The Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, June 10, 1867.

☞ The Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Supreme Judge, will assemble at Harrisburg to-morrow. Hon. Wm. McSherry will represent this county.

☞ The elections of the year 1867, so far, show that there is a redeeming spirit abroad among the people. The public mind is open to receive the truth. While there is no political excitement the people will read carefully and judge dispassionately. The time for action in this direction is now. A correct understanding of the issues upon which the people are to decide, insures a Democratic victory.

☞ The Reds of Maryland have called a Border State Convention for September, to take measures that may cause Congress to declare universal suffrage throughout the Union. What kind fellows. They want a good many negro votes with which to lift themselves out of their ridiculous minority into fat offices.

☞ A letter from Boston to a Radical paper says that the attempts to raise money there for the purpose of organizing Union Leagues at the South have not been successful. The solid men in that city who gave money to such objects think that all agitation and political action in the South should be public, in order to educate the freedmen by enabling them to hear both sides.

☞ A marked change has taken place in the disposition and conduct of the Richmond negroes. They are no longer orderly, civil, or industrious. They have ceased to be content with their emancipation, or anxious to prove themselves worthy of it. On the contrary, they are growing insolent, unruly, domineering; are seeking dominance instead of equality. In other words, they are setting themselves up as a privileged class—a class privileged over all else in streets, in courts, in churches, in markets—wherever men and women congregate.

The Difference.—The Louisville Courier says: When a mob of Northern Radicals insulted and fired upon the President at Indianapolis last year, and would not let him speak, it was considered a good joke. But when a little disturbance occurs at Mobile, caused by the intolerable insolence of a Congressional Jacobin, it is a matter worthy of investigation by a Congressional Committee, backed by an army. It makes a difference whose ox is being gored.

☞ *It is absolutely touching* to hear the wails of our Radical brethren over what they denominate the falling from grace of that distinguished Philosopher, the Radical Secessionist, Horace Greeley. It is said that "freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell;" but the shrieks of the Radicals are now louder and more dismal than any that have ever greeted the ears of the nation. At Washington the Radicals, at a meeting, actually hissed when the name of Greeley was mentioned. "Oh, my countrymen, what a fall!"

☞ No event since the downfall of the rebellion has so gladdened the hearts of traitors, and encouraged their resistance to the government, as the liberation of Jefferson Davis.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Chief Justice Chase, Horace Greeley and Gerritt Smith were the prime movers in securing the liberation of Jefferson Davis. If there has been any wrong done in the release of Davis the responsibility rests upon these leaders of the Republican party.

☞ An exchange says: "The last man in Tennessee who sold a negro slave at auction and took in payment therefor Confederate money is now one of the Radical candidates for Congress."

☞ It is said that when Bill Kelly was at Atlanta, General Pope requested him to discontinue his stumping tour, as it was productive of more harm than good.

☞ Negroes in the cotton States are made by the Radical demagogues to believe that unless they attend the Radical meetings they will be fined or otherwise punished. They are also told that meeting days are public holidays, for which the planters cannot "dock" them, if absent from labor. Oh, the tricks of the Radical villains!

☞ Two New England clergymen, one from Massachusetts, and the other from Vermont, have been obliged to run away because they were discovered engaged in immoral practices with children. The former was a "loyal" member of the legislature, and both were leaders in all moral reforms.

☞ The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* speaks of a white Massachusetts school-marm whirled around in the giddy mazes of the voluptuous waltz, closely embraced in the arms of a colored citizen. Why not, if she liked it?

A Black Fiend.—A Boonsboro' paper says that John Gates, a colored man living at Mr. Hiram Snavely's, about one and a-half miles from that place, was arrested last Friday morning by Dallas Smith and others, charged with committing a rape on Miss Flook, a young girl about 12 or 15 years of age.

☞ President Johnson was at Raleigh, North Carolina, on Tuesday, to witness the dedication of a monument to his father, Jacob Johnson. The President was accompanied by Secretary Seward and Postmaster General Randall.

Terrible Explosion.—A boiler explosion in Gensey & Ward's sash and cabinet manufactory, Samson street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, demolished the building and caused the loss of probably twenty lives.

☞ The Schenectady (N. Y.) *Union* reports snow banks six feet deep, in the town of Princeton, in that county.

☞ It is believed that the suffering is as great now in the South as it has been at any time within the past three months.

☞ He who is at war with his neighbor cannot be at peace with himself.

HOW LAWS ARE MADE BY A RADICAL LEGISLATURE.

The New Liquor Law and the Gettysburg Asylum Swindle.

How the Bills Were Passed.

[From the Phila. Inquirer, Radical.]

Two laws passed by the last Legislature of Pennsylvania have excited much comment. These are the Sunday liquor law, known as "an act to enable police officers to enforce order in licensed houses, and to exterminate the unlicensed traffic," and "An act to incorporate the Gettysburg Asylum for invalid soldiers, and to raise funds therefor, and for the securing and preserving of the battle ground at Gettysburg."

A full explanation of the manner in which they passed the Legislature is hereto appended.

An act was introduced into the Legislature on February 18, 1867, to "Regulate the granting of licenses to eating houses and taverns in the county of Allegheny, and to enforce order therein." This became a law.

On March 1, some person took a printed copy of the Allegheny County bill (as above,) and with a pair of scissors cut out *eleven* sections and pasted them on a sheet of paper. But the artist evidently became dissatisfied with his own work, for he drew his pen through one of the sections and blotted it out, thus leaving *ten*, which constitute the present liquor law. The section which was blotted out was in these words: "Every person who shall be convicted of fraudulently adulterating, for the purpose of sale, any substance intended for food, or any wine, whiskey, or other spirituous liquors, ale or beer, with any substance injurious to health, or who shall sell or offer for sale any such adulterated or poisonous food or drink, knowing it to be such, and the same come to the knowledge of the Board of Excise (police,) it shall be their duty to report such case to the proper magistrate, as directed in section — of this act."

The ten printed sections having been pasted in order, Senator Bigham, of Pittsburg, wrote over the top of them the title of the newly constructed bill, viz: "*An act to enable police officers to enforce order in licensed houses and to exterminate the unlicensed traffic.*"

This bill was then introduced into the Senate on March 1, by Mr. Bigham, and was referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

On the morning of March 14, Mr. Worthington, from the Committee, reported the bill back to the Senate without any amendment.

The patched up printed bill was then sent to the State Printing Office, whence it emerged in good shape and was put upon the files in front of each member.

On April 2 the consideration of public bills was made the order in the Senate, and the bill of Mr. Bigham came up. It is usual with the public measures to go *into committee of the whole* for purposes of amendment. This was dispensed with and the bill was passed, without discussion, (not finally,) to a third reading merely by a *viva voce* vote, without any call of the yeas and nays.

On April 4 bills on third readings were considered, and that of Mr. Bigham was passed *finally* by a vote of 18 yeas to 10 nays.

The only Philadelphia Senator voting in favor of it was George Connel, of the Fourth district.

The Philadelphia Senators voting against it were Ridgway and Donovan. Absent, McCandless.

The yeas and nays were required by Schall (of Allentown) and Bigham (of Pittsburg,) and were as follows:

In favor of Bill—Bigham, of Allegheny, Brown, of Mercer; Browne, of Lawrence; Coleman, of Lebanon; Connell, of Philadelphia; Cowden, of Potter; Fisher, of Lancaster; Graham, of Allegheny; Hamas, of Perry; Landon, of Bradford; McConaughy, of Adams; Royer, of Montgomery; Shoemaker, of Luzerne; Stutzman, of Somerset; Taylor, of Beaver; White, of Indiana; Worthington, of Chester; and Hall, of Bliair—18. All Republicans.

Against the Bill—Barnett, of Monroe; Davis, of Berks; Donavon, of Philadelphia; Glatz, of York; James, of Bucks; Randall, of Schuylkill; Ridgway, of Philadelphia; Schall, of Lehigh; Searight, of Fayette; and Wallace, of Clearfield—10. Republicans 1, Democrats 9.

On April 5th the bill was sent from the Senate into the House, and by the special motion of some one (the records give no clue to the person) was laid on the table, instead of taking the usual course, and being sent to a committee.

On April 9 the House took up *one hundred and fifty-six* bills for consideration, and passed or otherwise disposed of them by their titles! They were all "private bills," of *local or individual interest*, except the liquor bill, which, under the rules, had no legal place among them, being a "public bill." The *minute book* of the House, however, records it as having passed along with the rest, and the minute book is evidence which cannot be gainsayed. It is apparent, from a close inspection of the minute book, that the bill when its title was reached in numerical order, was not at first considered, but that the Speaker or clerks, or House overlooked it (unintentionally or willfully,) and after the lapse of some little time and the transaction of other business, returned to it, and passed it by its title.

As an evidence that "Public Bills" had no right to be considered on that day is *the fact that at the same session another* bill (No. 29) was objected to by a member because *it* was of a public character. The Speaker recognized the force of the suggestion, but decided that the bill in question was a "private" one, and it was therefore considered. Had it been "public" it would have been the duty of the Speaker to have ruled it out of order. By what means a general liquor law, affecting the whole State, was inserted on Private Calender day between an act to regulate a street in the Borough of Minersville, and an act to authorize the Lehigh Navigation Company to issue bonds, is a mystery which the members of the House may explain if they can. The Clerk, whose handwriting on the original bill declares it to have passed, is dead.

The *Legislative Record* (the official newspaper of the Legislature) has not one word to show that the bill was ever considered on April 9.

If the bill *did* pass on the private calendar on Tuesday, it was passed in an improper manner—at an unusual time, (Thursday, and not Tuesday was public bill day,) and in direct violation of Rule 36 of the House, which declares that bills "shall be read in Committee of the Whole," so as to allow necessary amendments.

The bill was signed by the Governor on its merits alone, it being no part of his duty to inquire into the manner of its passage or to doubt the correctness of the certified copy furnished him by the clerks.

In conclusion, it may be given as the opinion of the writer, that if the Legislature violates its own rules, there is no power vested in any other tribunal to inquire into the facts, the clerks' books of the two houses being the only legal evidence by which the passage of a bill can be determined; and the entry in such books being *prima facie* evidence that every rule of the House must sustain the acts and entries of its official agents, the clerks, whether said acts were in conformity with the usual rules, or in violation of them.

The following are the facts relative to the passage of the "Gettysburg Asylum" (lottery) bill. They are from the official records:

February 27—(Morning Session.)—Senator McConaughy, of Adams county, introduced "An act to incorporate the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, and to raise funds therefor, and for the securing and preserving of the battle ground at Gettysburg." It was referred to the Committee on Corporations. The majority of the members and the press reporters considering it to be a local bill, for a patriotic object, neglected for that reason to examine it carefully.

February 27—(Morning Session.)—Senator McConaughy moved to discharge the Corporation Committee from the further consideration of the bill, (Note.—The Corporation Committee had never considered it, nor had it in their actual possession,) and moved to suspend the *rules*.

Senator Randall objected, whereupon Mr. McConaughy said:

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to establish an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers.

On suspending the rules to consider the bill the yeas were 21, and nays 5. The bill then passed.

It is questionable whether the majority of the Senators knew that the bill was a *public* one, for almost instantaneously after its passage Mr. Wallace rose and said:

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we should devote some little attention to *public* business.

February 28 the bill was messaged to the House.

March 1st (next day) Mr. Stambaugh, of Franklin county, moved to suspend the orders and consider the bill, and it passed the House finally without calling the yeas or nays, or a word of inquiry, debate, or explanation.

At least two Philadelphia members must have been present, and allowed the bill to have passed without calling the yeas and nays, for almost immediately afterwards a motion was made, by Mr. Lee, of Frankford, to adjourn, and one by Mr. Davis to postpone the consideration of another bill.

February 28, the bill was sent back to the Senate.

March 6, compared and sent to the Governor.

March 8, approved by the Governor and became a law.

The bill was never printed in its passage through either house, and could be seen by no one except by a personal appeal to the courtesy of the clerks, and it is within the recollection of the majority of Representatives that it was never read in the House except by its title.

All of the above facts are gathered from and based upon the official records at Harrisburg, after a thorough and searching examination.

RADICAL OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

The following special dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*, of the 6th, shows that the Radical despot Brownlow has created a perfect reign of *terror in Tennessee*:

Advices from Tennessee indicate that the State militia are creating terror among the people of Middle Tennessee by oppression, unwarrantable searches and arrests, and, in some instances, by the murder of citizens.

Several cases of murder are named, one in which a man was dragged from his house and killed in the most brutal manner, in the presence of his wife. The body was then carried to the woods by the murderers, who sent a messenger to his family that they could have the body if they chose to go after it.

These outrages are alleged to have been committee by the State militia; and the terror-stricken citizens of Tennessee petition the Federal Government for protection *for life and property*. They say if speedy relief from these outrages be not granted, they will be compelled to *abandon their homes* and seek safety in the adjoining States. Several instances are given of destruction of property and sacking of the homes of peaceable citizens by bands of the militia.

"The Mountain Labored and Brought Forth a Mouse."

The Rump House Judiciary Committee, (Ashley's Impeachment concern,) after a session of five months and the taking of more than two thousand pages of testimony, (for all of which the taxpayers will have to sweat,) made a final report on the 3d inst. The bantling—the result of half a year's fructification—amounts to just this—

"*The evidence does not warrant the Committee in reporting articles of impeachment.*"

Could volumes more fully express the blind fanaticism and malignant fiendishness of the Radical leaders? After hunting the country over for testimony, dragging before it the highest officers of the Government and the vilest scoundrels in the penitentiary; after catechising the servants of the White House scullery and sending Ashley to the cell of Conover; in fact, after resorting to every device—intimidation, persuasion, bribery—to be compelled thus to *report*, merits for the Radical majority of that committee the name and punishment of common barrators. Let them be indicted accordingly, and then fined to the extent which their malignant passions have caused pecuniary loss to the country.

The vote upon the above decision was as follows: For impeachment—Boutwell, Thomas, Lawrence, and Williams—4. Against impeachment—Wilson, Woodbridge, Churchill, Eldridge, and Marshall—5.—*Patriot & Union.*

FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 6—*Evening.*—Another attempt upon the life of the Emperor Louis Napoleon was made to-day.—While he was returning from the grand review in the Champ de Mars, which took place in the afternoon in honor of his imperial visitor, the Czar of Russia, who accompanied him, a shot was fired at the carriage by some one in the crowd; but fortunately neither of the Emperors were injured. The affair created great excitement and confusion for some time, which was, however, quieted when it was found that the intended assassination had failed. Up to this time the assassin has not been arrested, but he cannot long escape.

—Later accounts from Paris state that it was the Czar of Russia, and not the Emperor Napoleon, who was shot at whilst returning from the Camp de Mars. The man who made the attempt to assassinate the Czar was instantly cut down by the guards and is thought to be a Polander.

A Perverted Election.—With the aid of over eight thousand ignorant and vicious negroes, gathered from Maryland, Virginia and elsewhere, a few hundred rascally Radical politicians of Washington City have been enabled to carry the election against the real voters and citizens of the city by about 2,000.

☞ The record of the number and kind of frauds perpetrated at the Washington City election by the Radicals is almost beyond belief, even in these days of widespread political demoralization. The schemes, too, by which conservative voters were excluded, were many and infamous. As early as two o'clock on the morning of the election the negroes were marching about the streets blowing tin horns and making the most hideous din. Three hours before the polls opened each precinct had a line numbering hundreds of darkies stretching squares away from the windows. As fast as one would vote, after the windows were opened, he would take his place again at the tail in order to give the place to some darkey yet to come. Three hours after the polls opened, but one white vote was polled in three of the wards. But, it is impossible to chronicle a tithe of the rascalities perpetrated at this first experiment in brute suffrage.—*Patriot and Union.*

☞ The *National Intelligencer* says: "At an early hour Tuesday morning hundreds of negroes from Maryland and Virginia, who had voted on Monday, were found sitting about the corners, waiting anxiously for the Republican committees to provide their meals and transportation home." A correspondent also states that on Tuesday night the mob spirit was rife among hundreds of the darkies who had been disappointed in receiving their promised pay for voting and standing all day in line to exclude white voters.

☞ It is said that the Conservatives of Washington City intend to contest the election on account of Radical frauds, of which an immense number were perpetrated.

☞ "Mack," the intelligent correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, has been traveling through the South lately, and says he has yet to hear of the first instance of a Northern man maltreated on account of his political sentiments.

From the Chambersburg Spirit.

STEVENS AND DAVE MACK AUGHIN.

The letter of Thaddeus Stevens in favor of the confiscation of the property of rebels, has been published extensively throughout the country. Not knowing the person to whom the letter was addressed when it first appeared, nor the circumstances under which it was written, we were inclined to regard it as the mere expression of the sentiments of this "old man feeble," whose heart is overflowing with malignity and diabolical hatred towards the Southern people.—Mr. Stevens has exhibited himself, in this new effort to make a pandemonium of our already thrice unhappy country, as one who would rather "reign in hell than serve in heaven." If he stood alone in his desire for the accomplishment of this end, nobody would keep any account of it, for he has the well-earned reputation of being the deepest dyed Radical, and most intense rebel-hater in the country.

But it seems that there are those (or at least one,) in our own Senatorial District, who are in earnest sympathy with him in this movement. We confess that when we saw the name of the honorable gentlemen to whom the letter is addressed, we quaked with fear. Our alarm exceeded all bounds. It made "each particular hair upon our heads to stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine."—Another Richmond in the field! Ah, yes! The blood-stained sword of our Senatorial Knight has been unsheathed, and its scabbard, thrown away, for this *terrible crusade against vanquished rebels*. Stevens has been reinforced by McConaughy! Who doubts now that the war will go vigorously on? The name of McConaughy is a very tower of strength. True he was made a Senator after being beaten at the polls, but it was only through the force of his own irresistable logic that this was effected. The Winnebago Chief, with his wonderful skill in manipulating legislative committees, was in the field in his behalf, but taking the word of our editorial brother of the *Repository*, that "Cameron has lost all his influence," we have come to the conclusion that he could not have had anything to do with McConaughy's admission to his seat over the regulary elected candidate.

Be this as it may, McConaughy has shown himself "so clear in his great office" that the breath of scandal cannot tarnish his fair fame—but stop.

It does occur to us that he was instructed to vote for Curtin for U. S. Senator, by both counties in his District, and disregarding these instructions, voted for Cameron. But then how could his constituents expect him to exhibit ingratitude towards the great "Injun" in return for the legal-tendered sympathy which he received from him during his contest for his seat?

It occurs to us also that he, and "that great and good man" from our own county, did lend their aid in passing that bill to incorporate the Gettysburg Monument association, which some say was "snaked" through both Houses, and which the Attorney General intimates, *is intended to swindle people* out of their money. But Gettysburg, it must be remembered, is the home of McConaughy. It is natural that he should take an interest in any monument calculated to contribute to its prosperity, adornment or reputation, and who is so base, knowing well his generous, unselfish disposition, as to charge that he could have been influenced by any other consideration!

But enough of this. The public will be convinced that the hero of the Buckshot war has received an ally who will not rest until victory has perched upon his banner.

Well, McConaughy writes a letter to his friend Stevens, requesting his opinion on the subject of confiscation. The "Great Commoner" replies, paying particular attention to the "robbed and plundered" citizens of the border counties of Pennsylvania. He seeks to impress upon the minds of our people that in no other way than by the confiscation of Southern land, can they hope to recover compensation or indemnity for their losses.

The whole affair is a preconcerted, barefaced scheme to catch votes for the Republican ticket. It is a common saying that if you would touch a man's heart, you must touch his pocket.—This is the argument that is now addressed to the people of the border counties in favor of confiscation.

While the piercing cry for bread comes up from the Southern States; while orphan children and famished widows are lifting their skinny hands towards Heaven imploring assistance to save them *from death by famine*, these hard-hearted wretches, Stevens and McConaughy, are plotting to catch votes, by appealing to the cupidity of our people.

Justly as we are entitled to receive full compensation for our losses, better that we should never receive a single dollar, than that property should be taken from famishing men, women and children, to repay us by a principle which is in direct violation of the constitution of our country.

We cannot close our ears to the touching appeals which come up to us from the South. We have no heart to add to the miseries of those who are scourged with famine. Our common humanity revolts at the very thought. But even if this were not the case we would be obliged to oppose this scheme of confiscation for the reason that it finds no warrant in the law of the land.

Besides, this movement cannot, and will not receive any sympathy from abroad, in so far as it is intended to help the people of the border counties. In other parts of our own State, we are regarded as cowards. Hear what the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, one of the most intensely Radical papers in the State, speaking of this letter, says:

"He then declares himself in favor of limited confiscation, in order that the farmers of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, and York' may be reimbursed for the loss inflicted by the Rebel invaders: If there is no better ground for confiscation than to repay the cowardly, semi-disloyal farmers of the counties named, who charged our soldiers for a cup of milk and fled from or tampered with the Rebels, we do not favor confiscation. We have no sympathy to waste on such losers. The State has already reimbursed all deserving, and many who were not deserving; so that if the Aiken and Hampton estates are not reduced for any other purpose, we think they might as well remain with their Rebel owners. It may be that confiscation will be necessary as a punishment for continued contumacy. It may be that it will be needed to yet further humble the spirit of the late Rebels. But it can never be that it will be enforced to repay the Pennsylvania farmers for losses suffered years ago, and already once paid by the State."

The truth is, it is all a mere sham—a deliberate scheme planned for political effect. It does not contemplate the procurement of a single cent for our losses. It is an effort to obtain our votes for these men under pretenses that they will enforce confiscation and that we will be repaid in that way. Our people are not ready for this—they are unwilling to accept compensation in this way—and we imagine that whenever an opportunity offers (which we fear will never present itself) they will brand Mr. McConaughy with that condemnation which he so richly merits.

☞ "Confiscation" Stevens says in his last letter that he is sick. A reading of the epistle is calculated to make everybody else sick—of him.—*Albany Journal.*

☞ Democratic newspapers are increasing in Maine. More light is badly needed "down east."

☞ Good milch cows sell in New Orleans for $200 each. Milk is 20 cents a quart.

TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock, Mr. Hamilton Myers, of Huntington township, this county, met with a fatal accident, near Frederick Trimmer's. By a sudden jolt, he was thrown from his wagon, loaded with lime, and before his son, James, who was driving the team, could stop it, one of the hind wheels passed over his body. Dr. A. B. Dill was at once called, but all efforts to save life were in vain. Mr. M. died at 2 o'clock next morning, twelve hours after the accident. He leaves a wife and ten children to mourn his sudden death. His remains were interred at Lower Bermudian Church, on Friday afternoon, attended by a large concourse of mourning relatives and friends.

PASTOR CALLED.—The Lutheran Congregation of Newville have given Rev. H. W. McKnight, of the Theological Seminary, a unanimous call.

☞ We are requested to state that St. James Lutheran Church will be re-opened for services next Sabbath morning.

☞ Hastings Gehr, Esq., of Chambersburg, has been appointed Commissioner in Bankruptcy for the 16th Congressional District.

☞ We have been informed that it is the purpose of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to pay Gettysburg a visit on the 19th of this month. On the 20th, he is to go to Harrisburg, and join an invited company on a trout-fishing excursion along the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

☞ The Agricultural Society are anxious to have some hauling done from the Bendersville Grounds to the new location in Gettysburg. Four teams went up on Tuesday from this place. The Society propose to give a Family ticket of admission during the Fair to any one who hauls a load. We hope those farmers and others who have leisure time and the teams, will accept the offer, and thus aid the Society and secure an advantage to themselves.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY.—On Tuesday evening last, the annual meeting was held. The following officers were re-elected without opposition:

President—J. L. Schick.

Managers—Wm. B. Meals, George Little, Alexander Cobean, John Rupp, Andrew Polley, Josiah Benner, George Spangler, of A.

The Report shows that the debt has been reduced $1,145 79 within the year, by collections, surrenders of notes given in exchange for certificates of stock, &c. The remaining debt is $1,989 23.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia week before last. The principal business was the reading of reports, the admission of new members, and the installation of the officers to serve during the ensuing year. On Wednesday an official visit was made by the Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and in the evening a grand complimentary supper was given to Grand Sire Sanders, which was attended by the representatives of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment. The following is a list of the officers installed:

M. W. G. M.—Richard Watson, of 193, Doylestown; R. W. D. G. M.—Peter B. Long, of 353, Philadelphia; R. W. G. W.—Samuel G. Gwinner, 536, Bridgeton; R. W. G. Secretary—Wm. Curtis, Philadelphia; R. W. G. Treasurer—M. Richard Muckle, Philadelphia; R. W. G. Rep. G. L. U. S.—J. Alex. Simpson, 119.

F. N. W. Bowers and R. D. Armor were in attendance from this county, the former representing York Springs Lodge and the latter Gettys Lodge.

The annual session of the Grand Encampment was also held in the same city, and the following declared elected officers for the ensuing year:

M. W. G. Patriarch—Javis W. Tindall, of No. 38; M. W. G. High Priest—Maurice Finn, of No. 111; R. W. G. S. Warden—Samuel N. Foster, of No. 17; R. W. J. Warden—James A. Sholes, of No. 101; R. W. G. Scribe—Wm. Curtis, of No. 17; R. W. G. Treasurer—Henry Simons, of No. 17; W. I. Sentinel—Jas. Bingham, Jr.; W. O. Sentinel—George C. Hoster, of No. 47; R. W. G. Rep. G. L. U. S.—John W. Stokes, of No 17.

FREDERICK & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—We understand that about $23,000 have been subscribed by our citizens towards this enterprise. It having been given out immediately after the charter was obtained that capitalists in Pennsylvania would certainly build the road whether our people subscribed to the stock or not, we take it for granted that more than enough has been subscribed in that State to authorize according to the provisions of the charter the election of officers.—*Frederick Citizen.*

A BAGGAGE LAW.—A law regulating the amount of baggage each passenger on Pennsylvania railroads shall hereafter be allowed to carry, was passed at the last session of the Legislature. It provides that each passenger shall be entitled to carry one trunk or box, not exceeding one hundred pounds in weight; that when baggage shall be lost and damages claimed, not to exceed three hundred dollars shall be allowed for each trunk or box together with its contents; that if any person wishes to carry more weight or greater value of baggage than this, he or she must have the trunk or box weighed by the baggage agent before starting, disclose the value that will be claimed in case of loss, and pay extra for excess as may be required by the particular Railroad company.

SHEAFFER'S NEW GALLERY AT HANOVER, is the place to have your Pictures taken. None better, none cheaper.—Money refunded if not satisfactory.

THE BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—The controllers of this road have, within the past six months, improved it very much. All the old trestles have been superseded by new and splendid materials, while many other improvements have been made. The Broad Top Road is one of the safest in the State. It has a less number of accidents recorded than any other line of the same length reported, while the care and attention of its officers to the comforts of the traveling public speak in the most favorable terms. We do not think that any one will hesitate to pronounce the most favorable opinion of the substantial condition of the road who will take the pains to inquire or to investigate. We do not know of a single accident which has resulted from pure negligence of its employees or the inefficiency of the material used in its construction though it has been in existence for ten years. The visitors to the Bedford Springs will find this road perfectly safe and in a very good condition.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

Special Notice Column.

A Speedy Withdrawal.

Whenever it is properly and timely applied to Bruises and Cut Wounds, immediate ease follows. So, for burns and Scalds there is nothing like it. Apply the remedy over the burnt surface, if the skin is broken, mix with sweet oil. The inflammation speedily withdraws. For a sudden Sprain, the Relief works like magic. Rub well, and often, and however excruciating the pain may be, and enlarged the swelling, immediate relief ensues to such a degree as to give that encouragement so much needed by the afflicted. It does its work instantaneously, when timely used. Take thirty drops in molasses, internally, and run the Throat freely with the Relief, until a burning sensation is felt, and Soreness vanishes. Those addicted to Inflammation of the Lungs, whose subject oftentimes to heavy colds, should invariably apply Brandreth's Ready Relief. In confirmed cases of Cholera, take it inwardly, and rub out wardly without fear, favor, or affection, and repeat as often as the discharges continue. In no one case has it ever failed to bring relief and the saving results. So with aggravated cases of Cholera Morbus, acute pains about the Chest, lightning-like attacks of Pleurisy, Pleuro-odynia, Lumbago, and Rheumatism. In every instance of Chills and Fever, (and the Relief is used in every climate) where it has been timely administered, it proved a sure success, and for such like Intermittent Fevers, it is a preventive. Whenever and wherever distress is felt about the system, where Nervousness is predominant, where Neuralgia, or Tic Doloureux, with sharp, shooting pains, causes intense suffering, always be prompt in action, taking it internally, and apply it externally, to the affected parts. Once tested will satisfy the most skeptical person of its intrinsic merits. It is the most economical medicine in use. Its strength is superior. As a tonic, it is excellent when taken in a little water, and as freely used in place of the many poisonous wine-bitters. It is a capital remedy for Heartburn, will fill the Toothache at once, cut short the Hysteria, and thirty drops of Relief in a wine-glass of water, will check the most virulent Diarrhœa or Dysentery. In its effects it is pronounced faultless, and wherever there is pain, rest assured there can be found an antidote in Radway's Ready Relief.

Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

May 27, 1867. 1y

Errors of Youth.

A gentleman, who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
42 Cedar st., New York.

May 27, 1867. 1y

Dr. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases where a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please ask for "Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills," and observe that the two likenesses of the Doctor are on the Government stamp—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other in his present health.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, New York; S. S. Hance, 18 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, N. E. cor. of Fourth and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, 124 and 126 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Brothers, southwest corner of Second and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

14th & 15th w. eo. 2mo. 1yr

A Young Lady

returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and, instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CHINESE ASIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundfold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also beautifying, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARKE & CO., Chemists,
No. 7 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

March 4, 1867. 1y

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS FOR FEMALES. Infallible in correcting Irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever Cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

It is now over thirty years since the above celebrated Pills were first discovered by Dr. DUPONCO, of Paris, during which time they have been extensively and successfully used in most of the public institutions, as well as in private practice, of both hemispheres, with unparalleled success. In every case, and it is only at the "urgent request" of the thousands of ladies who have used them, that he is induced to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any Irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it.

ONE PILL IS A DOSE.

Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using the so Pills while in that condition lest they "invite miscarriage," after which admonition, the Proprietor assumes no responsibility, although their mildness will prevent any injury to health otherwise the Pills are recommended as a MOST INVALUABLE REMEDY for all those afflicting complaints so peculiar to the sex.

ONE BOX IS SUFFICIENT.

10,000 Boxes have been sold within Two Years. Ten Thousand Boxes sent by Mail, both by myself and Agents, to all parts of the world, to which numbers have been returned, in which instances, nothing like the above Pills have been known since the Science of Medicine dawned upon the world, in Removing Obstructions and Restoring Nature to its Proper Channel, Quieting the Nerves and bringing back the "Rosy color of Health" to the cheek of the most delicate.

Price $1 per Box. Six Boxes $5.

Sold by JOHN S. FORNEY, Druggist, Sole Agent for Gettysburg, Pa.

Ladies, by sending him $1 through the Post Office can have the Pills sent, (confidentially,) by Mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage."

Sold also by L. Spangler, Chambersburg; G. W. Neff, York; Coleman & Rogers and Brown Brothers, Wholesale Agents, Baltimore, and S. D. Howe, Proprietor, New York.

March 4, 1867. 1y

Know Thy Destiny.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychanomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife, of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. 223, Hudson, N. Y.

March 4, 1867. 1y

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh,

Treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAAC'S, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 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 this season is in his practice, Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination.

Sept 24, 1866. 1y

Marriage and Celibacy,

AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION TO YOUNG MEN. Also, Diseases and Abuses which permanently prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of Charge, in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. (Dec. 3, 1866. 1oo&6m

Free to Everybody.

A Large 8 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer 3,
Troy, N. Y.

March 4, 1867. 1y

Married.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. J. A. Boll, Mr. ISAAC DEARDORFF, of Cumberland township, to Miss MARGARET L. CHRISMER, of Gettysburg.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. M. Bushman, Mr. AMOS P. BOWERS to Miss CATHARINE BOSERMAN, both of this county.

Died.

On Tuesday last, Mr. DANIEL MICKLEY, of Franklin township, aged about 50 years.

On the 1st inst