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

"Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail."

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 50 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

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.

The Old System
OF HIGH PRICES VETOED
BY NORRIS,

At his new cheap Clothing, Hat, Cap, Boot, Shoe and Variety Store, on Chambersburg street, next door to Buehler's Drug Store, Gettysburg, Pa.

The public will find at this Store, the largest and most fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's and Boy's wear, in Adams county.

OVER COATS.
Beaver Overcoats, Petersham Overcoats,
Seal Skin Overcoats, Cloth Overcoats,
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats, etc., etc.

DRESS AND BUSINESS COATS!
Black Cloth Dress and Sack Coats,
Cassimere Sack and Frock Coats,
Knit Woolen Union Coats and Jackets.

PANTS AND VESTS!
Black Cloth Pantaloons,
Black Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Harris Cassimere Pantaloons,
Black Cloth Vests,
Silk Grenadine Vests,
Plush and Satinet Vests, &c.

HATS AND CAPS.
Resorte Hats, Brix Dress Hats, Dexter Hats,
Driving Hats, Clipper Hats, French Hats,
Dasher Hats, Broadway Hats, Plush Hats,
Morton Hats, Brighton Hats, Mincid Hats,
Croquet Hats, Bismark Hats, Peto Hats,
Warwick Hats, Metropol'n Hats, U. S. A. Hats,
Dunkard Hats, Cassimere Hats, etc, etc.
Velvet Caps, Cassimere Caps, Fur Caps,
Cloth Caps, McClellan Caps, Navy Caps,
Scotch Caps, Petersham Caps, Boy's Caps,
Plush Caps, Just the Thing Caps, etc., etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Men's Calf Skin Boots,
Men's Heavy Boots,
Boy's Jockey Boots,
Sporting Boots,
Men's Coarse Shoes,
Men's Calf Skin Shoes,
Boy's Fine Shoes,
U. S. Army Shoes,
Gentlemen's Slippers,
Gum Overshoes, etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
White Linen Shirts, Cassimere Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Neck Ties and Butterflies, Handkerchiefs, Woolen and Cotton Stockings, Gloves, Buckskin Gauntlets and Gloves, Woolen Drawers and Undershirts, Scarfs and Comforts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Canes, Valises, Trunks, Red Flannel Woolen Drawers, &c.

The above mentioned articles can always be found at the CHEAP STORE of
T. C. NORRIS,
Chambersburg-st., next door to Buehler's.
Nov. 19, 1866.

What We Want.

IF YOU WANT a cheap Hat buy it of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT a Fashionable Hat always buy it of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT a Hat of any kind for less money than anybody else will sell it for, be sure to buy it of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT good Shoes for Ladies or children, don't be humbugged with damaged auction goods, but buy of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT Shoes or Boots, "that are shoes and boots worth talking about," and no cheating trash, buy them of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT Overshirts, Drawers, Umbrellas or anything in his line, buy of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT to be dealt fairly with, get the worth of your money and not be cheated, always buy of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT a pair of real Number One Heavy Winter Boots, don't buy before you see the superior article for sale by H. B. WOODS.

Swan's Grocery.

JOHN M. SWAN has just received a splendid assortment of FRESH GROCERIES, at his Store on the corner of the public Square, in Gettysburg,

SUGARS.

The finest lot of Sugars ever brought to Gettysburg, and very cheap.

COFFEE.

His Coffee is superior to any offered in the place. If you don't believe it come and see.

MOLASSES.

If you want the best Syrups and Molasses in town you will find them at Swan's.

QUEENSWARE, &c.

His stock of Queensware, Dishes, Lamps, &c., is full, cheap and good. Every style and price.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

His Cigars and Tobacco are of superior quality. Acknowledged by good judges to be the best in the market.

CANDIES AND NOTIONS.

Particular attention paid to this department. A full supply of Candies, Nuts, Fruits, Soaps, Fancy articles, in short any and everything usually found in a first class Grocery. In buying in my stock I was careful to know what I was buying, and am now prepared to sell not only GOOD Groceries, but to sell them very cheap. Give me a call and judge for yourselves. JOHN M. SWAN.
Nov. 5, 1866.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Having just returned from the City, with a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, I am now prepared to offer greater inducements to buyers than ever before. My stock consists of every description of Dress Goods, plain and fancy, Cloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, &c.

—ALSO—

In connection with my Dry Goods, I have opened in an adjoining room a large stock of HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, which I will sell very cheap. Children's Shoes as low as 12½ cents, and other goods at corresponding rates. My stock is well selected, and the most complete yet offered. Give us a call and examine for yourselves. No trouble to show Goods.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also agent for the Florence Sewing Machine, which is acknowledged to be the best in use. It is the latest improved machine out, having the REVERSABLE FEED, giving it an advantage over all other machines.—Call and see them. M. SPANGLER.
Oct. 6, 1866

NEW GOODS.
LATEST ARRIVAL.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of every style and at all prices, to which the attention of buyers is directed. Those in want of good Goods at the lowest possible rates should not fail to give us an early call.

FAHNESTOCK BROS.
Oct. 8, 1866.

GRAIN AND GROCERIES.—The highest market price paid for Grain and all kinds of Country Groceries, Fertilizers, &c., constantly on hand for sale at the Warehouse of
Feb. 12, 1866. CULP & BARNSHAW.

Gettysburg Compiler.

BY H. J. STAHLE. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1867. 49TH YEAR.—NO. 17.

Professional Cards.

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.

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

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, '52.

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

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

Dr. J. W. G. O'Neal's
OFFICE and Dwelling, S. 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

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. M. L. Storer.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

DENTIST.

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. It 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.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Genral Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capiteal and other offenders in the said district, and ISAAC E. WIKERSAM, and ISAAC ROBINSON, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY, 1867—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

PHILIP HANN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Dec. 31, '66.

Jury List—January Term.

GRAND JURY.

Gettysburg—Daniel J. Benner, (Foreman.)
Straban—Eli G. Heagy, Philip Donohue.
Mountpleasant—Francis M. Buddy, James C. Dutters.
Littlestown—Ephraim Myers.
Hamiltonban—Robt. Watson, John Sanders.
Conowago—Emanuel Diller, George Kuhn.
Mountjoy—John Rebert, Jesse D. Newman.
Berwick tp.—Joseph Kepner.
Latimore—John Coulson.
Franklin—Samuel Hart.
Huntington—William Less.
Germany—William Sterner.
Butler—William Crum, Philip Weaver.
Oxford—Simon Slagle.
Freedom—John E. Plank.
Hamilton—Michael Bohn.
Cumberland—Francis Bream.
Tyrone—David Meals.

GENERAL JURY.

Franklin—James Mealey, John H. Raffensperger.
Freedom—Michael McFadden, Calvin P. Krise.
Huntington—David Day, Abraham Trostle.
Hamiltonban—Reuben Stem, Peter Shively.
Butler—Daniel Walter, Daniel March.
Menallen—Wm. B. Miller, Amos Schlosser, Chrysostum Eppelman.
Germany—John Crumrine, Jacob King.
Straban—George Grass, John Bender, Geo. Ehrehart.
Union—George D. Baschoar, John Rindig.
Mountpleasant—Samuel A. Smith, James R. Gitt, Elias Mayer.
Reading—Sam'l Orsborn, John Simpson.
Gettysburg—Wm. Guinn, Henry Rupp.
Berwick tp.—Henry Bittinger.
Cumberland—Christian Schriver, H. Paxton Bigham.
Mountjoy—John B. Spangler.
Oxford—Franklin Marshall, Samuel Neely.
Tyrone—Charles Yeatis.
Latimore—Michael Stambaugh.
Highland—John Dubs.
Dec. 17, 1866. tc

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following days for holding the Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of said county, at the office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

The Appeals for Gettysburg, Cumberland, Germany, Oxford, Huntington, Latimore, Tyrone and Straban, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of JANUARY next.

For Hamiltonban, Franklin, Highland, Freedom, Mountjoy, Union, Conowago and Liberty, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of JANUARY next.

For Menallen, Butler, Berwick bor., Berwick tp., Reading, Hamilton, Mountpleasant, and Littlestown, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of JANUARY next.

By order of the County Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
Dec. 24, 1866. ts

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 22d day of JANUARY, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

1. The first and final account of Elizabeth J. Walker, Administratrix of William J. Walker, deceased.

2. The first account of Samuel Bowers, Executor of Margaret Bowers, late of Huntington township, deceased.

W. D. HOLTZWORTH,
Dec. 24, 1866. Register.

Licenses.

THE following applications for Tavern and Restaurant Licenses have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Courts, and will be presented at the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, to be held at Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY, A. D. 1867:

TAVERN LICENSE.

William E. Myers, Gettysburg borough,
Jacob Stock, " "
Randolph Johnson, "
Jacob Eicholtz, Franklin township,
A. S. Hildebrand, Hamilton township.

RESTAURANT LICENSE.

A. K. Stoner, Hamilton township.

A. W. MINTER, Clerk.
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Deputy.
Clerk's Office, Gettysburg, }
Dec. 31, 1866. tc

Lime & Coal.
GUINN & REILLY have erected two additional Lime Kilns, on the Railroad, and are therefore better prepared than ever to supply the best of LIME, in large or small quantities. Farmers and others can hereafter look for a more prompt filling of their orders, and are invited to extend and continue their favors to a firm which is making every effort to accommodate them in the best manner possible.
They will also continue to keep on hand, for sale, a good supply of the different kinds of COAL, which they will sell at small profits.
Coal and Lime delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.
May 14, 1866. tf

Carriage-making Business.
THE war being over, the undersigned have resumed the
CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS,
at their old stand, in East Middle street,
GETTYSBURG,
where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial, and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,
on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices; and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.
REPAIRING
done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates.
A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.
DANNER & ZIEGLER.
July 10, 1865. tf

Selected Poetry.

WINTER.

He comes! the Winter comes!
I hear his footsteps through the nights!
I hear his vanguard on the heights
March thro' the pines with muffled drums!

His naked feet are on the mead;
The grass blades stiffen in his path;
No fear for child of earth he hath!
No pity for the tender seed!

The bare oaks shudder at his breath!
A moment by the stream he stays—
Its melody is mute! A glaze
Creeps over its dimples, as of death!

Here is your mission! Ye who feed
Your lavish fires! Not afar,
But at your doors your heathen are!
God's poor—your creditors! Take heed!

The path is long to Pagan shores!
Their skies are sunny—God o'er all!
The Winter's deadly harvest fall
Around you! Deal your Master's stores!

Agricultural & Domestic.

FARMING IN THE UNITED STATES.

As yet, the science of farming is in its infancy. With rare exceptions, the cultivation of the soil in the United States is wasteful, negligent and unsystematic.—Our cultivated lands are, in many sections, passing through a course of general deterioration, of which the owners seem quite unconscious, because the causes which produce that deterioration are not at once apparent to them; the same lands are cultivated year after year with the same crops, without a thought that the elements of the soil which are removed with the productions of every harvest, must be renewed by the application of fertilizing material. Excessive moisture from an indurated sub-soil, which has never been scratched, even by a plow or spade, checks vegetation continually, at the very season when the atmospheric agencies are most favorable to the development of vegetable growth; and noxious weeds are permitted to dispute sucessfully for the possession of the soil which ought only to sustain the life-sustaining plants which the farmer has planted.

In thorough draining, deep tillage and liberal manuring, the American farmer can find employment for all the time and money at his command; and he cannot afford to neglect these three great essentials of good farming, if he would maintain a sturdy independence, enjoy a serene and comfortable old age, and leave something beside a good name as a legacy to his children. He who depends on mother earth for support, cannot afford to invest any portion of the increase which she affords in stocks or speculative enterprises of any kind. Even the savings bank is a poor place of deposit, if he has a muck bed, a peat meadow, or a marl bed in his neighborhood. Let him not fear to trust the earth, for her increase will be in proportion to his confidence and faith. The most successful farming ever known has been done by those who have expended upon their lands, in a single season, an amount equal to the value of the land itself.—*Farm and Fireside.*

CRANBERRIES.

Six acres of meadow in the town of Mansfield, Connecticut, were carefully prepared and stocked with cranberry plants, three or four years ago. Last year, upwards of *four hundred and fifty bushels* of cranberries were gathered on this six-acre cranberry patch. A profitable crop.—*Exchange.*

Cranberries grow well in some parts of this county. We have seen them bear abundantly in Buchanan Valley and the neighborhood of Arendtsville. Always bringing a good price, even here at home, there is every inducement for more general planting. No other crop is more profitable, whilst the attention required after the plants are set is very trifling.—*Compiler.*

ORIGIN OF FAMOUS APPLES.

The original tree of the Newtown Pippin, of world-wide repute, was a seedling which grew near a swamp in Newtown, Long Island, about 1700, on the estate of Girsham Moore, and the fruit was called the Girsham Moore Pippin for a long time. The tree lasted over a hundred years, and finally died from excessive cutting, it having been much resorted to for scions to graft with.

The Baldwin, New England's favorite apple, originated in Wilmington, near Boston, more than a century ago. It grew on the farm of Mr. Butters, in the part of the town called Somerville, and was known as the Butters apple, also as the Woodpecker's apple (the woodpeckers having perforated the tree); being disseminated by Col. Baldwin & Sons, it was called the Baldwin apple.

ITEMS AND HINTS.

S. Scammon, of Stratham, N. H., has an Ayrshire cow, ten years old last spring, that has given a little over 800 pounds of milk in ten days. In seven days, during the month of June, he made from her milk 28 pounds of butter.

Time and labor devoted to the collection of materials to be converted into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole range of farm economy.

A Maine boy amused himself some years ago planting apple seeds. The result is a net profit of seven hundred dollars from a fine orchard this season.

Farmers should remember what Robert Hall says—"No man can ever become eminent in anything, unless he works at it with an earnestness bordering on enthusiasm."

A pound or two of caustic soda or a similar quantity of what is called concentrated lye, both of which may be had at the druggists, will purify stagnant, odorous water in cisterns.

An Indianan says that hanging seed corn in a smoke house, and leaving it there while the meat is being smoked, will keep moles and field mice from eating it after it is planted.

In making roads, drain them. There cannot be a good road where water stands on it. Keep out stones of every size, and have the top of the road evenly and slightly rounded.

Young trees need constant looking after. If trees be properly planted no stakes will be needed, but if from careless planting or accident, any tree has been thrown out of perpendicular, straighten it up and tie it to a stake.

Horses and cattle often do much damage to a young orchard, and should therefore be kept out. Hogs are the only animals that should be let in.

Mr. C. Mercer, of Lisbon, Howard co., Md., states that by planting onions around peach trees he has discovered that no insects of any kind will trouble the trees. The onions will remain there for many years.

The quality of wool is tested by taking a lock from the sheep's back, and placing it on a surface representing an inch in length. If the spirals count from thirty to thirty-three in that space, the wool is equal to the finest Electoral or Saxony wool. The staple is inferior accordingly as it takes a lesser number to fill up the same space.

Choice Miscellany.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

ADAMS COUNTY.—*Aaron Shively.*

Houses.—Eight new houses have been erected since the date of my last report. Of this number, Franklin and Hamiltonban have each two, and Butler, Oxford and Reading each one. The one in Butler, at Center Mills, is a large, commodious and beautiful brick building, supplied with good furniture and ample blackboard surface. Mr. J. G. Weaver, the contractor and builder, resides in the vicinity, is a warm friend of common schools, and took special pains to erect a building in every way creditable to himself and the district. The plan of the house is excellent, and the material used in its construction of the best quality. In short, it is a model country school house. Directors who contemplate building, should examine it.

The other new houses erected are all good and substantial edifices.

Houses Unfit.—We have still a number of houses unfit for school purposes. By reference to last year's report it will be seen where they are.

There is one district, however, that deserves special mention in this connection, and that is Littlestown. This, a town of considerable size, wealth and enterprize, contains three schools, but cannot boast of a single public school building fit for school purposes. The directors have rented the lecture room of a church, and in this they manage to accommodate two of their schools. The other is kept in an old, meanly furnished log cabin, located on an alley, in the out-skirts of the town. It is the intention of the Directors to put up a building large enough to accommodate all their schools as soon as they get through with grading and paving their streets, and all other important matters now engrossing their attention. It is not a little strange that the people of a place which contains so many fine private residences, churches, stores and hotels, and who are otherwise enterprising and progressive, should so long defer that which is of primary importance.

In various districts new houses will be erected the present season. The spirit of improvement seems at length to have taken hold of the people, and they begin to think that good schoolhouses are as necessary as good barns and stables.

Houses Burnt.—Two houses were destroyed by fire during the year, the one in Franklin, caused by the bad practice of keeping hot ashes in the building; and the other in Menallen, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. In the place of the former, one has already been erected, and in the latter a new one will be ready for the fall term.

Furniture.—The new houses are generally supplied with good, though for the most part, plain furniture, but many of the old ones are lamentably deficient in this particular. It is now pretty generally admitted that a school desk should be something more than a board fastened to the wall at a uniform height, in such a way as to form a steep, inclined plane, at which it is utterly impossible for a child to learn to write. The opinion is fast gaining ground, that the school should be made as pleasant and attractive as the home; and that to become so, it must have all the necessary appliances for comfort as well as for study.

Schools.—The war has had a very depressing effect upon our schools, from which they have not yet fully recovered. On account of the high bounty taxes in many districts, directors unwisely shortened the term to the minimum length of four months, and also reduced the wages to the very lowest rates. So long as directors do not pay wages more commensurate with the toils, trials, difficulties and responsibilities of teaching, we must expect to have some poor schools.

The majority of our schools were in the hands of conscientious, faithful teachers, who discharged their duties to the best of their ability. A few failures occurred during the winter, owing mainly to want of sufficient scholarship and executive ability.

The only districts which had fall terms were Cumberland and Straban. In Gettysburg the school year is divided into two terms, of four and a half months each.

Examinations.—My first public examination of teachers for the year was held in Gettysburg, in July, and all the others during the months of August and September.

A second examination was held in Straban, to examine teachers for the winter term.

Teachers being scarce the classes were generally very small. At four of my appointments not a single applicant appeared.

The examinations were generally well attended by directors and other friends of education.

At the close of the public examinations teachers had been secured for only about one-half the schools. With much difficulty, and after much delay, all were supplied with teachers, though many of them were decidedly incompetent. Private examinations were so very frequent that for several months afterwards, scarcely a day passed that I was not called on to examine one or more applicants. I have reason to know that teachers sometimes took advantage of the scarcity, to shirk a public examination. At the request of directors, I renewed a few certificates. There is nothing in the law to justify this practice, and it should therefore be discontinued. By it the main object of the law is defeated. Directors and teachers should not ask a superintendent to do what they know he has no right to do.

Teachers.—Our teachers are for the most part, young and inexperienced. As soon as they acquire a little skill and experience, they, as a general thing, go where their services are more appreciated and better rewarded, or abandon the profession altogether. Many are forced to do this, because the low rates of wages paid in many districts will not afford them a living. The average salaries of males per month, last winter, was about twenty-six dollars, and the average of females a fraction over twenty-three dollars. The highest average for males forty dollars and seventy-seven cents, was paid in Gettysburg, and the next highest, thirty dollars, was paid in Conawago and Hampton. The lowest average for males, twenty-one dollars and fourteen cents, was paid in Highland. The highest average per month for females, twenty-eight dollars and a half, was paid in Huntington, and the lowest, seventeen dollars and thirty-three cents, in Oxford. From this it will be seen that the compensation of teachers in this county is entirely inadequate. Some very good teachers refuse to teach because they can make more by working as common day-laborers. A good teacher refused to teach last winter, because he was offered two dollars a day for making staves and shingles. Day laborers here get from a dollar and a half to two dollars, and mechanics from two to three dollars per day. I know a butcher's boy that gets twenty dollars per month and board. This is indeed a deplorable state of affairs. No wonder many of our better class teachers leave the county or quit a profession that brings them but a scanty living. But there are men who think that the teacher who is employed for four or five months in the year, at twenty-five dollars a month, has a very good situation.

Yes, there are those in our midst who think that the man who receives a dollar a day for teaching, gets "*big*" wages. Out of this scanty allowance many teachers are obliged to pay from $2 50 to $3 00 per week for boarding. The teacher should receive a compensation that will more than barely afford him a respectable livelihood. Life has its vicissitudes for the teacher as well as for other classes of persons, and he should receive such a compensation as will enable him to lay by something for a "rainy day."

If teachers were better paid, and otherwise encouraged, many of them would qualify themselves better for the work, and more thoroughly prepare themselves to bear the toils and difficulties, and assume the responsibilities, of a teacher. The natural consequence of this unwise economy, on the part of directors, is to drive from the profession many whose qualifications, both natural and acquired, and whose activity and energy of character enable them to secure better rewards for their services in other callings, and whose services, for this reason, are most needed as teachers. Let me, in behalf of teachers, as well as the cause of common schools, appeal to the sense of justice of directors, and urge them to give to teachers that support and encouragement which the importance of their work demands.

Directors.—It affords me much pleasure to state that directors have ever manifested toward me the greatest kindness and respect, and, as a general thing, seemed willing to co-operate with me in all measures calculated to promote the interests of the schools. They generally attended my public examinations, accompanied me in my visitations to the schools, and performed many other duties connected with an office which is at once the most important and responsible, and at the same time the most undesirable, in the gift of the people. But all are not so conscientious and philanthropic. Certain ones might be named who are avowed enemies of the system, who, under the plea of economy, are in favor of having as little school as possible, and reducing the wages to the very lowest living or starving rates, and who invariably favor the appointment of such teachers as offer their services for the least money, be they competent or incompetent. In their hostility they sometimes over-reach themselves and violate the law. Such was the case in several instances.

To all such, I would say that gross neglect of duty and willful violations of law will hereafter not be tolerated. In my opinion, directors should receive compensation for their services, sufficient at least to pay them for their time. There is no good reason why other township officers should be remunerated for their time and services and not school directors. If there ever was a time when it was inexpedient to allow them compensation, that time is happily passed. I would suggest that the next Legislature be memorialized to amend the law in this particular.

Visitations.—I commenced my visitations to the schools soon after their opening, and continued until they closed. Nearly every school was visited once, and many a second time, during the session. A few were not in session when I visited in those localities, and could not be reached afterwards without much inconvenience and loss of time to myself. In many districts, directors accompanied me.

The County Institute convened in Gettysburg, October 25th, and continued in session three days. The attendance was good throughout, about seventy-five teachers answering to their names.

At first the attendance was small, and the exercises not of a very interesting character, but as the meeting progressed it increased in interest and importance, until at its close, it was pronounced by all as having been one of the most successful and profitable meetings of the kind ever held in the county.

State Superintendent Coburn was with us a portion of the time, and by his presence and aid, contributed greatly to the interest and success of the meeting. He delivered a very excellent and able address on the "Qualifications, duties and responsibilities of the teacher."

Prof. Linn, of Newville, also delivered an address that was well received, for its sound, practical views and wholesome advice to teachers.

During the afternoon of the second day's session, the members of the association availed themselves of a very kind invitation from the faculty of Pennsylvania college, to visit the halls, libraries and grounds of their institution; and in the evening, by invitation, they repaired to the College chapel, where they were treated to a very interesting and instructive lecture on the principles of Physical Science, as connected with the occupations and phenomena of every-day life, by Prof. Mayer, of Pennsylvania college. The lecture was illustrated throughout, by means of new and costly philosophical apparatus.

Conclusion.—The war being over, it is to be hoped our schools will speedily become more prosperous than even before the war. To effect this, let us all exert ourselves to the utmost. Much has been done, and much remains to be done. I would here return my sincere thanks to all, for the kindness and courtesy extended to me on all occasions.

☞ A western man, speaking of the Pacific Railroad, says it is "one of the funniest coincidences in the world that almost every alternate section of land on each side of the road belongs to some member of Congress."

☞ "Were you guarded in your conduct while in New York?" said a father to his son, who had just returned from his visit to the city. "Yes, sir, part of the time by two policemen."

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

We copy from one of our exchanges the following extract, which has travelled so widely that it has lost its paternity, or it would receive the "credit" it deserves:

The constant iteration of the "Circulate Democratic papers" has, we believe, done some good. We believe that a more general conviction now exists among Democrats that it is their duty to aid in circulating sound papers, and in discouraging the circulation of unsound ones, than at any former time. But we are also convinced that in this respect we are still far behind our opponents. They will rarely ever touch or read a Democratic paper; and while this is carrying bigotry too far, yet Democrats often err in exactly the opposite extreme. For some trifle they will be induced to subscribe for a paper that will poison the minds of their children, and make them inveterate abolitionists. It is no more than justice to say, that every man who now publishes a Democratic paper does a self-sacrificing work, and, taken as a class, we know of no truer or more patriotic men than the Democratic editors of the Northern States. As a body, they are far in advance of the politicians, who, in many instances, are dead weight upon them. We say, therefore, that if there is any class of men who deserve well of Democrats, it is, taken as a whole, the Democratic editors. We urge, therefore, that Democrats generally should try to understand the difficulties under which their editors labor, and when they see what advantages the abolition press have over them, they will feel like taking hold and aiding them with material aid in their unequal fight. As the New Year approaches, let systematic efforts be made to give a wide extension to Democratic journals. Active Democrats should commence early making out lists of those who ought to and probably will, take (if called upon) a good Democratic local paper. Let it be the business of some one to see his Democratic neighbors, and urge upon them the necessity of sustaining their papers. Democrats must be doubly vigilant, if they would perpetuate their principles and save republican institutions from complete overthrow and their children from the crushing taxation of a moneyed aristocracy and a monopolist's despotism.

Every word of this extract especially commends itself to those Democrats who deplore the political situation, without considering that they themselves are largely responsible for the very defeats they deprecate. It is the positive duty of every Democrat to do all that lies in his power to counteract the circulation of disunion sheets, by increasing the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, as enunciated in the leading organs of the party. Spasmodic subscriptions for a few days or a few weeks, during a campaign are not enough. Our opponents are at work every day in the year, and the only way to counteract their influence is to see that the arguments on both sides of all great political questions are at least presented side by side.

A TRUE PICTURE.

The following description of the Republican party is from the pen of Col. John W. Forney. In 1856, but ten years ago, he wrote as follows:

"The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Union in advance, so far as by their own action they can consummate that direful result. They talk of peace, and in their conventions proclaim a policy which must end in civil war. They appeal to Heaven to sanctify a movement which, if successful, will destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the globe. They invite our countrymen to support their cause in the midst of the most irreverent blasphemies of the Constitution. They have already succeeded in dividing the Christian Church, and now they would lay their hands upon the bulwarks of our Liberties. They would wrest the Constitution from the glorious purposes to which it was dedicated by its founders, and they would erect at Washington a sectional despotism, whose presiding divinities would be hostility to the equality of the States, and relentless war upon the South. The party that avows opposition and hatred toward the Southern States as its motive and rule of action, is entitled to no aid or comfort from any man who loves his country, or desires to be faithful to its government. The greatest, the wisest, and the best men this country ever produced, have warned us that the Union could not last under the control of such a party."

That is a truthful delineation of the party which now controls the destinies of this nation. Although the writer of the above, for the sake of office, joined himself thereto, that party is the same to-day as then. The Union could not last under their control. History will prove that these adversaries of the Democratic party are responsible for the dissolution of the Union, as far as it is dissolved.

RADICAL MEANNESS.

We think that in downright dirty meanness Radical newspaper writers do excel. Being actuated by the most narrow-minded and selfish motives, they seem to be utterly incapable of comprehending the existence of any except the most sordid causes of action in others. Desiring to create unfavorable impressions in regard to the entire white people of the South, they constantly publish what they know to be entirely false, or distort facts out of all proportion to deduce an unfavorable inference. There are no doubt people who read that kind of thing with a peculiar gusto—mean and malicious creatures with the hearts of murderers in most cowardly bodies. Decent men and women must, however, be disgusted with such stuff. Take the following as a specimen. We clip it from an account of an interview the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* professes to have had with the members of Congress who have just returned from their trip to the South. It is a telegram:

"The members of the party who went for a 'little recreation' succeeded in obtaining it, and those who went to have 'a good time' had that also; only those were disappointed who accompanied the excursion to obtain a correct idea of the feelings of the Southern people.' The champagnes, turkeys, whiskeys, brandies, wines, lobsters, lees, turtles, &c., &c., had no limit, and it was not the fault of the Southern people if any Congressman came home hungry or thirsty. The affair was not, however, without lessons. One Congressman lost his overco