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.

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. 6, 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 and everything usually found in a first class Grocery. In laying in my stock I was careful to know what I was buying, and im 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, Vestings, 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

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.

Resorts Hats, Silk Dress Hats, Dexter Hats,
Driving Hats, Clipper Hats, French Hats,
Dasher Hats, Broadway Hats, Plush Hats,
Morton Hats, Brighton Hats, Mincio 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.

GO to DUPHORN & HOFFMAN'S, to buy your Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, in the northwest Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

Gettysburg Compiler.

BY H. J. STAHLE. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1867. 49TH YEAR.—NO. 19.

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

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.

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.

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.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Dr. D. S. Peffer,

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing diseases to call and consult him
Oct. 3, 1864. tf

Dr. T. O. Kinzer,

HAVING located permanently at BONAUGHTOWN, Adams county, will attend promptly to all professional calls, day or night. Office at John Landis's, where he can always be found, unless professionally engaged.
Aug. 6, 1865. 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. 1.

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. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 17, '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 premenaders. 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 *neat 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.

GET your PHOTOGRAPHS at TYSON'S.

Teas! Teas!

TEAS FOR THE PEOPLE. No More Enormous Profits for Consumers to pay. Fifty Cents to One Dollar per Pound Saved by buying your Teas direct from the Importers.

T. Y. Kelley & Co., Importers of Teas, in connection with their large wholesale business, have determined to introduce their Teas directly to consumers at importers' prices, thus effecting a saving to the consumer of 40 to 60 per cent. Families can now club together for any kind or qualities of Teas, in packages of one pound and upwards, and we will send them a superior article of Tea at 5 per cent. above the cost of importation. Let some energetic lady or other person in each neighborhood call upon her acquaintances and take their orders for any of the following named Teas, and when a club of ten, twenty, or more is obtained, send to us and we will send the Teas put up in separate packages, with the name of each person marked on it, all enclosed in one box. As a *further inducement* to the person getting up the club we will *send for his or her services, an extra complimentary package* on all orders of $30 and upward. It is perhaps not well understood *why* we can sell Teas so very low; but when it is taken into consideration that besides the original cost of importation, the Broker, Speculator, Jobber, Wholesale Dealer and Retailer, has each to reap a large profit, and the innumerable Cartages, Cooperages, Insurances, Storages, &c., which Teas have to pass through before they reach the consumer, will readily explain this. We propose to do away with *seven-eighths of these profits and expenses,* and it now remains with the *people* to say whether they shall save 50 cents to $1 00 per *pound on every pound of Tea they purchase,* or be compelled to give their earnings to a host of useless go-betweens.

PRICE LIST.

OOLONG, (Black) 70, 80, 90, $1 00, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black) 80, 90, $1 00, best $1 25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green) 85, 95, $1 00, extra $1 25, superior $1 50 per pound.
MIXED, (Green and Black) 70, 80, 90, best $1 00 per pound.
IMPERIAL, (Green) $130, best, per pound.
JAPAN, $1 00, $1 10, $1 25, best, per pound.
GUNPOWDER, (Green) $1 30, best $1 60 per pound.

COFFEE DEPARTMENT.

We have lately added a Coffee Department to our establishment, and although we cannot promise the consumer as great a saving as we can on Teas, (the margin for profit on Coffees being very small,) yet we can sell Coffees fully 25 per cent. cheaper than retailers charge. Our Coffees come direct from the Custom House, and we roast and grind them perfectly pure, put up in 1 or more pound packages, at *an advance of 2 cents per pound.*

Our Wholesale Price—Ground Coffees—Pure Rio, 25, 30 cents per pound. Best Old Government Java, 40 cents. Best Ceylon, 40 cents.

SENDING MONEY.—Parties sending orders for less than $30 for Teas or Coffees should send with their order a P. O. Draft or the money, to save the expense of collecting by Express. But large orders we will forward by Express and collect on delivery.

We shall be happy at all times to receive a call at our warehouse from persons visiting the city, whether dealers or not.

T. Y. KELLEY & CO.,
Late Kelley & Vought,
No. 56 Vesey Street, New York.
Jan. 21, 1867. $15

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

Pay Up!

THE undersigned having retired from business, he asks those indebted to make payment with as little delay as possible. Such as do not settle before the first of January next, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.
Gettysburg, Nov. 26, 1866.

Picture Frames.

A GREAT variety of PICTURE FRAMES, with plain and convex glasses, for sale at Horner's Drug and Variety Store.
June 26 1865.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—Several HOUSES can be purchased at Private Sale by calling on FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
Dec. 15, 1866. tf

ANYBODY can have soft hands by using Dr. R. Horner's OLIEN.

IN order to prove the assertions made in favor of procuring PHOTOGRAPHS at the Excelsior Gallery, call and sit for your PICTURE. No charge will be made unless you are pleased with the result and choose to leave your order. C. J. TYSON.

I HAVE gone over the entire stock of ALBUMS and FRAMES, at the Excelsior Gallery, and marked them down to within a fraction of cost. Now is your time for bargains. C. J. TYSON.

GET your PHOTOGRAPHS at TYSON'S.

PORCELAIN PICTURES, at the Excelsior Gallery, are superb and furnished at one third city prices. Call and examine specimens. C. J. TYSON.

PERSONS wishing PHOTOGRAPHS of their children will find it to their advantage to call at the Excelsior.
C. J. TYSON, Gettysburg, Pa.

A SPLENDID assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing just received at PICKING'S.

LADIES wanting a good article of Perfumery, Fancy Soap, or Hair Brushes, can be supplied at J. L. SCHICK'S.

GET your PHOTOGRAPHS at TYSON'S

LARGE VIEWS of the Battle Field, singly, or in sets, very low Also, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the Battle Field at the Excelsior Gallery. Don't fail to see them. C. J. TYSON.

THE rush is for the Excelsior Gallery. All are waited upon in rotation and with dispatch. C. J. TYSON.

Selected Poetry.

LAW.

An upper mill and lower mill
Fell out about their water;
To war they went—that is to law,
Resolved to give no quarter.

A lawyer was by each engaged,
And hotly they contended,
When fees grew slack, the war they waged
They judged were better ended.

The heavy costs remaining still,
Were settled without bother,
One lawyer took the upper mill,
The lower mill the other.

Agricultural & Domestic.

PRICE OF FARM PRODUCE.

The condition of agriculture, in all sections of the country, was never more flourishing than now. High prices, in the past three years, have insured good profits; and farmers of ordinary industry and skill have been enabled to add to their farm stock, to improve their buildings and lands, perhaps pay off mortgages, or invest something in government funds. But we cannot anticipate a permanency of present prices, for the tendency of all merchandise is downward. Still if farm products decline, so will all descriptions of goods and necessaries which cannot be raised on the farm. We know that the agriculturist works harder for a dollar, generally, than men in other professions. Yet he has nothing to discourage him; fine horses and cattle, good poultry, well fattened beef and pork, dairy products, grain, wool, fruit, &c., will always command fair and remunerating prices.

CRANBERRY CULTURE IN N. JERSEY.

At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Wm. Perry read a paper containing some interesting facts respecting the culture of the cranberry in New Jersey. He thinks there is at least one million of dollars invested in the culture of cranberries in the county of Ocean; and in Monmouth and Burlington counties the culture is still more extended. At Shamong, portions of bog have yielded at the rate of 220 bushels per acre, which, at the price last fall, would amount to $1,250 per acre. W. R. Braddock, of Medford, has about 100 acres, twenty of which yielded last year an average of one hundred bushels per acre, amounting to $3 per bushel clear of all expenses, or $6,000 from the 20 acres in berries. T. and A. Budd purchased a tract of cedar swamp, five years since, at $10 per acre, for which they have since been offered $600 per acre. Last year 28 acres of it yielded 1,800 bushels of fruit, or 67 bushels per acre, and amounted to $7,200, at $4 per bushel.

We desire to awaken a general interest on this subject in Adams county, portions of which are certainly well adapted to the growth of the cranberry. Why not make a trial wherever the land will suit? But little outlay and labor would be involved, whilst the yield might be large beyond all expectation. Try the experiment the coming spring, all ye who have wet and marshy lands.

TREES STARVED TO DEATH.

The N. E. Farmer relates a conversation which took place between two farmers on the subject of deterioration in the apple orchards. The conclusion arrive at was that orchards, as a general thing, were literally *starved* to death. This assumption may be rather sweeping, but it is certainly worthy of consideration. Orchards left year after year with the turf pressed compactly about the roots and lower section of the bodies of the trees, with no looosening of the soil, nor any application of manure, can hardly be expected to produce much fruit; nor do they. The soil needs stirring, wants the aid of invigorating fertilizers, and such prudent care as shall divest the trees of all superabundant wood. At all events, orchardists should avoid the just censure of starving their trees to death, as it is asserted many of them have done and are doing year after year.

SPLINT.

A splint is a small, bony tumor, which forms on the inside of the shank, or cannon bone. They sometimes develop suddenly, and in another class of cases they make their appearance in a slow and gradual manner. They are usually situated on the inside of the shank bone, and they not unfrequently arise from a blow on the leg by the opposite foot. Where the splint is situated near the knee-joint, it is more likely to prove detrimental than when occupying a lower situation. When ringbone is also present, it indicates that the horse is predisposed to exostoses, and that, consequently, bony tumors may form in other regions of the body.

Treatment.—When there is much heat and tenderness over the seat of the splint, it is advisable to apply a wet bandage to reduce the inflammation, and a little blistering ointment may afterwards be applied. By these means, though the splint is not removed, it ceases to occasion pain, and consequently to occasion lameness. It is chiefly in young horses that splint proves troublesome, as in old horses they usually have become consolidated, and occasion no practical inconvenience. The operation of cutting away the splint is occasionally performed, but it is an operation attended with no advantage, and its results, on the other hand, may prove very troublesome.—*Farm and Fireside.*

CURING LAMB SKINS.

A correspondent recommends the following method: As soon as the skin is taken from the animal, stretch it tightly over a board, flesh side out; then before it begins to dry, I apply an equal mixture of fine salt and alum, thoroughly pulverized together, until the skin is slightly whitened by the mixture. I then take no further notice of the skins until I want them for use, (which is always a few weeks from the time of applying the mixture.) I then take them and thoroughly wash them in strong soap-suds, let them dry moderately, and just before they are fully dry, rub them soft with my hands. After rubbing they are soft and pliable as a kid glove, and will continue so.

HOW TO KEEP MEAT FRESH.

As farmers are at a distance from meat-markets, the following directions for keeping meat may be of use to those that try it:—Cut the meat in slices ready to fry; pack it in a jar, in layers, sprinkling with salt and pepper just enough to make it palatable; place on the top a thick paper or cloth, with salt half an inch thick; keep this on all the while. I have kept meat for three weeks in summer, and the last was as good as the first.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Choice Miscellany.

ASHLEY.

Prominent among the Radical members of Congress is an individual named Ashley—James M. Ashley, of Ohio—who having made himself somewhat notorious as the author of the resolution impeaching the President of the United States, now proposes to increase his growing fame by impeaching the great Democratic party of the nation. On Saturday last this ambitious legislator *made use of the following language:*

The assumption—the brazen assumption of men here who during the entire war were in secret alliance with the rebels, coming here now and joining hands with the apostate at the other end of the avenue, who is the leader—the recognized leader of a counter revolution or negative rebellion, as I said awhile ago, passes comprehension.

After he had taken his seat, Mr. Winfield, of New York, who had in the meantime obtained from the reporter a copy of the above remarks, asked Ashley "to whom he had intended to apply those words?" and, being answered, the following scene occurred:

Mr. Ashley—I intended to refer to the great body of the men in the opposition; to every man who was opposed to the war, opposed to the draft, who discouraged enlistments, who harbored deserters, who went into secret societies, in order to organize conspiracies in the North against the government.

Mr. Winfield—I desire to know whether the gentleman from Ohio intends to charge that there were men who were in secret alliance with the enemy during the rebellion?

Mr. Ashley—I am unable to say from any personal knowledge whether there are any such men here; but from general reputation, and from the votes of gentlemen who were in opposition during the war, and from speeches made by gentlemen on that side of the House, I have no doubt that some of the men here have been here during the entire war.

Mr. Winfield—I do not propose to be tried on general reputation. I desire to say for myself, and so far as I know for my associates on this floor, of our school of politics, that the insinuation that we are, or ever have been, in alliance with the rebels, is utterly untrue, and if intended to apply to us, it is a false and unfounded slander.

Mr. Hunter, of New York—And I say that so far as I am condemned, it is a base lie.

The Speaker *pro tem.*, (Mr. Upson in the chair,) called the gentleman from New York to order.

The Speaker (Mr. Colfax) then resumed the chair, and

Mr. Hill, of Indiana, excepted to the language used by Mr. Hunter.

The Speaker—Those words are out of order.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania—Nevertheless, true.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Pennsylvania is out of order in interpolating that remark.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, took exception to the remark of Mr. Randall, supposing it however, to have been made by Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania—I made that remark, and if my colleague wishes to hear it again, I will repeat it.

Perhaps it might be just as well here to leave Ashley to himself; but for the sake of historical truth, we propose to show what kind of a man Ashley really is, and in order to do so correctly, we will put Ashley himself on the stand.—Ashley boldly charges men, the latchet of whose shoes he is not fit to tie, with high crimes and misdemeanors, and yet the following letters, produced before an investigating committee of Congress, clearly establish the fact that Ashley was guilty of trying to sell his official influence to "put money in his purse," and therefore stands before the country as an office jobber of the worst and lowest stamp. Here is his own evidence:

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I have made some progress to-day about the Surveyorship to Colorado. In order to secure the Indiana delegation, and —— to operate on Smith, the Secretary of the Interior, I have promised that all the sub-appointments shall be made by us jointly, I giving them first choice. You must write me a letter immediately, authorizing me to make that pledge for you. I want you to write immediately to all your friends, and let them write letters indorsing you as a practical civil engineer and otherwise, and direct to the Secretary of the Interior, but to me on the envelope. I have written to —— and —— twice on the subject, to get you the indorsement of the Legislature. I have not got it yet. Please write them. Charley feels a delicacy in pressing your claims, because he expects to be a candidate for Clerk of the next House, and does not want to run across the track of any one. What you do, do quickly.

Now, Frank, this is the best office, in my judgment, in the gift of the *President*, and I would resign to-day if I was sure I could keep it four years. If you get it, *I want to unite with you as a full partner in all land speculations and town sites.*—I have worked earnestly and hard for you and hope to succeed. You do not stand as much chance for a marshalship as you do to be struck by lightning, and Kingsbury is not much better—a little. This is on the square.

Yours truly,
J. M. ASHLEY.

[Strictly confidential.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 18, 1861.

MY DEAR CASE: Everything hangs on a *hair.* You must use the telegraph to obtain letters, and have them forwarded to me *at once.* Let the writers send them to me instead of you.

If I get this appointment, it will be the first of such importance where the candidate has done nothing. I have promised all the subordinate places under you to get help, and you must write me *at once*, authorizing me fully, under your own hand, to make this good. I ask for three of the places myself, and *give the rest to other members who are* helping me.

This is considered the best appointment in all the Territories, and is the best of all territorial appointments. I want to have an *interest with you, if I get the place, in the city and town-lot speculations.* The Pacific Railroad will go through this territory and it will be a fortune to us if I can get it. There are some fifty or more applications for it —— has promised to help me.

Write immediately—make the letters plain and unequivocal as to the appointments I have promised, so I can *show* it, and on a separate piece of paper say what you think of my proposition for city and town-lot speculations.

I will probably be Chairman of the Committee on Territories, if we can carry out the programme to elect Grow, Speaker, and your brother, Charley Chase, of Indiana, Clerk, and then I will *know* all the proposed expenditures in the Territories, and post you in *advance.* Write one letter for me and the other to *show.*

Damn your business in the Williams County Court. Write and telegraph.

Truly, J. M. ASHLEY.

[Confidential.]

WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1861.

MY DEAR CASE: Our matter is in better shape to-day. The President promised me that this appointment should not be made until next week, and said I should have a fair hearing

I shall fear a defeat, however, if I do not get your written authority to guarantee that all your subordinate appointments shall be secured to the persons who helped me through this matter, and that you will fully authorize me to pledge you to perform the promises I have made, that the surveyors and sub-contractors to be employed by you are to be at the joint disposal of two other persons and myself. Please copy, and send me at once the inclosed for that purpose.

Now, one word as to ourselves. It is agreed that my brother Eli is to be chief clerk, and my brother William, who is now in Colorado, shall have such a position as he can fill, he having always been a farmer. The other I shall select when I have more time. The surveying contracts, &c., we will fix after the appointment by meeting at Toledo or ——, or by agreement with —— and others.

Now, if I get this, I want to be a full co-partner with you in the purchase of all the real estate that you may make in that Territory. I have spent a great deal of time and some money to get this place, and if I do get it, I hope you will cheerfully go in with me. I have drawn up the inclosed *agreement*, which I wish you would sign and keep, and copy one just like it, sign it and forward and return the other agreement.

Let me hear from you by return mail, and hurry along any letters and telegraphs from men who can have influence here. In haste, yours truly,
J. M. ASHLEY.

In putting Ashley in the pillory, none can be blamed but Ashley himself. He is the author of his own punishment. He fashioned in his own workshop the sharp instruments that are now crushing the marrow out of his bones. Like many others of this wicked school, he finds that "curses like little chickens always come home to roost," and that, sometimes, so do "letters." His "case" is certainly a hard one and is only another illustration of the fact that

"Full oft have letters caused the writers
To curse the day they were *inditers.*"

That Ashley was properly dealt with on Saturday last, all sensible men will admit. That he bore his merited castigation with characteristic meekness, no one will wonder at, for "none but cowards lie," and so we leave him.—*Age.*

WHAT THE JAPANESE JUGGLERS DO.

One of the feats of the Japanese jugglers now in San Francisco on their way to the Paris Exhibition, is thus described:

"An old man lies upon his back with his feet in the air, a little boy mounts and stands upon them. An oval tub is passed to the boy, which he places under his feet and upon the man's, another is given to him which is added to the first, and so on until the little fellow's head touches the proscenium from the top of the tottering pile, which is all the time supported by the strong and muscular chap below.

"The little fellow makes his salaam to the audience from his dizzy height, coolly fans himself as he surveys the situation, and appears as unconcerned as if reposing on terra firma. Suddenly one of the performers utters an exclamation in Japanese, which is responded to by another. The old man, the foundation of the pile, takes up the chorus, the little fellow at the top jerks it out like the snapper of a whip, the "foundation" gives his feet a kick—things look squally for little Tommy—the audience fear that he will fall and break his neck or be terribly bruised among the boxes; the old man beneath appears in imminent danger also from the falling tubs, but no, he gives his feet a kick, throws the tubs entirely from him, and Tommy drops like a cat, alighting with his feet upon the old man's and in an upright position."

☞A tall, raw-boned Yankee was riding a diminutive specimen of the donkey tribe not long since through the streets of Gotham, and the animal being very stubborn, Jonathan found it quite difficult to induce him to accelerate his pace.

He used the persuasive eloquence of a hickory stick, and at each blow he would drawl out—

"Get up, Bonypart, get up, I say!"

A little Frenchman, in passing, heard with rage, the name of his illustrious countryman applied to the ugly beast, and commenced heaping a volley of abuse on the offending Yankee.

"Sair," shouted the Gaul, "vot for you call zat ugly best Napoleon? By gar, sair, I shall have the ze grand satisfaction!"

"Get up, Bonypart," was the only response.

"Sacre! monsieur, sair? I say, what for you call zat vagabone horse Napoleon?"

"Get up, Bonypart!"

Here the Frenchman's rage boiled over, and stamping his feet upon the pavement, he screamed—

"Oh, by gar! I shall have ze revenge, ze grand satisfaction! I have one little sheep dog at my villa. I go call him George Washington, by gar!"

☞The Joliet (Ill.) penitentiary has 1,092 inmates—an increase of about 500 in two years.

A FEARFUL PICTURE.

The following terrible yet truthful picture of the condition to which fanaticism has brought the laboring masses of our country, we get from the Philadelphia *News*, a moderate Republican paper. The picture drawn and the facts given, are but one of the results of the success of a faction that has ever labored to benefit the few at the expense of the many. Those who have voted for abolition for the past five years can now see what they have done—can now reap the harvest that they have sown. Let them ponder over the following and console themselves with the reflection that it was their acts that brought this state of affairs about:

Whilst members of Congress are living in luxurious ease, excited by the inspirations of rich wines, or laboring under the influence of even stronger beverages, and rushing headlong through the mazes of radical and revolutionary legislation, poor men, women and children are quietly starving in various parts of the country, whilst every city in the land is nightly yielding up hundreds of victims the blood in whose veins has been frozen by the embrace of the ice king of the north. The hoarse cough of the steam engine, which sounded through every hill and valley of our great State a year ago, is daily and hourly becoming more faint; the merry music of millions of spindles which whirred in a thousand factories has been hushed; the inspiring click of thousands upon thousands of shuttles, as they traversed their way to and fro on the looms of our cotton and woolen mills, is being silenced, and the bright lights that lit up the scene around the furnaces of our State are paling, and the fires that blazed forth from our rolling mills are being gradually extinguished. Everywhere the hum of industry grows languid, and the rotund forms of the men and women who filled thousands of workshops twelve months ago, and made the air resound with the music of their voices, tuned in happy concord, are growing lean and lank. Steadily the hours of employment are diminished, and, in exact ratio, the wants of the toiler are more fully supplied. Employers dream of bankruptcy, whilst night's pictures turn the mills within whose walls they have labored so happily into huge "bedlam houses." The capitalists shrink from investment, and the day laborer looks forward to the day he will be obliged to walk the streets of the *city or town* in which he once prospered, as a beggar. And all of this is coming upon us because the people themselves, the rich and the poor alike, have trusted men to guide and conduct the affairs of the nation who are prostituting their interests to the meanest and most contemptible purposes that ever disgraced a legislative hall.

Somebody repeated in Congress a few days since that "revolutions do no go backward." No, they do not, for the essence of revolution is progress, no matter what.

There need be no difficulty in tracing the progress of the revolution to which our members in Congress are hurrying *us forward, and we do not need to gaze* upon such pictures to familiarize our minds with what is in store here when the mad councils of the present shall have their *full fruition.* The men who composed the army of the North, and fought the battle of the Union, thanks to a generous people, who were then able to both pay and give, were well fed, well clothed, and drilled, but the army which will rise up to punish the authors of the coming bankruptcy and ruin will come from the North, the South, the East, and the West. It will form a host of tall, gaunt forms, with *despair* depicted in their faces, and they will carry a banner upon one side will be inscribed *give us bread*, and on the other side, copied after one of more ancient date, will be found, *let us go for gold.* There will be but little order or system about the movements of the *dread hosts which our* legislators are invoking into being.—Frantic wives will go beside their despairing husbands, half naked and starving children will act as camp followers, flitting from place to place, mayhap with "torch and turpentine" in hand to make "bonefires" of Union League palaces and brownstone bank buildings, which, in their ignorance, and inspired by the worst passions of the human heart, they may choose to look upon as responsible for the wreck of their hopes and the ruin and desolation of their once humble and happy homes.

We do not prophecy, nor do we propose to create alarm. We read the history of the world—we examine the structure of human society—we glance simply at the human heart, and without much study of its emotions, we arrive, without difficulty, at an understanding of human conduct when impelled to action by certain forces. The people of this country have been sadly deceived, for the most part they are still under the same influences, but the work of revolution is now going on, and as it progresses their eyes will be opened. The hard iron hand of want and destitution, which opens their eyes and closes their hearts at the same time, will do its work, and then will come the culmination, and with one loud voice, as though it came from the tombs of ages past, the masses of the people will curse those to whom they now furnish money and luxurious living, but who are betraying them.

"THEM'S 'EM."

We often hear remarkable cases of "absence of mind." Here is one equal to anything we have seen lately. The man was doubtless a very interesting head of the family:

"I say, cap'n," said a little keen-eyed man, as he landed from the steamboat Potomac at Natchez. "I say, cap'n, this here ain't all."

"That's all the baggage you brought on board sir," replied the captain.

"Well, see now, I grant it all O K according to list—four boxes three chests, two bandboxes, a pocketaty, two hams—one part cut—three ropes of inyons and a tea-kettle; but you see, cap'n, I am duberous, I feel there's something short. Though I've counted 'em nine times, and never took my eyes off 'em while on board, there's somethin' not right somehow."

"Well, stranger, the time is up; there is all I know of; so bring your wife and five children out of the cabin, and we are off."

"Them's 'em, darn it; them's 'em! I know'd I'd forgot something."

☞In Connecticut, the Republicans deny the right of suffrage to persons who *cannot read*; but in Congress, the other day, they refused to apply that test in the District of Columbia, to negroes!

☞"Oh, I am so glad you like birds! What kind do you most admire?" said a wife of her husband. "Well, I think a good turkey, with plenty of seasoning, about as good as any."

☞"Bobby, why don't you go home and have your mother sew up that hole in your trowsers?" "Oh! go along, old woman, our folks are at the sewing circle, working for the heathen."

☞A Connecticut Yankee has cleared his house of rats by catching one and dipping him in red paint. He then let him loose, and the other rats, not liking his looks, left