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.

Gettysburg Compiler.

BY H. J. STAHLE. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1867. 49TH YEAR.—NO. 45.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. A. DUNCAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, 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 15, 1867. 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. T. O. KINZER,

HAVING LOCATED PERMANENTLY AT BONAUGHTOWN, ADAMS COUNTY, Will attend promptly to all professional calls, day or night. Office at John Landis's, where he can always be found, unless professionally engaged.

Aug. 6, 1866. 1y

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.

April 2, 1866. tf

Dr. COOK,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Having permanently located in Hanover, Pa., respectfully offers his professional services to the public. Special attention given to diseases of women and children.

REFERENCES.
Prof. Ad. Lippe, M. D., Philadelphia,
" J. C. Morgan, M. D., "
Wm. H. Cook, M. D., Carlisle, Pa.,
Hon. Edward McPherson, Gettysburg, Pa.,
David Willis, Esq., "
Rev. J. A. Rose, Hanover, Pa.

☞Office on the Square, five doors west of Carlisle street, second door from Central Hotel.

April 15, 1867. 1y

Dr. J. W. C. O'NEALS

OFFICE AND DWELLING, A few doors from the N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near the Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

April 15, 1867.

Dr. W. J. McCLURE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, Having permanently located in New Oxford, will practice his profession in all its branches. His friends and all others desiring his professional services are requested to call and consult him at his office, in Hanover street.

May 20, 1867. 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

J. LAWRENCE HILL, M. D.,

DENTIST, 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. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, 53.

RAILROAD HOUSE,

NEAR THE STATION,

HANOVER, YORK COUNTY 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's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Depot, Hanover, Pa. A. P. BAUGHER.

Oct. 2, 1865. tf

KEYSTONE HOUSE,

CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.,

WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.

THIS is a new House, fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant, central and convenient. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests. The Table will always have the best of the market, and the Bar the best of wines and liquors. There is commodious Stabling attached, with an accommodating ostler always on hand.

This Hotel is now open for the entertainment of the public, and a share of patronage is solicited. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction.

Jan. 11, 1867. tf

GLOBE INN,

YORK STREET, NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

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. Thereafter large Stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive ostlers. 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

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25 AND 27 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Opposite Bowling Green,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,

July 1, 1867. 6m Proprietors.

DRAINAGE PIPES.

THE undersigned has now on hand, and continues to manufacture, large quantities of EATHEN DRAINAGE PIPES, which he offers at 9 cents per foot at the manufactory or in Gettysburg. If desired, he will lay the pipes, either water-tight or loose-jointed, at a reasonable compensation. They have been tried in different parts of the county, with entire success. For the drainage of cellars, &c., nothing better can be used. Specimens may be seen at Kalbfleisch's store, in Gettysburg.

The manufactory is in Oxford township, near Lilly's mill, Post Office address, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa. JOHN BECKMAN.

March 11, 1867. 6m*

FOUND.—The place to get your Vests at very cheap prices—at PICKING'.

FOR White Goods, Ruffling, Edgings and Trimmings, go to BOW & WOODS'.

LIME AND 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

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 AND STANDING-TOP BUGGIES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

☞Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS for sale.

JACOB TROXEL.

Dec. 7, 1863.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

TATE & CULP are now building a variety of

COACH WORK,

of the latest and most approved styles,

and constructed of the best material, to which they invite the attention of buyers. Having built our work with great care and of material selected with special reference to beauty of style and durability, we can confidently recommend the work as unsurpassed by any, either in or out of the cities.

All we ask is an inspection of our work, to convince those in want of any kind of vehicle, that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING IN EVERY BRANCH

done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Give us a call, at our Factory, near the corner of Washington and Chambersburg streets, Gettysburg.

P. J. TATE,
WE. E. CULP.

March 19, 1866. tf

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned have resumed the Carriage-making business,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

In East Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa.,

where they are 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 DESPATCH,

and at cheapest rates.

A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand and 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, 1867. tf

NEW FIRM.

AT THE OLD STAND. [ESTABLISHED IN 1817.]

I HAVE associated with me, in business, my son, John T. McCreary, under the firm and style of D. McCreary & son, and I desire to say to my old friends and the public generally, that since the very fine manufacture of Saddles, Harness, Collars, &c., has been revived at the old established and well known stand on Baltimore street, one square south of the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.

Having had an experience of 40 years in this establishment, I feel assured, that, with renewed attention to business, we can still further merit and receive a full share of public patronage.

D. McCREARY.

With increased facilities for conducting our business, we are better prepared than ever to satisfy the wants of all those who may need anything in our line. We especially call the attention of Farmers and others to the superior quality of our

Plain or Quilted Seat Horn Saddles,	Side Leathers, Hames, all kinds, with tastenings,
Plain or Quilted Seat, no Horn,	or without Housings,
Plain or Quilted Seat Side Saddles,	Scotch Collars, (leather,) " " (licking,)
Plain or Fancy Saddle Cloths,	Seam Collars,
Wagon Saddles,	Best Welt Harness Collars,
Riding Bridles, of all kinds, fair or black,	Patent Leather Collars, stitched or unstitched,
rounded or flat,	Best Leather Wagon Whips, 4, 4½ and 5 feet long,
Martingals,	Plaited Team Whips,
Carriage Harness, all styles, silver or black mounted,	Trotting Whips,
Heavy Draught Harness,	Ladies' Riding Twigs,
Blind Bridles,	Whip Lashes,
Girths,	Horse Blankets,
Crippers,	&c., &c., &c.

In short, everything that pertains to a first-class general horse-furnishing establishment constantly on hand or made to order promptly, of the very best material, and by the most experienced workmen in the country, (two having worked in the establishment for the last thirty years.)

We are now manufacturing an excellent lot of Heavy Draught and Harness Collars for those who prefer our own to city made work.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

All are cordially invited to call and examine for themselves, as our work cannot fail to recommend itself. D. McCREARY & SON.

Feb. 5, 1866. tf

REMOVAL!

THE GETTYSBURG SKY-LIGHT GALLERY.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally that he has removed from his old rooms on West Middle street, to Baltimore street, and nearly opposite the store of Fahnestock Brothers. The room he now occupies has been recently fitted up expressly for his business. The location is an admirable one, enabling him to take pictures in all shades of weather, and with a correctness unequalled any where else.

LIFE-LIKE PHOTOGRAPHS,

of every size and description, executed in the finest style. Particular attention given to the CARTE DE VISITE, and to copying AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES of deceased friends. Also—

THE GETTYSBURG GEMS,

a new style of picture, which has become very popular with the public, not only for their beauty, but for cheapness and convenience. SIXTEEN for ONE DOLLAR only. Also—THE PORCELAIN PICTURE, which for their beauty and durability are unsurpassed.

We are prepared to carry on the business in all its various branches, and having had considerable experience we run no risk in

GUARANTEEING PERFECT SATISFACTION

Our facilities for a full display of our skill are unequalled by any other Gallery in the county, and we would therefore invite every one to call at the

NEW GETTYSBURG SKY-LIGHT GALLERY.

Call and examine our Specimens and judge for yourselves. LEVI MUMPER.

June 25, 1866.

Executor's Notice.

JUDE GALLAGHER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jude Gallagher, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL A. SMITH,
Executor.

July 15, 1867. 6w

LARGE! LARGER! LARGEST!!! stock of Ready-made Clothing in the county at PICKING'S.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

ARE now constructing from

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making its connections an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the City of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

AT

NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the first of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, &c., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues its Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which by special Act of Congress are made a First Mortgage on the entire line, the bonds of the United States *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation, of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,446,800; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings on the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the first two weeks in May were $113 000. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended;—on 230 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

NINE PER CENT.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau St.,
CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, 51 Wall St.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, 33 Wall St.,

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

July 22, 1867. 3m New York.

A CARD FROM THE

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

OF

WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the public that they commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one half of all the Watches sold in the United States.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely *by hand*, and the result is of necessity a lack of that uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time-keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative, must vary. But it is a fact that, except Watches of the higher grades, European Watches are the product of the cheapest labor in Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Aneres, Lepines and the so-called Patent Levers—which soon cost more in attempted repairs than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant, who stamps them and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE.

The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process—and by no such incompetent workmen. All the Company's operations from the reception of the raw materials to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent direction. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate machinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine—that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then adjust the hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it.

The Company respectfully submit their watches *on their merits* only. They claim to make

A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY

by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system. They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in silver hunting-case, to the finest chronometer; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases; but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them

ARE FULLY WARRANTED

by a special certificate, and this warrantee is good at all times against the Company or its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
182 Broadway, New York.

July 22, 1867. 3m

COTTAGE HILL FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution is located at YORK, Pa. The next term will begin SEPTEMBER 3d and continue twenty weeks. The buildings and grounds are large and attractive, and superior advantages are afforded in all departments of instruction.

We refer to our patrons, among whom are Gov. Geary, Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner, W. C. Chapman, Esq., Jesse Engles, Esq., Rev. J. C. Smith, M. Miller, John Miller, and H. B. Rittinger.

For catalogue and full particulars apply to

REV. D. EBERLY, A. M., Principal.

July 15, 1867. 1m*

PRIME HAMS, first quality, and reasonable in price, can be had at KALBFLEISCH'S.

CANNON'S

MARBLE WORKS,

On Baltimore Street, opposite the Court-House,

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

Every description of work executed in the

FINEST STYLE OF THE ART.

June 4, 1866. tf

Forwarding & Commission House.

FLOUR AND FEED,
GRAIN AND GROCERIES.

HAVING purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c., heretofore owned by Samuel Herbert, we beg leave to inform the public that we are continuing the business at the old stand on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, on a more extensive scale than heretofore.

We are paying the highest market prices for

FLOUR, GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

FLOUR and FEED, SALT, and all kinds of GROCERIES, kept constantly on hand and for sale, cheaper than they can be had anywhere else.

PLASTER, and all kinds of FERTILIZERS, constantly on hand, or furnished to order.

A REGULAR LINE OF FREIGHT CARS

will leave our Warehouse every TUESDAY MORNING, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from Baltimore. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptly attended to. Our cars run to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 165 North Howard street, Baltimore. Being determined to pay root prices, sell cheap and deal fairly, we invite everybody to give us a call.

CULP & EARNSHAW.

Aug. 13, 1866.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties comprising the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in said district, and ISAAC E. WIERMAN and ISAAC ROBINSON, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Over and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 19th day of AUGUST, 1867—

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

PHILIP HANN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 29, 1867.

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 19th day of AUGUST, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

57. The first and final account of Susannah Bishop, Administratrix of the estate of John Bishop, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased.

58. The account of Jeremiah Gitt, Executor of Wm. Gitt, deceased.

59. The second and final account of Samuel Brown, Administrator of Geo. Null, deceased.

60. The first and final account of John B. Nell, Executor of Henry Nell, deceased.

61. The first and final account of Harriet Chronister, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Chronister, late of Latimore township, dec'd.

62. The first and final account of Daniel Culp, Administrator with the will annexed of Jacob Culp, of Peter, deceased.

63. The first and final account of Nathaniel Miller, Administrator of Lewis Miller, late of Berwick township, deceased.

64. The first account of Peter Aulabaugh, Jr., Administrator of Peter Aulabaugh, late of Reading township, deceased.

65. First and final account of Joseph L. Sherb, Esq., Administrator of Joseph Kuhn, deceased.

66. Second account of George Ehrehart, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel B. Patterson, deceased, including the account of said George Ehrehart, testamentary Guardian of Olive Patterson, only child and legatee of said deceased.

67. First and final account of Amos Stonesifer and Isaac T. Stonesifer, Administrators of Ellen Stonesifer, deceased.

68. The account of Augustus Detrick, acting Executor of the will of Wm. Detrick, deceased.

69. The first and final account of J. W. Diehl, Administrator of Edmund D. Menges, dec'd.

70. First and final account of J. L. Snider, Executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Horner, deceased.

71. The second account of John Bankhelder, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of George Black, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased.

72. The account of John Diehl, Executor of the will of Mary Ann Dillon, deceased.

73. First account of James W. Gubernator, Administrator of the estate of Dr. Henry F. Lilly, deceased.

74. First and final account of Franklin R. Ebert, Administrator of Elizabeth H. Gobin, late of Huntington township, deceased.

W. D. POLTZWORTH,
Register.

July 22, 1867. 1t

JURY LIST—AUGUST TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Hamilton—J. J. Fehn, Foreman, Daniel Smith.
Oxford—Alexander Jacobs, Jacob Peters.
Conewago—Rufus Klugh.
Huntington—Alexander Miller.
Franklin—Abraham Hart, Frederick Diehl.
Menallen—Lewis Bull, Gibson Ross, John Wilson.
Littlestown—John Spangler.
Mountpleasant—Joseph Bederman.
Latimore—Isaac Harman.
Mountjoy—Jacob Diehl, Joseph Arndt.
Cumberland—Benjamin Liberty.
Highland—Joseph Mickley.
Union—William Young, John Rife.
Reading—John Haines.
Straban—John E. Little.
Gettysburg—Charles Ziegler.
Hamiltonban—John Moritz.

GENERAL JURY.

Berwick bor.—Joseph Wolf.
Straban—John G. Gilbert, Alfred Slonaker, Daniel Cashman, Daniel Stallsmith, Cyrus Fickes.
Hamilton—Michael Bellone, George Hollinger.
Gettysburg—J. Aughinbaugh, Jacob Sanders.
Latimore—William Livingstone.
Mountjoy—Simon Hahn, Wm. Cownover, Sr.
Berwick twp.—Elias Keppner.
Tyrone—James A. Miller, Abraham Bowers.
Reading—Wm. S. Hildebrand, Samuel Marsh, Stephen Heinard.
Liberty—David Elker, Jacob Elker.
Mountpleasant—Henry Weikert, John Hauptman, John McMaster.
Hamiltonban—George Trenkle.
Oxford—Alexander Hines, Henry Wiest.
Huntington—Jonathan Miller, Jesse Smyers.
Germany—Ephraim Harner, J. N. Kelley.
Cumberland—George Weikert, Jacob Hershey.
Butler—John Jacobs.
Union—Jacob Hostetter.
Conowago—George Frederick.

Restaurant Licenses.

APPLICATIONS to keep Restaurants have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, by the following persons, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on MONDAY, the 19th day of AUGUST next:

John E. Ilgenfritz, Gettysburg.
John Hoffman, "

ADAM W. MINTER, Clerk.

July 29, 1867.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAVID J. SMITH, of Mountpleasant township, Adams co., has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, and that the undersigned, residing in Conowago township, has been appointed Assignee. All persons indebted to said Assignor are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, to DAVID J. ELINE,

July 15, 1867. 6w Assignee.

Administrator's Notice.

JACOB TROSTLE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Trostle, late of Latimore township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Hamilton township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HELBEL,

July 1, 1867. 6w Administrator.

GENTLEMEN'S furnishing Goods all kinds and styles at NORRIS'.

Selected Poetry.

☞The following is the tenderest verse in the English language. We do not know who its author is, but there is a simplicity and sweetness in it which none but the coldest heart can resist:

LITTLE GRAVES.

"There's many an empty cradle—
There's many a vacant bed—
There's many a lonely bosom,
Whose joy and light has fled;
For thick in every graveyard
The little hillocks lie—
And every hillock represents
An angel in the sky."

Agricultural & Domestic.

SOCIABILITY AMONG FARMERS.

Naturally the farmer is an unselfish man. His labors are mostly out of doors. His calling takes him much abroad, and enables him to mingle considerably with the world. Yet looking at the very large proportion of the population embraced in his pursuit, and the important influence exercised by it over all our public affairs, it is a subject of common remark, even by agriculturists themselves, that their social intercourse should be so much restricted. There is no other cause for this seclusiveness on the part of farmers that we can see than the "treading in the footsteps of their predecessors." Be this as it may, there are other causes operating which appear to be changing this for the better. Country fairs, bringing agriculturists together from districts sufficiently near to each other to make acquaintaneeship pleasant and lasting, and putting them in friendly emulation in matters and things involving their agrestic skill and success, are clearly working to form more close companionships between those whose domestic comforts and family enjoyments must be greatly promoted in the future.

Little clubs among the farmers of a neighborhood, to meet once a week, to discuss or talk over the innumerable subjects connected with the intelligent prosecution of their noble profession, produce a decidedly fraternizing and socializing effect. While these local associations should not be too formal and restricted, they should have an official organization as better calculated to cause punctuality at the meetings, as well as to add to their permanency. On these occasions the wives and daughters of families should always accompany their husbands, fathers or brothers—not to participate of course in the proceedings that may take place, but to increase the agreeability of the meetings, and to share in the pleasure of these delightful interchanges of good neighborhood. Indeed, if the truth must be spoken—and we are ready to do it upon all occasions, especially upon such an one as this—there is very little social enjoyment in the world which is not refined and made doubly enjoyable by the presence of women.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

DAIRY COWS.

Select and keep the *very best only.* A good cow, well kept, is profitable. Poor cows are unprofitable. My own experience in selecting cows for dairying or furnishing milk to sell, is to select good wedge-shaped animals, heavy hind quarters and tapering towards the head, with light heads, long faces, and usually small wax-colored horns; also, slim necks, small tails, capacious udders, running well forward, milk veins large, teats good size, rather long and set well apart. I care not for breed or color. It is all humbug for *dairy profit.* [*Breeding stock* is another story.] I think it would generally pay as well for large farmers, say those who keep from 20 to 30 cows, to raise some five to eight or so of their best heifer calves each year, from their very best cows, and from a bull which you know to be from a good milking family. By so doing, and by selecting the best only to keep from the heifers you raise, (when they have their first calf,) you will in a few years have a better herd, and a better paying herd of cows than you will be able to buy. As to color, I care but little about it, so long as a cow has a good yellow skin, a striped hoof and wax-colored horn. If her hair is soft and silky, I care but little about the color of it.

LITTLE NEGLECTS DESTROY FARM PROFITS.—By neglecting to lock the stable door, the horse was stolen; by leaving a lot of old rubbish in the barn yard, a colt broke his leg and another got a nail in his foot; in neglecting to spend half an hour in battening up the sheep-fold, a pair of twin lambs froze to death; by carelessly tying the bull, the ox was gored and died; by neglecting to kill the ticks on the sheep, and flea on the cattle, the sheep became poor, shed their wool, gave no milk, and the lambs died, and a fine stock of cattle in high condition when they came to stall, lost all their flesh before spring, some were helped up by the tail and survived, while others were snaked off by the neck, a sort of retributive justice to their owners, always attached in some way to human transgression.

Choice Miscellany.

BOOTH AND THE LORD'S PRAYER.

In the palmy days of Booth, the great tragedian, together with several friends, was invited to dine by a person who was opposed to theatres and theatre-going, and yet had curiosity enough to wish to see something of the lion of the day. During the evening, some one requested Booth, as a particular favor, to read the Lord's prayer. He expressed his willingness to afford the company this gratification, and all eyes turned expectantly towards him. Slowly and reverently he arose. All were astonished at the play of emotions that convulsed his countenance. His face became deathly pale, and his eyes, tremblingly turned upwards, were wet with tears. The silence could almost be felt; it became absolutely painful before his rich-toned voice from the death-hued lips indescribably syllabled forth, "Our father who art in heaven," etc. Every heart was thrilled with the pathos and solemnity of the occasion. After he had finished the silence continued, until a subdued sob from a remote corner of the room broke the spell. The host stepped forward with streaming eyes, and, seizing Booth by the hand, said: "Sir, you have afforded me a pleasure for which my whole future life will feel greatful. I am an old man, and every day from my boyhood to the present time I thought I had repeated the Lord's prayer, but I have never heard it before, never."

Booth replied: "To read that prayer as it should be read, has cost me the severest study and labor for thirty years; and I am far from being yet satisfied with my rendering of that wonderful production. Hardly one person in a thousand comprehends how much beauty, tenderness and grandeur can be condensed, in a space so small and in words so simple. That prayer of itself sufficiently illustrates the truth of the Bible, and stamps upon it the seal of Divinity."

So great an effect had been produced by the reading, that after a few minutes of subdued conversation, the company broke up and retired, for the time at least, with full hearts.

MARK THAT.

A small boy out West, one cold day, was assisting his father to mark sheep with paint and brush. The father would catch a sheep and say to the boy, "Mark that." After the job was done, the boy started for his home, which was at some distance, and was overtaken by a minister on horseback, who seeing the boy barefooted, invited him to ride behind him. After the boy was seated he began to catechise him thus:

"My lad, do you attend the Sabbath school?"

"No," was the reply.

"You should attend the Sabbath school, mark that! all good children attend both church and Sabbath school, mark that!"

After many other things the minister ordered the boy to do, he replied:

"*I have marked your back all over now, and it looks like thunder!*"

A LESSON FOR LAZY WIVES.

One day a sturdy peasant was at his work in the field amidst storm and rain, and went home in the evening, tired and drenched to the skin. His loving wife said: "My dear, it has been raining so hard that I could fetch no water, so I have not been able to make any dinner. As you are wet through, I shall be obliged to you to fetch me a couple of buckets of water—you cannot get any wetter." The argument was striking; he therefore took two of the buckets and fetched some water from the well, which was at a considerable distance. On reaching his house he found his wife comfortably seated by the fire; then lifting one bucket after another, he poured the contents over his considerate partner. "Now, wife," said he, "you are quite as wet as I am, so you may as well fetch water for yourself; you can't get any wetter."

Strange Scene at a Wedding.—A sensation was created at a wedding in a church recently, in a village near Troy. The bridal party were assembled around the altar, and the clergyman had announced in the usual form the solemn injunction, "If any man know aught why this couple should not be married, let him now appear or forever after hold his peace," when a woman rose in the audience and forbade the banns. Upon being questioned as to the cause why the ceremony should not be allowed to proceed, she stated that she was a married woman, and the bridegroom had promised to become her husband just as soon as her present lord should die. She wanted him held to his engagement. The people tittered, the bride turned pale, the bridegroom turned red; but the clergyman coolly told the woman that her reasons were not valid, and the banns should go on. Whereupon she swooned, and the marriage was consummated.

Birth and Death Rate of the World.—Statisticians have calculated that if the population of the world amounts to between 1,200,000,000 and 1,300,000,000 persons, the number of deaths in a year would be about 32,000,000. Assuming the correctness of this calculation, says the London Lancet, the number of deaths each day would be nearly 88,000—3,000 per hour! sixty per minute! and thus every second would carry into eternity one human life in one part of the world or another. But reproduction asserts its superior power; for, on calculating the probable annual births on the globe, the result shows that whereas sixty persons die per minute, seventy children are born, and thus the increase of the population is kept up.

☞An old joker, who never yields the palm to any one in reeling a naughty yarn, was put to his trumps at hearing a traveler state that he once saw a brick house placed upon runners, and drawn up a hill to a more favorable location some half a mile distant. "What do you think of that, Uncle Ethiel?" said the bystanders. "O, fer'e," said the old man, "I once saw a two-story house down east drawn by oxen three miles." A dead silence ensued; the old man evidently had the worst end of it, and he saw it. Gathering all his energies, he bit off a huge piece of pigtail by way of gaining time for thought. "They drawed the stone house," said the old man—ejecting a quantity of tobacco towards the fire place, "but that warn't the worst of the job; arter they'd dun that, they went back and drawed the cellar." The stranger gave in.

The Girls to the Young Men.—The literary department of the Iuka (Miss.) *Mirror* is edited by four young ladies. Their last number contains the following paragraph, which exhorts the young man to "depend on himself":

Most young men consider it a misfortune to be born poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at the outset of life in a good and comfortable business. This is a mistaken notion. So far from poverty being a misfortune to them, if we may judge from what we daily behold, it is a blessing; the chances are more than ten to one against him who starts with a fortune. Most rich men's sons die in poverty, while many poor men's sons come to wealth and honor. It is a blessing, instead of a curse, to have to work out their own fortunes.

Charloteer, Pause.—We heard a good one the other day of a certain Colonel in the last war, which, we think, will bear repeating. The Colonel aforesaid was riding in a stage coach, with several other passengers, when he accidentally dropped his hat outside the coach. Putting his head outside of the window, he exclaimed in a stentorian voice: "Charloteer, pause. I have lost my chapeau!" No attention being paid by the