The Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Dec. 17, 1866.

PETTY MEANNESS.

There is nothing of manliness in the nature of the leaders of the Radical party. They are narrow-minded and bigoted; fierce only in words, and very cowards and poltroons in action. They are strangers to a sense of honor, and delight in gratifying their hate by imposing what they esteem degrading terms upon their enemies. The latest exhibition of their littleness of soul is seen in their removal of Senators Cowan, Dixon and Doolittle from the positions they occupied as chairmen of certain committees, and placing them at the foot of the lists of members. If these vindictive fanatics suppose they can injure the fair fame of the men they thus assail, they are much mistaken.—When history shall have only ridicule and curses for such men as Sumner and his companions, those whom they assail will be honored, as wise and sagacious statesmen, and esteemed as true and tried patriots.

THADDEUS STEVENS ON CURRENCY AFFAIRS.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* says that Thaddeus Stevens is "opposed to the redemption of the Government bonds *in coin*, except those where the language of the act under which they where made, was explicit, and that he favors the increase of the amount of currency by at least one hundred millions, and then if gold naturally went up to 280, he would make it a crime to speculate in it."

Those who remember "Old Thad's" silly gold bill will not be surprised to hear that he advocates the most ridiculous financial absurdities. He has shown himself to be one of the veriest charlatans that ever attempted to tinker at legislation; but that only makes him the more fitting leader of the fanatical crew who compose the majority of Congress. Any one with a particle of political wisdom would be out of place among such a set.

GAMBLING DENS.

It is reported that arrangements are progressing of a very complete character to provide for the amusement of Congress during its present session in a manner which must be immensely gratifying to its constituents and flattering to the pride of the country at large. The arrangements are for the equipment and establishment of gambling hells with large capital and upon a scale of unprecedented splendor, so as to afford those legislators who are most successful in plucking the country the finest opportunity to be plucked in their turn.

"THE WARDS OF THE NATION."

This is the new title given by the Radicals to the freedmen of the South, and Congress is called upon to see that they are *properly* protected and cared for. They are to be fed, and clothed, and allowed to remain in idleness, as the "wards" of the nation, while the white laboring men of the North are oppressed by taxation of the most galling and exhaustive character. More than this, ten States of the Union are to be denied representation until the "wards" are raised to the full measure of citizens and given the free ballot. This kind of a national guardianship will hardly meet the approval of the white men of the North, when they come to see the effects of it upon their interests.

☞ To many men age brings a broader tolerance and more tender charity. The fierce passions and fiery hates of youth, its inconsiderate prejudices and sweeping generalizations, are exchanged for the philosophic temper and forbearing speech. But there are men who grow more malignant with every year—the currents of whose blood, no longer bounding with generous passion, are converted into feverish channels of gall that withers all the divine impulses of humanity—whose prejudices become stronger, their temper more dictatorial, their language more sardonic as they near the portals of the grave. Amid declining years they exhibit fiercer passions; with wasting strength they flash forth into greater excesses of violent action and intemperate speech. No man in the country better represents this class of aged malignants than Thaddeus Stevens. With increasing age comes increasing venom. Is such a man fit to lead in the councils of a great nation?

☞ A petition numerously signed, is circulating at Boston, praying Congress to so amend the Constitution that each State in the Union may determine for itself the status of its citizens, but that all elections for Federal officers shall be void and illegal in any State where there is any proscription on account of race or color. That is a shrewd scheme. After the addition of such a provision, the States which proscribe on account of race or color would be required to accept the Federal Constitution as "the supreme law of the land," in regard to local suffrage, "anything in their constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding."

☞ The Rump Congress has a short lease of life—twelve weeks. It rattles and rants and roars—sound signifying nothing except impotence and jobs. The corrupt jobs which will signalize this session, the tariff plundering, and the currency swindling, are all well hid behind this rattling, ranting and roaring. They are crying out to the country to look at the South, and meanwhile are tarring their own hands preparatory to plunging them deeper in the public treasury and the people's pockets.

☞ The Portsmouth, New Hampshire, cotton factory is importing operatives from Europe. One hundred of them went through from Boston last week. So it goes. After getting Congress to give them the *protection of* high tariffs, enabling them to put the prices of their fabrics up, the manufacturers then import workmen to fill the channels of labor and thus bring wages down. Tell us how, under such circumstances, tariffs are to help the poor and laboring classes.

☞ It is said that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided against the constitutionality of the test oath.

CAN A PRESIDENT HAVE A POLICY?

In defining the duties of the Chief Magistrate, the Federal Constitution says:

"He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge neccessary and expedient."

This is pretty conclusive evidence that a President should have a policy—that he *should be a thinking man*, capable of devising measures, judging in regard to cause and effect, and generally to perform such acts as are manifestly required of a chief executive officer and a commander-in-chief of the Federal forces. If it be that the President is a mere machine—simply the agent of Congress—why was not Congress empowered to appoint that officer? If it was intended that the President should have power only to execute the will of Congress and to have no will or policy of his own, it was wrong to make the office elective by the people, for it has happened that that officer and the majority in Congress have entertained (and will continue to entertain) different views in regard to measures for the good of the country.

But, it was not so intended. The framers of the Constitution had no intention of making the chief officer in the Government the tool of the Congress. Neither was it designed to make the Congress subservient to the President. It was intended, however, by making each branch powerful in itself and yet each in a measure dependent upon the other, to create a mutual check against usurpation and tyranny. And, so long as the Constitution shall be adhered to, as the supreme rule of action, neither branch can assume potential powers or do the Government a fatal injury. Only *through the exercise of extraordinary* audacity on the one hand and the existence of pusillanimous weakness on the other, can one branch absorb the powers of the other. When such a state of affairs occurs, however, anarchy prevails and revolution becomes a neccessity to re-establish a wholesome equilibrium.

That such a state of affairs is rapidly approaching through the encroachments of the Radical majority in the fragmentary Congress, is patent to every observer. A few more steps only are required to compel resort to the reserved right of the people—the *habeas corpus* of the body politic—the right of revolution. May God forefend such arbitrament. Let us hope that reason may soon reassume sway among those who, drunk with power and prosperity, are rushing the Government to destruction through the commission of numberless violations of the organic law and the unjustifiable assumptions of regal authority. It would be a pity of pities to see this great Republic go down merely to satisfy the overweening greed of gain and lust of power of demagogues and cormorants.—*Patriot & Union.*

CONGRESSIONAL INDECORUM.

No one can read the proceedings of Congress without being struck by the want of dignity which characterizes the proceedings of that body. The members seem to vie with each other in the use of terms of abuse. Speeches which a few years since would have been regarded as unbecoming upon the stump, are now daily delivered in the House and the Senate. The applause of the galleries is habitually sought, and he who can employ the most abusive language is sure to receive the plaudits of the crowd assembled. The House especially seems to lack decorum. Thaddues Stevens sets an example which is imitated by those who can only feebly ape his vindictive utterances, Speaker Colfax winks at the conduct of his Radical friends and permits the most unbounded license. The President of the United States is daily assailed by members in the coarsest manner, and no rebuke from the chair follows. The nation is disgraced by such proceedings, the tone of public sentiment is lowered, the people are familiarized with such conduct as would once have been regarded as intolerable, and an example is given to the world which must tell against republican institutions. The decent men of all parties should unite in out-spoken disapproval of such conduct in what should be the most dignified legislative body in the world.—*Lanc. Intel.*

☞ Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London *Times*, is now in this country, and one day last week was given a grand entertainment at Washington by John W. Forney. This same Mr. Walter was one of the most thorough and active opponents of the Federal government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and his paper, *The Times*, became notorious as the organ of British blockade-runners and Confederates domiciled abroad. Now he is *feted* and lionized by the "loyal" Chevalier Forney, and the Mongrel M. C.'s rush forward to tipple champagne and crack jokes with this lately despised associate and abettor of "rebels" and "traitors." Birds of a feather will flock together, and fellow disunionists, doubtless, find pleasure in each other's society.

☞ The Radical editors and stumpers, hereabouts, declared, previous to the fall election, that negro suffrage was not an issue. On Thursday last the Radicals in the United States Senate passed a bill giving *the right to vote to the negroes* in the District of Columbia, the very capital of the nation. The Radical House concurred on Friday. Who were right in their declarations during the last campaign?

☞ In the House, the other day, Thaddeus Stevens declared that he did not believe Jeff. Davis could be tried for treason, nor that he had been guilty of treason. His offence was that of a belligerant, not of a traitor. He (Stevens) had not opposed the efforts to bring him (Davis) to trial, but he had not favored them. What have the Radical howlers here to say to that?

☞ There could be no better evidence of the strength of the President's position than the inability of the radical press to assail the message successfully. They butt themselves in vain against the solid and unanswerable logic of the message, without even as much as making an indentation.

☞ The latest villainy of the Radicals that has revealed itself is a *plot to bribe* Surratt, as soon as he shall arrive, to turn State's evidence and implicate President Johnson in the assassination of Lincoln.

SNOW.—Five inches of snow fell here yesterday.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The South should feel neither terror nor depression at the growing favor with which this wild scheme is regarded by the Republican party. It proves that the Republican leaders despair of getting their heels on the necks of the Southern people by any other method. They perceive that there is no other way to get control of the suffrage and introduce the negroes to the ballot-box; no other way to carry such amendments as they wish to engraft upon the Constitution; no other way to subject the *domestic concerns* of the South to federal control. Turn and squirm as they may, they cannot escape the ugly fact that thirteen States stand as an immovable barrier against every amendment to the constitution which the Radicals wish to have adopted; that the number of States must rise to fifty-two to overcome this opposition; and that that number will not be reached in this century, if ever. Hence we see efforts already begun in both Houses of Congress for degrading those States into Territories, and the Republican press everywhere wheeling into line to march in this movement.

The South should take courage at this pratical confession by the Republicans that they are reduced to their last trump, and can win only by a flagrant violation of the Constitution. So long as the Southern communities are recognized as States, the Constitution stands between them and further oppression. Unless they can be broken down as States, the Radicals are checkmated, and will soon be made to bear the odium of keeping this dangerous question unsettled. They feel that it is incumbent on them to put this subject at rest in some way, and finding all other paths effectually closed, they attempt the desperate expedient of degrading great, populous States into Territories, and governing them from Washington.

The South ought to rejoice to see the Republicans reduced to such straits, because it is perfectly certain the attempt cannot succeed, and that its failure will weaken, and perhaps divide and demoralize the party. The first difficulty the Republicans will encounter will be in agreeing upon the details of the Territorial bill. If the State governments are abolished, other governments must immediately be substituted; for not even the Radicals would wish to abandon the South to the horrors of anarchy. The negroes would not be safe in a community of outnumbering whites without the protection of some kind of government. If the new Territorial governments should rest on universal suffrage, the preponderance of the white population would secure the election of hostile white officers. But this is the least of the obstacles to the success of the new plan. The executive and judicial officers of Territorial governments are always appointed by the President, and so long as Mr. *Johnson remains in office* the Radicals would gain nothing by the substitution of his appointees for the Governors and Judges elected under the State governments. To be sure, he would have to send their names to the Senate for confirmation; but all the Senate could do would be to reject them, and await new appointments by the President. If the Senate kept rejecting his appointments as fast as he made them, the Territorial governments could never go into operation. And the whole scheme would be fraustrated. To accept such Territorial officers as the President would appoint would be no gain for the Radicals over the present system, while to reject his appointments would defeat the operation of the Territorial scheme. The only effect of the Territorial project would be to exchange one dead-lock for another; the present dead-lock between the non-ratifying States and Congress for a dead-lock between the President and the Senate.

But supposing that, by some ingenious quirk, this difficulty could be flanked and passed, and the new governments put in operation against an adverse local public opinion, a new dead-lock would immediately be prevented, in a constant conflict between prosecuting officers and Southern juries. *Laws are of no force without* penalties, and penalties can be inflicted only after a trial. For the punishment of ordinary crimes and the ordinary administration of justice, Southern juries would doubtless give impartial verdicts under the new system, as they do now. But in enforcing the kind of laws which the Territorial scheme seeks to introduce, *Southern juries could not be brought to* agree except on verdicts of acquittal. All laws of that class would be a dead letter, which vain attempts to execute would turn into derision.

These difficulties and obstacles will be apparent to Congress as soon as the Territorial project begins to be discussed in a practical view. It is contrary to all probability that the conflicting views *which will naturally exist can be so completely reconciled as to secure the assent* of two-thirds of both Houses to the details of any plan of government. But without two-thirds of both Houses it would be promptly knocked in the head by the veto, the dead-lock appearing in a new place.

But we will suppose that this barrier is broken through; that the Territorial bill is passed over the veto of the President; that the new officers are all appointed and sworn in; and a warrant issued for the arrest of some opposing citizen. His counsel immediately prosecute the officer for illegal arrest, and if the case is decided against him in the local court, it is appealed and the law point carried up, by rapid stages, to the Supreme Court of the United States. There can be no doubt whatever that the Territorial law would be declared null and set aside as unconstitutional, and thus the Territorial scheme, after months of exasperating agitation, would be an ignominious abortion.—*N. Y. World.*

A Radical Swindler Denied the Privilege of Habeas Corpus.—Advices from Franklin, Venango county, state that the *Hon. Jeremy Diddler*, C. V. Culver, by the votes of Radical fanatics, Member of Congress from the Twentieth district, and now held securely in limbo on charge of wholesale and retail swindling, had himself brought before Judge Trurkey on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and asked to be discharged on the ground that he was a member of the present Congress, and the peer of any one of the Radical majority of that Rump concern. The Judge "couldn't see it," and the *Hon.* rascal has been remanded to jail. The Judge decided that a member of Congress was not entitled to his privilege when held for an indictable offense. Won't the Rump do something for this jail bird member of their fanatical fraternity. A fellow-feeling ought to make them wonderous kind. We have no doubt a number of them would be in a similar predicament if they had their desert.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Democracy of Indiana.—The Democratic Central Committee of Indiana have issued an address to the Democrats and National Union men of Indiana announcing the results of the late political canvass, and showing that an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States are in favor of the President's reconstruction policy; that Congress only represents forty-three per cent. of the entire population; that the Executive Department is the only branch of the government representing a majority of the people, re-endorsing the principles of the Indiana Democratic Convention of March 15, and the Philadelphia August Convention.

☞ The New York *Tribune* says that the Government had never relaxed its efforts to secure the arrest of Surratt, and that detectives had been watching him since October. This gives the lie to the Radical falsehood that the Government had taken no measures in the matter.

☞ Trees are now doctored with calomel. A few grains inserted in the sap channels will drive off insects.

TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

WOOD!—WOOD!—WOOD!—A number of our subscribers have promised us Wood, in payment of their subscriptions. Will they please bring it immediately? *It is needed.*

IMPORTANT TO SOME PEOPLE.—Not to all. Such as have paid the printer as promptly as he has served them, (many thanks!) need not read this—not a word of it is intended for them. To those in arrears, however, whether for *advertising, job work* or *subscription*, we must again appeal, and can assure them that never were we more IN EARNEST. To pay for paper, ink, type, labor, and a hundred other matters entering into the publication of a widely-circulated newspaper, *requires the handling of a good deal of* money—especially in high times, as these still are to printers, paper, &c., being nearly as dear as during the war. To whom shall the printer look for the means to carry on his business, but to those who have the benefit of it? It is so in every other branch, and there is no reason why our's should be an exception to the rule. Those, then, indebted *on our books are again urged to deal with* us as they would desire others to deal with them. PAY PROMPTLY.

To the call made two months ago, hardly one in forty responded. Many, no doubt, supposed that it was a mere stereotyped matter—that we did not mean half we said—and that if they failed to pay, it would make little difference to us or anybody else. If they so thought, *never were men more mistaken. We needed* what was due us then, and what did not come, is needed worse now for the delay.

We shall soon make out bills, and send them to those in arrears. Will not many save us this trouble by remitting at once—within the present week, or, at least, within the present year? To get along at all, *we must have our own*—and if after a reasonable time, those who give no heed to this call should find more summary measures adopted to convince them of our earnestness, they will have nobody to blame but themselves. WE MUST HAVE MONEY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad death occurred on the turnpike, a short distance above Cashtown, on Wednesday last. We learn that as Mr. Jacob Heintzelman was driving by the residence of Mr. Manoah Carbaugh, with a load of wood, a little son of Mr. Carbaugh's clambered upon the rubber-block of the wagon, without the knowledge of Mr. Heintzelman, and in going down the hill, fell under one of the hind wheels and was almost instantly killed. The lad was between six and seven years of age.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The poles for the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph line were put up through this place some weeks ago, and we suppose have been erected as far as Harrisburg by this time. The wires (two) are shortly to be placed upon the poles. An office will be opened here, in the central part of town. We heartily welcome this new improvement. With two through lines, Gettysburg cannot be much behind the rest of the world in early information.

ANNIVERSARY.—The "Anniversary" of Christ Church Sabbath School, on Thursday evening, was quite a success. The exercises were interesting and the audience was large.

SPLENDID BARN BURNT.—The splendid "double decked" barn of Hon. F. Watts, two and a half miles west of Carlisle, was destroyed by fire, last evening a-week, between 5 and 6 o'clock. With it were consumed eight head of horses, fourteen head of cattle, six head of sheep, all the farm implements, horse gears, a threshing machine, and a large quantity of wheat and hay. The fire was the work of an incendiary, who was seen running from the building about the time the flames were discovered. The rascal was pursued by Mr. Railing, the tenant, but in the gathering darkness succeeded in making his escape. When Mr. Railing returned to the barn, it was wrapped in flames, and too late to save anything. His loss is heavy. There was no insurance on either barn or stock.

FINE HOGS.—George W. Lady, of Mummasburg, had a hog slaughtered last week, which weighed 420 pounds, though but 14 months old.

H. D. Wattles, of this place, had two very large porkers killed on Monday, one weighing 590 pounds and the other 495 pounds. We have not heard their age mentioned.

THE HOLIDAYS.—E. H. Minnigh & Bro., in Chambersburg street, opposite the College Church, have laid in a large stock of goods intended for the Holidays, and invite the attention of the public thereto. It embraces, of course, all sorts of confections, fruits, nuts, &c., with an almost endless variety of toys. They have something to please the thousand different tastes of the little ones, with an assortment which they flatter themselves will be attractive to grown up folks. Give them a call. Their goods cannot but give satisfaction, whilst their prices are much lower than last year, and must be equally satisfactory.

Teachers desiring to make presents to their schools, as well as the trade, will be accommodated at the lowest possible figures. 4t

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION.—Persons who are getting up clubs for our Steel Plate Engravings, and those who intend doing so, are requested to notify the office in New York, when a circular describing each Engraving, (fourteen in all,) together with all necessary papers, including references, &c., will be sent them. 1t

CLOTHING AT COST.—Capt. Theo. C. Norris is selling off his entire stock of Ready-made Clothing *at cost*, with a view to *closing out that branch of business*. Now is the time to secure bargains. Every description of clothing offered. Call soon. 1t

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Kissinger & Shireman, York, in another column.

Also to that of Messrs. Bringman & Warren, of the Gettysburg Forge.

☞ Hon. W. H. Koontz and Hon. E. McPherson have our thanks for Congressional documents.

DEER.—A shooting party of Hanoverians recently returned from Centre county with three fine deer.

For the Compiler.

COLLEGE ITEMS.—On Saturday afternoon, 8th instant, the Sophomore Class of Pennsylvania College held the first meeting of an organization, formed in September last, and known as the "Organization of Class of '69." The order of exercises was as follows:

Essay—The Art of Printing, M. O. Smith, York, Pa.; History of Class, G. H. Trabert, Churchtown, Lanc. county, Pa.; Oration—Advantages of a Literary Society, Jacob Neff, Philadelphia, Pa.; Essay—Man, E. T. Horn, Catasauqua, Pa.; Poem—Gettysburg, D. B. Lady, Arendtsville, Pa.; Essay—The Living Dead, J. J. Brinkerhoff, Gettysburg, Pa.; Prophecy, C. M. Dawson, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Oration—Cultivation of Mind, W. S. Heindle, York, Pa.

All present were surprised at the marked ability displayed by the performers. This organization is now fully established as a permanent affair, and we congratulate our young friends on the enterprise they have displayed in their undertaking. Success to them.

☞ The Class of '70, having considered the expediency of effecting a class organization, whose object should be the social, moral and intellectual improvement of its members, formed themselves into an association, to be known as the "Zatisophan" Society of Pennsylvania College, and held their first meeting on Saturday, Dec. 8th, instant. The following was the programme of performances:

Orations—The Man of Letters, C. Clover; Free and One, J. E. Van Camp; Show Thyself a Man, W. H. Kuntz.—Essays—Patriotism, W. H. Baldwin; Avarice, C. E. Sadtler; Character, S. A. Ziegenfuss; History of Class, J. W. Rumple. Poem—Home, M. B. Snyder. Seer, J. K. P. Bates. Select Reading—Rum's Maniac, (Dr. Nott,) M. R. Minnigh; All is Vanity, saith the Preacher, C. E. Hay. Debate—Is Success a Test of Effort, J. J. Kuntz, J. M. Riemensnyder, D. Gilbert, T. M. Ott.

Everything passed off peasantly, and the performers acquitted themselves in a creditable manner, doing honor both to their class and "Alma Mater."

MR. EDITOR:—The following is a list of the Teachers' names, which did not reach me until I had sent in the report. Please attach them to the list of names subscribed to the resolutions relative to the Salary of Teachers:

Hamilton W. Kinzer, Adam Kinnemund, J. N. Marshall, John M. Wolf, G. R. Kuhn, Ollie E. Chronister, George W. Hagarman, Edwin Heltzel, Kate F. Slagle, Maggie M. Thompson, Mary A. Sheely, C. A. Heagy, F. A. Melhorn, M. Sanders, Joseph A. R. McBride, John W. McCosh, Maggie Kuhns, A. L. Miller, Maggie R. Bailey, Cyrus G. Beales.

P. S.—Emilie Wright wishes her name withdrawn from these resolutions.—Please omit her name, and oblige

Your friend, C. GROUF, Sec'y.

—The proceedings of the Teachers' Institute were printed, on our first page, before the above fell under our notice.

THE AGE.—The attention of the reader is directed to the prospectus of the Daily and Weekly *Age*, published in another column of our paper. The *Age* is one of the most ably conducted Democratic papers in the country, and those of our friends who desire a city daily cannot do better than subscribe for it. Read the prospectus.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, for December, has been received. This is a capital publication, each number containing an immense amount of fine engravings and reading matter of great interest to Farmers, Gardeners or Housekeepers. Published by Orange Judd & Co., New York, No 41 Park Row. Price per year only $1.50—Single numbers 15 cents. 4 copies per year $5.00; 10 for $12; 20 for $1.00 each.

SEGAR INSPECTOR.—J. C. Neely, Esq., of this place, has been appointed Segar Inspector for this county.

☞ Our Agricultural column to-day is worth the price of a year's subscription.

☞ Capt. Francis Gallagher, a well known citizen and politician of Baltimore, died of consumption, at the residence of J. B. O'Donnell, in that city, on Monday, in the 51st year of his age.

Married.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich, Mr. ALTHEODORE BUSHMAN, of Cumberland township, to Miss LUCINDA S. M., daughter of Mr. Jacob Benner, of this place.

On the 13th inst., at the Globe Inn, in this place, by the same, Mr. CONRAD COLDSMITH to Miss A. D. HESS, both of Fayetteville, Franklin co.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. M. Titzel, Mr. JOSEPH E. LINN to Miss ANN ELIZA KRISE, both of Adams county.

On the 4th ult., by the Rev. A. G. Dehinger, Mr. EDWARD CLARK to Miss LYDIA McDONNEL, both of Adams county.

On the 8th of November, at the U. B. Parsonage, Littlestown, Pa., by Rev. H. A. Schlenter, Mr. SAMUEL RIDINGER, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss SALLIE KEEFAUVER, of the vicinity of Gettysburg.

On the 4th inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM F. SHLEEY to Miss LYDIA DIEHL, both of Littlestown.

On Dec. 6th, 1866, by the Rev. J. R. Warner, Mr. WILLIAM A. McILHENNY, of Emmitsburg, Md., to Miss MARY J. GRAFF, of Hunterstown.

On the 20th ult., at the residence of Dr. W. H. Shoemaker, in Newville, by Rev. P. K. Shoemaker, Mr. DAVID MENZER of Cumberland county, to Miss MYNIE R. CHRONISTER, of Adams county.

On the 27th ult., at the same place, by the same, Mr. JOHN A. BEITRY, of Cumberland county, to Miss MARY AGNES CHRONISTER, of Adams county.

On the 3rd inst., by Rev. Dr. Baur, Mr. FRANCIS BICKRODE to Miss LOUISA BITTINGER, both of Oxford township.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. CHARLES A. DIEHL to Miss SARAH A., daughter of Mr. Eli Slagle, all of New Oxford.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. ALFRED D. GROVE to Miss SUSAN A. MILLER, both of Abbottstown.

On the 4th inst., at St. John's Church, Westminster, Md., by Rev. Father Gloyd, Mr. P. HENRY IRWIN to Miss HELEN J. BOYLE, both of Westminster.

At Elias Church, Emmitsburg, Md., Dec. 11th, by Rev. J. N. Witt, assisted by Rev. Prof. E. E. Higbee, Mr. ADAM B. WINGERD, of Franklin county, Pa., to Miss VIRGINIA C. MOITER, of Emmitsburg.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. M. Titzel, Mr. JAMES W. TROXELL to Miss MARY E. ZACHARIAS, both of Frederick county, Md.

Died.

On Thursday last, in this place, Mrs. MARIA SCHRIVER, widow of Benjamin Scriver, Esq., aged 49 years.

On the 29th of November, in the vicinity of Arendtsville, Mrs. CATHARINE VANDYKE, aged 55 years.

On the 8th inst., in this place, EDWIN GEHR, son of Cornelius and Elizbeth Daugherty, aged 3 years 8 months and 17 days.

On Monday, Dec. 3rd, 1866, of inflammatory croup, ANNIE KURTZ SCHICK, daughter of J. Lawrence and Sarah Schick, of this place, aged 4 years 3 months and 14 days.

On the 7th inst., near this place, MARIA ANN, infant daughter of John H. and Julia H. Eckert, aged 2 months and 13 days.

At the Alms-house, on Monday last, GEORGE W. HARPER, a native of this county, aged 76 years.

(Communicated.)

MARCUS ALBA CARBAUGH was born February 15th, 1860, and departed this life December 12th, 1866, aged 6 years 9 months and 27 days.

Our Father, who, in tender love,
Hath taken from our care,
One whom our weak hearts loved too much,
Regard our tearful prayer—
This loss—such wondrous gain to him—
O, give us strength to bear.

☞ Sentinel copy.

☞ Mr. Schenck's bill to make Congress "a permanency" passed the House of Representatives on Monday, by a vote of one hundred and twenty-seven yeas to thirty nays. This iniquitous measure, if it becomes a law, will add millions to the national expenditures; but the Radicals don't care—they want power, and they are willing to buy it at any price, particularly as the people must "foot the bill."

☞ The *World* says: "The heart sickens at the recital of what was said and done by the Representatives of the people within *forty-eight hours after they had* assembled at the National Capital. There was a time when respect was paid to the President of the United States by virtue of his office, no matter how unpopular he might be; but that day is passed. To-day he seems to be the most popular man who can say the hardest things of the Executive." All of which goes to prove that "grand moral ideas" have not elevated the standard of political excellence.

☞ Wendell Phillips remarked a few months ago, that the Constitutional Amendment was hatched by Congress to carry the Republican party successfully over the fall elections. He also stated this Negro Amendment was *not to bring in* the South, but to keep out those States. In short Phillips, with his usual outspoken directness, showed that the whole scheme of the leaders was to retain power.

☞ In Massachusetts, they whip women, but are shocked at the idea of the slightest indignity offered to the hide of a negro.

Latest Market Reports.

GETTYSBURG.		
FLOUR,		12 50 @ 13 00
RYE FLOUR,		9 00
WHITE WHEAT,		2 25 @ 2 75
RED WHEAT,		2 00 @ 2 25
CORN,		50 @ 80
RYE,		90
OATS,		40
BUCKWHEAT,		55 @ 60
HAY,		10 00 @ 15 00
CLOVERSEED,		7 00 @ 8 00
FLAXSEED,		2 00 @ 2 25
PORK,		7 00 @ 8 00

BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR,		11 75 @ 11 25
WHEAT,		2 35 @ 3 00
RYE,		1 25 @ 1 32
CORN,		80 @ 1 05
OATS,		55 @ 58
HOGS, ℔ hund.,		9 00 @ 9 50
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ hund.,		8 00 @ 15 00
HAY,		28 00 @ 29 00
WHISKEY,		2 30 @ 2 38

Special Notice Column.

It Will Surely Do It.

Immediate relief and consequent cure for the ailments and diseases prescribed, is what the RELIEF guarantees to perform. Its motto is plain and systematic: It will surely cure! There is no other remedy, no other Liniment, no kind of Pain-killer, that will check pain so suddenly and so satisfactorily as Radway's Ready Relief. It has been thoroughly tested in the workshop and in the field, in the counting room, and at the forge, among civilians and soldiers, in the parlor and in the hospital, throughout all the varied climes of the earth, and one general verdict has come home: "The moment Radway's Ready Relief is applied externally, or taken inwardly, according to directions, Pain, from whatever cause, ceases to exist!" Use no other kind for Sprains, or Burns, or Scalds, or Cuts, Cramps, Bruises, or Strains. It is excellent for Children, Mosquito-Bites, also Stings of Poisonous Insects. It is unparalleled for Sunstrokes, Apoplexy, Rheumatism, Toothache, Ear Dolourieux, Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, &c. Good for almost everything. No family should be without it. Follow directions, and a speedy cure will be effected.

Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Dec. 17, 1866. 2w

To owners of Horses and Cattle.

Tobias' Derby Condition Powders are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds, &c., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson L. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and since his death, the demand has been so great for them, that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Philo. P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over 20 running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 50 Cortlandt Street, New York. [Nov. 19, 1866. 7w

Allcock's Porous Plasters.

LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 22, 1859.

T. ALLCOCK & CO.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Yours respectfully,

J. G. BRIGGS,

Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

CURE OF CRICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO.

Lyons, N. Y., July 4, 1862.

MESSRS. ALLCOCK & CO.: Please send me a dollar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD.

Dr. Green, No. 863 Broadway, New York, informs us he sold, on Monday, June 24, 1862, two plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and cured her in two days of a most distressing pain in her back and loins.

Sold by all Druggists. [Dec. 3. 1m

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 bit 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 exists in them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and in any 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

Invasion!

Do you wish to have your hair cauterized from the scalp? No. Then beware of the new brood of Vitriolic and Caustic Dyes got up by nostrum-mongers, who bear the same relationship to the responsible Chemist that

PIRATES AND PRIVATEERS

bear to honest merchantmen. Remember that the experience of years, and the very highest scientific endorsements, guarantee the superiority of

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

over every other in use. It is purely vegetable, infallible and instantaneous. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [Dec. 3, '66. 1m

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh,

Treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No 510 PINE Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination.

Sept. 24, 1866. 1y

Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. Shannon, the Proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when specific death appeared to be inevitable. Hence, feeling himself so miraculously saved, when he commenced the manufacture of this powerful remedy, his health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are equally compelled with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. SCHENCK makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has a large concourse of patients, and is a truly astonishing one to resort for consumption, that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

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

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Letters for advice should always be directed to Dr. Schenck, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Certain Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo. [1d w. ea mo. 1 yr.

LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH.
LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH.
LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH.

The Great French Remedy.

DR. JUAN DELAMARRE'S
CELEBRATED SPECIFIC PILLS,
Prepared from a prescription of Dr. Juan Delamarre, Chief Physician of the Hospital *du Nord* on Faubourg Poissiere of Paris.

This invaluable *medicine is no imposition*, but is unfailing in the cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness. Every species of Genital or Urinary Irritability, Involuntary or Nightly Seminal Emissions from whatever cause produced, or however severe,