The Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, July 29, 1867.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic County Committee are requested to meet at the hotel of Samuel Wolf, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 10th of AUGUST next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

W. A. DUNCAN, Chair'n.

July 29, 1867.

GREENBACKS NOT A LEGAL TENDER.

Radical organs have undertaken to make capital out of a decision once rendered by Judge Sharswood, which they attempt to torture to mean a declaration that greenbacks are unconstitutional and not a legal tender for debts. The organs making this attempt neglect, however, to publish the decision or to give any of the facts of the case, for the very good reason that such a course would defeat their nefarious object by proving them to be falsifiers.

The facts of the case are simply and briefly these: A man held a ground rent mortgage, given in 1732, in which it was stipulated that the annual rent should be paid in *Spanish milled dollars, by weight.* After the passage of the law making greenbacks a legal tender for debt, the holder of the ground rent mortgage agreed to extinguish the mortgage for a consideration, and the purchaser (the owner of the ground) tendered both the principal and interest in greenbacks. The holder agreed to accept greenbacks for the principal, but insisted that the contract demanded the payment of Spanish milled dollars for the interest. The other party maintained that the greenback law made greenbacks a legal tender for all debts, whether contracted since the act was passed or before. The case was taken into court and Judge Sharswood decided that the interest upon the ground rent mortgage of 1732 would have to be paid according to the demands of the contract.

The reasons adduced by the Judge were deemed sufficient by all the legal minds of the country at the time, and the soundness of his conclusions have never been questioned by any man of intelligence or legal attainments. No other view of the case would have been in consonance with the fundamental law, or in accordance with the true spirit of the laws in general. *The decision did not pretend to vitiate greenbacks as a legal tender for all debts contracted* SINCE *the enactment of the greenback law, nor in any case of indebtedness contracted prior to the passage of that law except in cases where there was a* SPECIAL CONTRACT *stipulating that payment should be made in a* CERTAIN PRESCRIBED MANNER—*such, for instance, as in Spanish milled dollars, by weight.*

Radical editors will make nothing by lying about Judge Sharswood. He stands so high as to be entirely beyond the reach of their malignant partisan shafts.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK.

The Radical majority of the Convention now sitting at Albany for the purpose of amending the Constitution of New York, have agreed to insert a clause conferring the right of suffrage, the right to sit on juries, and the right to hold office, upon all the negroes in the State. They are, however, quarreling about the manner of submitting the question to the people. Some of the more honest among them unite with the Democrats in demanding that the negro equality clause shall be submitted separately; but the majority seem to fear that such a course would result in its defeat.

The probabilities are that the amendments will be submitted as a whole, so that the people will be compelled either to vote for negro equality or to vote down all the proposed amendments, some of which are unquestionably much needed. This attempt to cheat the people is of a piece with the rascality of the Radicals everywhere. They mean if possible to force negro equality upon the people of every Northern State, and have no scruples as to the methods they employ. By fair means or foul they will try to accomplish their purpose.

A contemporary predicts that it will not be long until the people of Pennsylvania will find themselves in some such dilemma as are the people of New York, unless they repudiate the Radicals at the coming election. We believe they will certainly do so. All that is needed is a full poll of the Democratic and Conservative vote. Let every man resolve to use his best endeavors to secure that, and Judge Sharswood will be elected by a magnificent majority.

NATURALIZING FOREIGN NEGROES.

On Monday week, Sumner, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill in the so-called United States Senate, to strike the word "white" out of all the naturalization laws, wherever it occurs, in order that foreign-born negroes could be naturalized. He said he had received a letter from Norfolk reciting cases of foreign-born colored persons who could not be naturalized under the laws as they now stand. Good Lord, where will all this negro frenzy terminate? There are perhaps less than a dozen foreign-born darkies in the country—the slave trade having ceased in 1808, sixty years ago, and no negroes having come into the country in any other way—and yet all the laws must be altered to enable those few barbarians, who are now certainly in their second childhood, a chance to shove a Radical ballot! What next? After this sassy monkeys, apes, baboons, ourang outangs and gorillas must be given the suffrage, passed through a lightning process of naturalization, and taught the trick of voting a Radical ticket.

A political riot occurred at Knoxville, Tennessee, on Thursday night, while General F. P. Blair, Jr., was addressing a Conservative meeting. He was frequently interrupted by negroes, and towards the close of his speech a fight commenced and in the exchange of shots that took place two negroes were wounded.

SICKLES ON RECONSTRUCTION.

On the 5th of July General Daniel E. Sickles wrote a letter to Senator Trumbull, in which he gives his views of what the policy should be to make reconstruction a success under the Military bill. As he is one of the district commanders who are called upon to enforce the tyrannical provisions of the bill, he has probably learned its entire failure as a measure of peace, from his experience in administering it. He writes:

Now, it seems to me that the true *conservative guarantee against reaction* is in the addition made to the loyal vote by the enfranchisement of the colored people. That being done, the occasion for the disqualification clause ceases. Hence the true solution, I believe, is to declare with universal suffrage a general amnesty, naming the exceptions. A more liberal amnesty is, in my judgment, essential to the success of the congressional plan of reconstruction. It will enlarge the range of popular choice for the important Judicial, Executive, and Legislative departments of the State governments, otherwise inconveniently confined to classes, very few of whom are fit to hold office. The people can surely be entrusted to judge and select from those who took part in the rebellion, the men at once qualified and sincere in their adhesion to the new order of things. Such men being eligible to office, will have motives to identify themselves with reconstruction, and to support the views of the majority. Now, more than ever, men of ability and experience in public business are needed for the State governments in the South, and it is truly unfortunate that at such a moment nearly all who know anything of public affairs are disfranchised, and especially *those who could fill judicial stations.* This exposes the experiment of general suffrage to needless hazards. If the experiment fails it is more likely to fail from the inability of the people to put in office *those who could and would* insure success.

His views have evidently undergone a change, which, we hope, has been made from sincere convictions. He now advocates *universal amnesty;* but he might as well talk to a stone as the "narrow minded blockheads" who control the Radical party—so far as any favorable impression is to be made upon them. Any man of sense might have seen the effect of the Sherman despotism bill, just as he points it out—that the disfranchised class is so numerous that there will not be enough men of experience left to fill the various offices and take charge of the machinery of the new governments sought to be established. The authors of the bill must have seen and known this; but what do they care, so long as their mission is to tear down and not build up? The provisions of the bill will probably defeat their own plan of reconstruction, which will be charged to the contumacy of the "rebellious" South, and seized upon as an excuse for imposing harsher measures on that unfortunate people.

OLD THAD. KNOCKS UNDER.

Old Thad admits that he is "dead beat" in the impeachment business. In the course of the debate that followed the reading of the President's veto message on Friday week, he said:

I agree precisely with the eloquent speech of my amiable colleague across the way [Mr. Randall] that we cannot impeach the President of the United States. But I say to our friends on this side who are urging that measure, that they are urging it in vain. The result of my motion the other day clearly disclosed that. And without attempting to make disclosures, I undertake to say that there are unseen agencies at work, there are invisible powers at work in this country, which will prevent the impeachment of the President.

I have taken some pains to understand the composition of the House and the composition of the Senate, and I am quite certain that there are enough of persons in the House—firstly, to prevent the presentation of articles of impeachment here, and secondly, that there are enough persons in the Senate, if articles of impeachment were voted, to prevent the conviction of the President; so that I repeat an attempt to impeach the President will be vain and futile. It is impossible to pierce the panoply which surrounds the White House.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Stevens declined to "make disclosures" about the "unseen agencies at work" to prevent impeachment. Perhaps he may become more communicative when he gets out of the august presence of Butler and Schenk, and, in a back room of the "two-story red brick house in South Queen street," may tell some newspaper correspondent what he knows.

What in the world has been going on at Washington? Has anybody corrupted the public virtue of a portion of the "loyal majority" in Congress? We all know what can be done in the Pennsylvania Legislature, for Mr. Stevens himself has told us what was done in the late contest for United States Senator; but is it possible that like changes can be wrought among our "loyal" Representatives at Washington? Has Simon Cameron been at work again?

Cameron wants the Radical nomination for the Presidency. If Andrew Johnson were to be removed from office, Ben Wade would become President, and this would insure him the nomination. Cameron's only chance of success, therefore, lies in the prevention of the impeachment of President Johnson, and if there are "unseen agencies" at work to prevent impeachment, it may be put down as pretty certain that the "Old Winnebago" has a hand in them. Thus the Radicals in Pennsylvania, through their leading Representatives in the two branches of Congress—the "Old Commoner" in the House and the "Old Winnebago" in the Senate—are working on both sides of the impeachment question!—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Parties who hold United States 7-30 notes should take notice that they have only until August 15 to present them to the Treasury Department for conversion into 5-20 bonds. After that time the Department will hold that the holders of the 7-30's have elected to be paid rather than to convert the notes, and the government will then proceed to pay off the unconverted balance.

Sumner, the other day, in the Senate of the United States, stated that he did not doubt but that negro Senators and Representatives would "soon be welcome in the Capitol." This doctrine is beginning to be advocated openly by the prominent Republicans.

Bishop Lamey and his party, who were reported to have been attacked by Indians on the road to Santa Fe, the men massacred and the women carried away into captivity, are now known to be safe.

HOW RASCALS MAKE THEIR PEOPLE.

In national, state, and municipal matters the Radical party is notoriously extravagant, corrupt and wasteful. Their rule is always followed by largely increased expenditures, and a lavish use of money. During the war men were paid *for political and other services by contracts,* and no attention was paid either to the quality of articles furnished the government, or the prices paid for the same. Shoddy clothing, and bad flour and coffee and meat were turned in by contractors, stamped as up to the standard by inspectors, and paid for at the highest market price. In all quarters of the country men made fortunes by thus robbing the government, and the result can be seen in the vast debt which now hangs like a cloud over the business and industry of the nation.

With that debt comes taxation, imposed upon all branches of trade, commerce, manufactures, and all the occupations by which men obtain a living. In the course of a speech recently delivered by Hon. George H. Pendleton, at St. Paul, Minnesota, that distinguished gentleman mentioned certain facts, with reference to the subject of taxation, which the people should ponder at this time. The United States has property, real and personal, as a taxable basis, amounting to $16,000,000,000. Great Britain has property, real and personal, amounting to $88,000,000,000. France has property amounting to $40,000,000,000. The taxes collected by the United States government last year were $580,000,000, while those collected by England amounted to $480,000,000, and those collected by France to $390,000,000—showing an excess for the United States of $100,000,000 over England, and $190,000,000 over France. This, notwithstanding the great difference in the basis of taxation. The contrast becomes still stronger when it is considered that the national taxation in Great Britain and France includes everything—whereas, we have, in addition, here, our state, county, and municipal taxes.

These are startling facts, and the people feel their weight. The tax-gatherers will not allow the business men of the country to forget them. When a manufacturer first pays a tax upon the article he makes, and again a per centage upon the income from his business, he is not likely to pass lightly over the fact that this is the Eldorado of taxation. The capitalists in like manner have daily reminders of the heavy increase of taxation. They receive six per cent. on mortgages and ground rents, and out of the proceeds the government clutches five per cent. as its share. Taxes upon all articles that enter into the business arrangements of the people prevent trade, commerce and general enterprise, and in this manner the poor man is deprived of a chance to make a comfortable living for himself and family. Taxes increase the cost of subsistence.—Wages do not follow with equal pace up the scale, and thus the poor man is injured. Paper money also inflates prices *and gives speculators an opportunity to* hold large quantities of produce, and thus prevent consumers from buying at a fair and reasonable figure. *In this manner* high taxes affect all classes and injure the general prosperity of the nation.

How can taxes be reduced? That is a question interesting to all parties. By a reduction of the national debt, is the answer. We must reduce expenses, and *increase the current receipts of the government.* This cannot be done while the Radical party is in power. In the first place, they are in favor of holding one portion of the country by military authority. That will make a large military force necessary, and the Treasury Department estimates the army expenses in the Southern States alone at fifty *millions of dollars for the present year.* To this must be added the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau and other parts of the Radical machinery for establishing a despotism in the South, and then it will be seen that the Radicals will increase rather than reduce the expenses of the government for the present fiscal year. In the meantime, they are curtailing the revenues of the government by preventing the South from engaging in business on a scale commensurate with the capabilities of that prolific section. There is no possible relief from excessive and burdensome taxation so long as the Radical party remains in power. They will maintain a splendid government after the fashion of the military despotisms of the Old World, but the people, the masses, will daily become poorer and poorer. Radicalism is a heavy tax upon the people. Are they content to bear the burden?—*Age.*

CHARGES AGAINST CONGRESS.

Apropos of the charges of improper conduct against the President, "Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial,* makes the following revelations, which are specific enough to warrant a committee of investigation by Congress:

It can be shown that members of Congress own stock in the street railroads of Washington for which they never paid a cent, or rendered any other return than their votes for the acts of incorporation, and their subsequent votes to authorize the increase of fare from five to seven cents. It can be shown that the two Houses have been, time and again, influenced by the paltry consideration of free passes in their votes upon matters affecting the greatest railroad monopolies in the country. It can be proved that members of Congress have appeared in their seats as the attorneys for railroad corporations. It can be proved that members of the two Houses were directly bribed for their votes on the whiskey tax two years ago. It can be proved that Senators positively agreed to confirm Mr. Cowan as Minister to Austria last winter, if he would get Mr. Johnson to appoint their relatives to office. All of these things and a hundred more can be proved to the satisfaction, if not of Congress, at least of the country, if the opportunity be but presented.

All this is to the point, and calls for investigation. Will any Radical member of Congress dare move the appointment of a committee to inquire into the truth of these charges?

The Radicals in the New York Constitutional Convention have refused the ballot to white women. Perhaps they would have fared better if their skins had been black.

A Salt Lake paper announces the recent withdrawal of a number of families from the pleasing mysteries of Mormonism.

WHERE THEY STAND.

In the platform adopted by the late Radical State Convention, we find the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That this Convention, speaking for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, unreservedly endorse the Reconstruction measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, as based upon sound principles," &c., &c.

What are the principal features of the "Reconstruction measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses?" Why, *Universal Negro Suffrage and the disfranchisement of two-thirds of the white people in the South!* Republicans of Pennsylvania! *Did* this Convention *really* speak for *you* when it endorsed such black and damnable work? It cannot be possible! You don't want ten States to be ruled by *Negroes?* You don't want African members of Congress, Judges, etc., etc.? If you do you are the worst enemies this government ever had. If you do, you properly belong to the Radical party and fully deserve to share its infamy. But we cannot, will not, believe that you approve such wicked, malignant and devilish doctrines. You will repudiate them at the polls, for they have never, heretofore, formed a part of the Republican creed, and you are not bound, even by party ties, to sustain them.—*Bedford Gazette.*

"TO THE BOYS IN BLUE."

The Philadelphia *Press,* whose editor has risen from poverty to affluence since the beginning of the era of greenbacks, calls upon the "Boys in Blue" to "remember that the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is the same judge who attempted to strike a fatal blow at your army and navy, by deciding that the greenbacks which you *sent home to your parents and your* wives and little ones were not a legal tender."

It might be well for the "Boys in Blue," and all other "boys" who are old enough to vote, to remember that it was a Republican Congress and a Republican President who depreciated the value of the greenbacks known as "legal tender." In the act of Congress authorizing their issue it was expressly provided that they should *not* be a legal tender for "duties on imports" or "interest on the public debt." This act was passed by a Radical Congress and approved by President *Lincoln. It was, therefore,* the Republican party, through its Representatives in Congress and in the Executive chair, that first stamped the brand of inferiority on the greenbacks. That brand may be seen on the back of every note by any "Boy in Blue" who will take the trouble to look for it. It was the Government, when Republican in all its branches, that bastardized its own greenback offspring.

DEMOCRATIC JUDGES.

Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, is a Democrat, and has been on the bench for some years. By limitation his term of office would expire this fall, but the members of the Philadelphia bar, without respect to party, have united in recommending him as a candidate for re-election. The *Ledger* and even Forney's *Press* commend this action, and no candidate is likely to be presented in opposition to him. A similar compliment was paid to Judge Sharswood during the war. What higher evidence of his entire fitness for a place on the bench of the Supreme Court could be adduced? That he will be triumphantly elected no one who is well posted doubts.

Although a dozen or more prominent Radical organs of the State were industriously engaged in denouncing the corrupt practices of the late Cameron Legislature, from the time of its adjournment up till a few weeks ago, not a word was said in that connection by the Williamsport Convention. The press promised that measures would be taken to guard against the recurrence of such a corrupt body, but there is not a resolution in the Radical platform that would indicate the least mite of corruption last winter. This silence must be construed as favorable to those who disgraced the State by their practices, and as indicating a decided preference for another Legislature of the same sort. The people should observe the fact.

The Treasury Department estimates that from thirty-five to forty millions of dollars will be needed to support the army in the Southern States during the present year. This is a heavy tax upon the business and industry of the country. And what use is to be made of the army in that section? Is there any resistance to law and authority either actual or suppositious, in that part of the Union? Is any portion of the people in revolt against the National or State authorities? Neither, and yet the Radical party insists upon quartering soldiers upon the people in time of peace, and thus adding to the expenses of the nation at this time, when the tax-gatherer crosses the threshold of every man like a spectre of evil. Thirty-five or forty millions of dollars is a heavy price to pay for a broken Constitution and infracted Union, for negro equality, and the disfranchisement of white men. But a Radical President may be chosen by such means, and the people must be satisfied with that result. Will they look at it in this light?—*Age.*

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the people of Pennsylvania should cast their ballots "for the Hon. Henry W. Williams, who, to all the qualifications of his opponent, adds that of fervent and unflinching patriotism." But the people must remember that by Radical patriotism, is here ment the patriotism of Sumner and Butler and Stevens; the patriotism which is exhibited in scoffing at the Constitution and destroying the States, injuring the character of the nation abroad, and prostrating its trade, commerce, and business at home. This is the patriotism which the *Press* gives to its candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and then calls upon the people to support him upon that basis.

In Mexico negroes vote and possess equality, and what is the state of affairs?—continual revolutions, conspiracies and wars. Neither property nor life has been at any time secure in that country since the enfranchisement of the blacks. Mongrelism has cursed Mexico as it will curse the United States unless the Radical party schemers shall be defeated.

General Grant has ordered the arrest of Brevet Major-General S. W. Carwford, for disobedience of orders, in having failed to report to his regiment at Louisville, as required by special orders from the headquarters of the army.

A good many people have been puzzled of late to know what "the interests of God and humanity" are. The military bills have explained. They are the election of Radicals to office by "nigger" votes.—*Chicago Times.*

TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

HEAVY RAIN.—The heaviest rain of the summer occurred here on Saturday afternoon last. The streets were flooded, as were a number of cellars. We shall not be surprised to hear of considerable damage to fencing, &c., in different parts of the county, by the swelling of the streams in consequence.

RECOVERING.—The numerous friends of H. J. Myers, Esq., of "Great Conowago Mills," will be glad to hear that he is recovering from his severe attack of typhoid fever. It affords us much pleasure to communicate the gratifying information.

John G. Gilbert has purchased of Hugh McIlhenny, a lot of ground on the southeast corner of the Square in Hunterstown, at $440 cash, with a view to the immediate erection of a fine two-story brick building thereon, for store and dwelling.

The catalogue of Mount St. Mary's College for 1866-67 shows this favorite old Institution to be in a prosperous condition. The number of students is one hundred and thirty-two, which will be considerably increased during the present year.

The annual Commencement at the Gettysburg Female Institute, (Mrs. Eyster, principal,) took place on Friday last. The attendance was unusually large, and the exercises interesting throughout. Misses Mary Monfort and Mary Gilbert graduated. As they were equal in merit, the honors were divided between them.

PIC-NIC.—The German Pic-Nic will be held at Wolf's Spring on Wednesday next. Good music has been engaged, and refreshments can be had on the ground. A pleasant time will surely be had.

Messrs. Keyser & Hamsher will retire from the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* on the first of September, and be succeded by John M. Cooper, William S. Stenger and Augustus Duncan, Esqs., who have purchased the establishment. We wish the out-going and in-coming editors a large share of "luck."

GONE TO EUROPE.—Rev. H. Louis Baugher, of Norristown, (son of Dr. Baugher, of this place,) and T. D. Carson, of Philadelphia, sailed for Europe on Saturday week. They expect to visit England, France, Switzerland, Italy, and probably other parts. The congregation of Mr. Baugher, just previous to his departure, made him several presents, including a purse to defray his expenses to Europe and back.

COMMENCEMENT.—As heretofore announced, the Commencement exercises of Pennsylvania College and the Theological Seminary will take place the second week in August. Besides the usual exercises, Rev. Dr. Seiss, of Philadelphia, will address the Literary Societies; Rev. Dr. Sprecher, President of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, will deliver the Holman Lecture on the Augsburg Confession; and Hon. M. Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia, will deliver the Address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Preparatory building. We are informed that arrangements have been made with the Gettysburg, Hanover Branch, Northern Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Reading Railroads, by which persons having paid full fare in coming to Gettysburg, to attend the Commencement exercises, will be returned free of charge to any point on either of said roads. Our town promises to be full of visitors, but good accommodations may be expected by all.

INJUNCTION.—The following, from the Baltimore *Sun,* may interest the many in these parts who use Stonebraker's medicines:

Henry Stonebraker vs. Samuel Stonebraker, (the uncle of complainant,) Henry K. Hoffman and Abram S. Stonebraker, (a brother of complainant,) and Clotworthy & Passano, druggists—Bill filed for injunction to restrain defendants from manufacturing or imitating the medicines and preparations and labels of complainant, or selling or offering the same for sale, or using his trade marks; and for an account of sales of said complainant's medicines by defendants.

PENALTY FOR STEALING FRUIT.—Persons who steal fruit, should remember that the law of 1860 imposes a penalty of $50 fine and sixty days' imprisonment for any such offence, when proven before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace. The same law provides a penalty of from $5 to $50, with costs, for wilfully entering or breaking into any orchard, yard or garden—the fine being one-half to the informer, and one-half to the owner of the land.

DOMOREST'S "YOUNG AMERICA."—This handsome little periodical started with many competitors, but has outlived, or outstripped, nearly all. Since its first issue last November, it has exactly trebled its circulation, and expects confidently to quite treble that again, before the 1st of January. It is as great a favorite with the little folks as DEMOREST'S MONTHLY with their "mamas,"—and deservedly; for the efforts of the editors to amuse them are unceasing. No other juvenile magazine contains so many toys, stories, games and puzzels. No wonder the children like it. Address, W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway, New York.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Henry Welsh, Esq., of York, has been appointed United States Revenue Assessor for that district. An excellent appointment.

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

This is a dull season for "local items." Not an accident, or even a dog "mill!" Have our friends in the country nothing to communicate?

Let the watchword of THE PEOPLE henceforth be—This Government was made for white men, and it *shall* be ruled by white men only?

Congress adjourned on Saturday week. The country will breathe freer for a while.

The Surratt trial is drawing to a close.

A SEASONABLE RECIPE.—As the blackberry season is at hand, we give place to the following from the *Germantown Telegraph* for the information of our readers:

There is no wine equal to the blackberry when properly made, either in flavor or for medical purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel diseases. We, therefore, give the receipt for making it, and having tried it ourselves, we speak advisedly on the subject: "Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight, and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further straining or boiling. This makes a most excellent and palatable wine."

WHISTLING.—Next to laughing, whistling is one of the most philosophical things in which a fellow of good spirits can indulge. Whistling is a popular prescription for keeping up the courage—it might better be said good spirits. Some genial philosopher has well said on this subject, that whistling is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care; supplies the place of sunshine. A man who whistles has a good heart under his shirt-front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but works more constantly. A whistling cobbler will earn as much money again as a cordwainer who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Mean or avaricious men never whistle. The man who attacks whistling throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses—August of its meadow larks.—*Ex.*

In a late number of the Erie *Observer,* we found the following sensible remarks:

The Democrat who wants to be of service to his party and render practical aid in securing the triumph of his principles, can best succeed by subscribing for a sound local newspaper. There never was a time more necessary than now to secure a larger circulation for Democratic doctrines. The people want the truth, and the only source from which to derive it in its fairest and most interesting shape is in the columns of manfully conducted home Union journals. Every family in the county should have the benefit of at least one energetic Democratic newspaper.

An old story, but yet true, that Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has performed more cures in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and General Debility, than any medicine ever compounded. It is excellent for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramps, Colic, and distress. All druggists keep it.

How the Negroes are cared for by the "Bureau."—The assistant commissioner of the Negro Bureau at Nashville, Gen. W. P. Carlin, has issued a circular for circulation among negroes, in which they are informed that in case they lose employment on account of politics they will be provided for by the Bureau until they can find work, and that all expenses so incurred will be paid out of the "special relief fund" appropriated by Congress. Here is a most excellent opportunity for lazy darkies. No doubt hundreds and thousands of them will avail themselves of the opportunity to get fixed in the Bureau as political martyrs, until they can get work. But how will this sort of business suit our Northern, hard-working taxpayers, out of whose pockets is taken this "special relief fund" appropriated by Congress?

Terrible Plague.—News from Hong Kong, China, to May 25th, represents the people at Mauritius to be dying at the rate of two hundred a day, from a dreadful pestilence there prevailing. The disease was malignant bilious fever, similar to that of the West Indies. The state of the island was dreadful; the people were lying in the streets dead and dying. Every other house is closed, and the hospital accommodations are insufficient. Miserable and neglected huts were occupied as hospitals, into which the sick went to die. Quinine was selling at $75 per ounce. Some of the shipping was affected by the disease. There was a complete panic among the people.

An exchange says that over forty thousand Republican voters of Philadelphia supported Judge Sharswood when a candidate on the Democratic ticket for his present position, and that he was then considered sound on all constitutional questions. Judge Sharswood has not changed since that time, and those who relied then upon his ability, integrity and patriotism, do so yet.

Registration has been closed in Nashville. Out of six thousand persons allowed to register by Brownlow only sixteen hundred are white. That is a specimen of the freedom enjoyed in this republic at the present time.

Sensible.—We clip the following from an exchange, which we think very applicable:

"The pews in some of our churches ought to rest on pivots, so that the occupants could see who comes in without straining their necks."

Let us remove temptation from the path of youth, as the frog said as he plunged into the water, when he saw a boy pick up a stone.

"Much remains unsung," as the cat remarked when a brick shortened his serenade.

A little boy in New York made a kite of his father's seven-thirties.

United States Senator Buckalew has our thanks for Congressional favors.

Latest Market Reports.

GETTYSBURG.	
FLOUR,	11 00 @ 12 00
RYE FLOUR,	8 00
WHITE WHEAT,	1 50 @ 2 00
RED WHEAT,	1 50 @ 1 90
CORN,	80
RYE,	1 00
OATS,	65
BUCKWHEAT,	55 @ 70
HAY,	15 00 @ 18 00
CLOVERSEED,	6 00 @ 7 50
FLAXSEED,	2 00

BALTIMORE.	
FLOUR,	9 00 @ 10 00
WHEAT,	2 00 @ 2 30
RYE,	1 40 @ 1 45
CORN,	1 11 @ 1 18
OATS,	75 @ 80
HOGS, ℔ hund.,	9 15 @ 10 25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ hund.,	10 00 @ 17 00
HAY,	27 00 @ 29 00
WHISKEY,	2 35 @ 2 00

Died.

On the 14th day of July, at the residence of his son-in-law, in Cumberland-township, Mr. JOHN DIEHL, in his 72d year.

At his residence, at Hebron, Porter co., Ind., on the 28th of June, Mr. DAVID DINWIDDIE, formerly of this county, in the 72d year of his age.

On the 14th inst., at East Liberty, Pa., AMANDA M. McKNIGHT, aged 28 years 3 months and 5 days.

On June 17th, at his residence, near Fountain Dale, Hamiltonban township, after a protracted illness, Mr. GEORGE SPRANKLE, aged 70 years 3 months and 17 days.

On the 2nd inst., JULIA A., daughter of Perry J. Tate, of this place, aged 8 years, 6 months and 3 days.

Special Notice Column.

Seasickness.

Those who "go down to the sea in ships" should always have with them this invaluable medicine. It is capital in sudden or oft-repeated cases of *Seasickness.* Nothing like it, as an agreeable tonic. Dose, thirty drops, in a wine-glass of water. It tones the stomach, stops the Sickness, and checks Vomiting. It never fails to do good. Persons subject to Dizziness, Sick or Nervous Headache, brought on by a Foul Stomach, and particularly when sailing on the water, either on oceans or rivers, or riding in the cars, will positively find a marvelous remedy in the virtues of its properties. Let the most skeptical try the Radway's Ready Relief, and become convinced, without the aid or influence of outside parties. It has an immense sale, and is being used generally as a preventive for the Asiatic Cholera. For the "general ills" to which we are subjected, the Relief, in nine cases out of ten, eases, quiets, and restores. It will cure Pain, and conquer all cutaneous diseases.

Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle.

July 29, 1867. 2w

The Greatest Pain-reliever in the World.

Warranted superior to any other, or no pay, for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Mumps, Burns, Cuts, Insect stings, Pains in the Back, Chest, and Limbs, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings; also, to take internally for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Spasms, Sea Sickness, Vomiting, and Croup. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, if used according to the directions, and never fails, as thousands can attest. It was first introduced in 1817, and now millions of bottles are annually sold. Every one who has once used it, continues to do so, and recommend it to their friends as the most valuable medicine extant. Certificates enough to fill a dozen newspapers have been received by Dr. Tobias. His medicine, the Venitian Liniment, will do all that is stated, and more. No one will regret trying it. Those residing at a distance from a physician, will find it a reliable medicine to have on hand in case of accidents. Ask for Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment, and take no other. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

July 22, 1867. 1m

In the Coral Caves

sea-green is said to be the prevailing color, and

THE FISH-TAILED MAIDENS

sit on the rocks and comb their green locks assiduously. But the

BELLES OF EARTH

prefer glossy browns and shining blacks to any other tinges, and if nature has not given their fair heads these beautiful hues, or if mischance has robbed them of their once exquisite beauty, they don't cry about it, but resort at once to

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

which in five minutes does all that nature ever did for any head in her happiest mood. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

July 22, 1867.

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 these Pills while in that condition lest they "invite miscarriage," after which admonition, the Proprietor assumes no responsibility, although their mildness will prevent any mischief 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 answers have been returned, in which it is say, 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 Nervous 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 J. 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

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, freely by return mail, will please address

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

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 when 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., 51 Park Row, New York; S. S. Hance, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, N. E. cor. of Fourth and Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, 134 and 136 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Brothers, southwest corner of Second and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

feb 4 6m w. eo. no. 1 77

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 recipe 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

I. O. of R. M.

THE members of Cayuga T., No. 31, are hereby notified to meet in their W., on the 9th Sleep, Sturgeon Moon, G. S. D., 876, (Aug. 9, 1867.) Important business will be transacted.

WM. B. MEALS, C. of R.

July 29, 1867. 1t

HOUSE PAINTING.

GEORGE A. WARNER, HOUSE PAINTER,
South Washington st., Gettysburg, Pa.
GOOD WORK AND MODERATE PRICES.

July 29, 1867.

HERING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

BLACKBERRY ROOT,

FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &C.

SOLD BY

A. D. Buehler and Dr. R. Horner, Druggists, Gettysburg, Pa.

July 29, 1867. 2m*

NATIONAL HOTEL,

CASHTOWN, PA.,

E. P. KITTINGER, PROPRIETOR.

HAVING leased the above well-known House, and having thoroughly refurnished it, he is now prepared to entertain his friends and the public. The