of School Government was taken up and discussed. When the time for adjournment arrived, the discussion closed, on motion of Mr. Hersh, to be continued immediately after the opening exercises of the afternoon. Adjourned until 1½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Music by the Teachers' Glee Club, followed by prayer by Mr. Hartzell.

The following motion was then made by Mr. Gates, and resulted in the affirmative:

"Be it moved that a Committee on introduction be appointed, one of which is to be our worthy Superintendent, whose duty it will be to bring about a more social and friendly intercourse among the teachers of this Convention."

The committee appointed by the President, were Mr. Sheely, Mr. Gates, Mr. Black, Miss Getz, Miss Wright and Miss White. Minutes read and approved.

The discussion on School Government was resumed and participated in with much animation, by Messrs. Hartzell, Hersh, McMaster, Durboraw, Sheely, Misses Thompson, Wright, Haskell, Getz, McElwee, Warren, Miley, Group and others.

After the close of this discussion, on motion of Mr. Black, the resolutions relative to the raising of teachers' wages were reconsidered. It was then thoroughly discussed, after which an amendment was offered, changing the average salary from $35 to $40. A motion was then made and carried, "that the resolutions, as amended, be adopted, by obtaining the signatures of the teachers present, to the resolutions, and that a committee of one in each district be appointed to get the names of the teachers who are absent of his district, to attach to the resolutions, which he shall obtain, then to be forwarded to the Secretary for publication." The signatures were obtained, but the appointment of the committee deferred until the evening session.

EVENING SESSION.

The session was opened with music by the choir, and prayer by Mr. Gates. The roll was called, and the minutes read, corrected and approved. A committee of one from each district was then appointed to solicit the names of teachers to the resolutions on salary.

Dr. M. L. Stover was introduced, and delivered a very interesting and instructive address, which will long be remembered by many anxious listeners.

Miss Rachie A. Wright followed in an essay on the subject of "The Effects of Education on the Countenance." This was a splendid production and was read with much ease and elegance. Miss L. Kate Getz succeeded Miss Wright in another interesting essay on "The Influence of Education upon the Popular Mind," which also reflected credibly on the writer.

A period of about half an hour was then spent in social intercourse, during which many pleasant acquaintances were formed, and a real good time was experienced.

After the Association was again called to order, Mr. Hersh, Mr. Hartzell and Rev. Mr. Henry spent a short time in expressing their sentiments in regard to the meeting of the Teachers. Institute adjourned finally by singing the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow, &c.

I think that we all, like one of old, felt "that it was good to be there," and that we had a happy and profitable meeting. The "true spirit of the teacher," had been created and strengthened within us, and we felt that we could return to our labor of teaching with new energies and aspirations.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Institute:

Resolved, That our County Institute is a necessity. So certain are we of its utility, that we would, if possible, make it obligatory upon all teachers to attend our meetings.

Resolved, That in view of the utility, we consider it an imperative duty in each School Board, to grant to the teachers in their employ, the time necessary for attending its sessions; and that those who are unwilling to do so, are so far behind the progress of the age, that we despair of reaching them by means of reason.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the citizens of Littlestown, for their attendance and attention during our sessions; and to the Board of Trustees of the United Brethren Church, for the use of their church edifice.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the members of the choir, who have favored us with music.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Association are given to its officers, for the faithful manner in which they have performed the duties of their respective positions.

Resolved, That we acknowledge in Mr. Sheely, our County Superintendent, a zealous and ardent co-laborer in the cause of education; and therefore the thanks of the teachers, and friends of education in this county, are due to him for the faithful discharge of his duties, and the deep interest which he has manifested in the success of the present meeting of the Association.

Resolved, That we earnestly request of all our members, that they use their best endeavors to increase their own mental improvement and culture, and to secure the full success of the Common School system.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are hereby given to Dr. M. L. Stover, for his able and instructive address before this Association, and the deep interest he has manifested for the success of this institute,—one department of the educational work of our land.

Resolved, That in the death of Miss Amanda Conover, who was present with us at our last session, the community and our Institute have sustained a loss which will long be felt. To her bereaved friends, we, her fellow teachers, tender our condolence in their bereavement. Her memory will long be revered.

The following resolutions were adopted by the teachers of Adams county whose names are signed:

Resolved, That we, as teachers of Adams county, in Convention assembled, demand of the Directors of the Public Schools, whose guardians they are, a better compensation for our services.

Resolved, That we set the average salary at $40 per month, which we most imperatively demand.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the full support of these our resolutions.

Signed:

W. H. Black, J. C. Hildebrand, G. R. Kuhn, J. H. McMaster, A. L. Keeports, J. Howard Wert, Wm. F. Shull, J. B. Crist, Sylvester Rice, Silas C. Delap, J. H. Houck, J. L. Albert, J. Myers, Geo. P. Hartzell, H. N. Minnigh, Aaron L. Bishop, Jos. H. Orndorff, M. L. Gates, P. E. Welsh, John F. McSherry, W. Kinzer, Adam Kinnemund, George W. Harner, Daniel Ruff, Samuel Harner, J. W. Yeatts, Solomon Orner, P. C. Heltzell, F. A. Noel, Isaac N. Durboraw, George W. Hoffman, Jonathan L. Allison, Ollie J. Heinard, A. Ollie Haskell, Hettie M. Fickes, Lizzie Minnigh, Emilie Wright, Tillie Wierman, L. Kate Getz, Lizzie McElwee, Nancy White, Maria C. Thompson, Rachie A. Wright, Minnie Minnigh, Sue E. Bushey, Vina C. Weirich, Mary F. Fink, G. Bowers, Magdalene Nicks, Kate Miley, Ella Wert, Julia C. Hollinger, Emma Hildebrand, Eliza Monfort, S. R. McIlhenny, Lydia A. Meals, Laura McMillan, Lizzie Nicks, Mary E. Conover, Sallie P. Frey, L. H. Weigle, Lizzie McGrew, Beulah H. Shugh, Catharine Group.

The following are the names of the teachers who attended the County