THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
BY H. J. STAHLE.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum *in advance*—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.—Large reduction to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING, of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest handbill or poster—done with dispatch, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living rates.

OFFICE on Baltimore street, a few doors above the Court-House, on the opposite side, with "Gettysburg Compiler Office" on the building.

Attornies, Physicians, &c.

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

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 8, 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.

D. McCONAUGHY, JOHN M. KRAUTH,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.

D. McCONAUGHY has associated JOHN M. KRAUTH, Esq., in the Practice of the Law, at his office, one door west of Buehler's Drug Store, Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to suits, collections and settlement of estates. All legal business and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and Damages against United States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to.

Land Warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other Western States.

Nov. 29, 1867.

Dr. J. W. C. O'NEAL'S

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

Dr. E. A. 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. C. W. BENSON

HAS RESUMED the Practice of Medicine in LITTLESTOWN, and offers his services to the public. Office at his house, corner of Lombard street and Foundry alley, near the Railroad. Special attention given to Skin Diseases.

Littlestown, Nov. 8, 1867.

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.

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. 14, 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. There is 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

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 patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember the Railroad House, near the Depot, Hanover, Pa.

A. P. BAUGHER.

Oct. 2, 1865. tf

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 is 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.,
Proprietors.

July 1, 1867. 6m

EVERHART'S

FRANKLIN-HOUSE,
CORNER OF HOWARD & FRANKLIN STREETS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

THIS House is on a direct line between the Northern Central and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Depots. It has been refitted and comfortably arranged for the convenience and the entertainment of guests.

Nov. 20, 1865. tf

DR. R. HORNER.

DRUGS, STATIONERY AND NOTIONS.

Gettysburg, Pa.

HIS own preparations are all guaranteed to answer the purposes intended.

Dr. R. Horner's ANTI-CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA MIXTURE, for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

GLIEN for Chapped Hands.

FRAGRANT MYRRH, for preserving and beautifying the teeth, and for all diseases of the gums.

His TONIC and ALTERATIVE POWDERS, for Horses and Cattle, are superior to any in the market.

PURE LIQUORS for medical use. Prescriptions carefully filled.

Medical advice without charge.

June 10, 1867. tf

HOUSE PAINTING.

GEORGE A. WARNER, HOUSE PAINTER,

South Washington st., Gettysburg, Pa.

GOOD WORK AND MODERATE PRICES.

July 29, 1867.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, Northeast corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.

Dec. 3, 1860.

WESTERN LANDS.

I HAVE some valuable WESTERN LANDS which I will trade for one or more FARMS in this county. The lands are well located, and very desirable for farming. Early application desired

J. BRINKERHOFF.

Gettysburg, April 8, 1865. tf

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

C. J. TYSON.

FOR nice Prints, Checks, Ginghams, Muslins, &c., go to ROW & WOODS'.

GETTYSBU

BY H. J. STAHLE.

NEW FIRM.

AT THE OLD STAND.
[ESTABLISHED IN 1817.]

I HAVE associated with me, in business, my son, John F. 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 war, the 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,
Plain or Quilted Seat no Horn,
Plain or Quilted Seat Side Saddles,
Plain or Fancy Saddle Cloths,
Wagon Saddles,
Riding Bridles, of all kinds, fair or black, rounded or flat,
Martingals,
Carriage Harness, all styles, silver or black mounted,
Heavy Draught Harness,
Blind Bridles,
Girths,
Cruppers,
Side Leathers,
Hames, all kinds, with or without fastenings,
Housings,
Scotch Collars, (leather,)
" " (ticking,)
No Seam Collars,
Best Welt Harness Collars,
Patent Leather Collars, stitched or unstitched,
Best Leather Wagon Whips, 4, 4½ and 5 feet long,
Plaited Team Whips,
Trotting Whips,
Ladies' Riding Twigs,
Whip Lashes,
Horse Blankets,
&c., &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

NEW COACH SHOPS.

YANTIS, ADAMS & CO.,
LITTLESTOWN, PA.

WE take this method of informing the public that we have established new Coach Shops at Littlestown, where we are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SULKIES, &c., on the shortest notice and most accommodating terms. Our hands have been procured from Baltimore, and, as we use none but choice material, we can put up work to compete with any shop in the State. Old work repaired and *taken in exchange for new.*

Aug. 30, 1867. 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, 1865. tf

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,
W. E. CULP.

March 19, 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.

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, 1865. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having thoroughly repaired his Grist and Saw Mill, formerly "McIlhenny's Mill," on Marsh Creek, is prepared to do GRINDING and SAWING of every kind at short notice. He solicits the patronage of the neighborhood and will guarantee satisfaction. Give him a call. GEORGE GINGELL.

June 10, 1867. tf

Great National Telegraphic

AND

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

Nos. 809 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

To the Finest College Rooms in the City.

Part of the Second and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,

nearly opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for Circular.

TAYLOR & SEARCH.

Oct. 25, 1867.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

JUST published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box 4586.

Nov. 22, 1867. 3m

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers A. SCOTT & SON.

PERSONS wishing PHOTOGRAPHS of their children will find it to their advantage to call at the Excelsior.

C. J. TYSON, Gettysburg, Pa.

J. M. WARNER'S

FANCY GOODS AND CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Plain Candy,
Fancy do.,
Fruits,
Nuts,
Syrups,
Ferena Crackers,
Wine Biscuits,
Mushroom do.,
Fancy Cakes,
Pickles,
Sardines,
Lobsters,
Chow-Chow,
Fire Works,
Pocket Books,
Satchels,
Portfolios,
Writing Desks,
Work Boxes,
China Toys,
Perfumery,
Soaps,
Combs,
Brushes,
Pens & Pencils,
Chess,
Pocket Cutlery,
Jewelry,
Writing Papers,
Envelopes,
Tobacco & Segars.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

NEW AND CHEAP CLOTHING

AT BRINKERHOFF'S.

STACKS OF THEM!

J. BRINKERHOFF, corner of the Diamond and York street, has just returned from the city with an unusually attractive assortment of

CLOTHING FOR SPRING & SUMMER WEAR.

which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to take them off very rapidly. Call and judge for yourselves. To look at the excellent material, tasteful cutting, and neat and substantial sewing, and then to get his low prices—callers cannot help but buy, when they see it so much to their interest to do so.

He has Coats, Pants, Vests, of all styles and materials;

Hats, Boots and Shoes;

Shirts, of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs;

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Pocket Knives, Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Pipes, Stationery, &c.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, with a thousand and one other articles, entirely too numerous to detail in a newspaper advertisement.

He asks the attention of the public to his new stock, confident that it will please—and no one can or will sell cheaper. Don't forget the place—corner of York street and the Diamond, Gettysburg.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

April 29, 1867. tf

LUMBER, COAL,

STOVES, TIN-WARE, &C.

Corner of Carlisle Street and the Railroad,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

AN IMMENSE STOCK!

IN order to give the public something like an adequate idea of the immense stock of Lumber, Coal, Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., on hand and for sale by the undersigned, at his establishment, in Carlisle street, across the Railroad from the Passenger Station, he would enumerate as far as the limits of a newspaper advertisement will allow:

IN THE LUMBER LINE:

Boards and Plank of every grade, from cullings to panel, Joists and Scantling, pine and hemlock, Siding, planed and unplaned, Flooring, Shingles, Shingle Laths, Plastering Laths, Pickets, ready-made Doors and Sash, Blinds and Shutters,—in fact, everything used for building purposes.

IN THE COAL LINE:

Shamokin White Ash and Lykens' Valley Red Ash, these two varieties being the purest and best for all domestic purposes. Also the very best Broad-top and Allegheny Smith Coal

IN THE STOVE LINE:

Waverly, Noble Cook, Royal Cook, Barley Sheaf, Oriental, Stewart's Cook, Ornamental, Excelsior, Prince Royal and the Emerald Cooking Stoves, all for coal or wood. These varieties are a selection from the best and most popular Cooking Stoves the market affords, and are all warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, a very large variety of Parlor, Saloon and Shop Stoves, for coal or wood, including the celebrated Morning Glory, the Vulcan, Oval Meteor, Round Meteor, Dial, Violet, Gem, Regulator, Comet, Egg, New Egg, Parlor Cook, &c., &c. Fire Brick and Grates, for coal or wood, always on hand.

IN THE TIN-WARE LINE:

The assortment embraces everything necessary for kitchen or household purposes, including a large number of convenient yet cheap articles of new design which must be seen to be appreciated. The stock is so large and varied that those who have not visited the establishment have no conception of its extent. In addition to the ordinary kitchen utensils, it includes Bathing Vessels, Toilet Chamber Sets, plain and fancy, Chamber Buckets, Bread and Spice Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Deed Boxes, Spittoons, Tumbler Drainers, Bill-Head Boxes, Waiters, Ale Carriers, Water Coolers, Slaw Cutters, Nurse Lamps, Jelly Moulds, Pudding Moulds, Patent Nutmeg Graters, Comb Cases, Gen. Grant Plates and A B C Plates, Ash Buckets, Flour Sieves, Bird Cages, Spout Heads, Coffee Mills, Lanterns, Basting Spoons, Large Forks, Candle Sticks, Candle Moulds, Copper Dippers, Wrought-iron Frying Pans, Smoothing Irons, Foot Scrapers, Coffee Roasters, Waffle Irons, Snuffers, Dinner and Auctioneer Bells, Egg Beaters, Oilers, Fluted Funnels, Coal Sieves, Glass-top Fruit Cans, Plain-top Fruit Cans, Self-sealing Jars, &c., &c. Tin-ware made to order, and repairing promptly attended to, by the best of workmen.

IN THE HOLLOW-WARE LINE:

Cast-iron Pots, of every size and variety, for stoves, Porcelain Kettles, for cooking and preserving, Tin-lined Kettles for ditto, Cast-iron Stew Pans, of every size and variety, Porcelain and tinned, with a thousand and one other articles impossible to enumerate in an advertisement.

Attention is specially directed to three valuable patents for which he is agent, and about which there is no humbug, as can be attested by scores who have used them, viz: THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER, DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE, and the celebrated DIAMOND CHURN.

The public are invited to call and examine goods and prices. He guarantees to sell everything in his line at exceeding low figures. Come and see, to gratify your curiosity, if you do not want to buy. No trouble to show goods.

C. H. BUEHLER.

July 1, 1867.

BRINKERHOFF'S

Corn Sheller, Separator and Cleaner.

THE undersigned would inform the Agricultural public that he has purchased from the Patentee of this extraordinary machine, the Patent Right for the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Brinkerhoff's Corn Sheller, Separator and Cleaner, is pronounced the best machine of the kind in this country. And in proof, it may be mentioned that the "Advisory Committee appointed to select Implements for exhibition at the Universal Exposition in Paris, in 1867, have selected this Sheller as the best in America," and at the request of J. C. Derby, U. S. Agent, a machine has been shipped to Paris for exhibition.

The fact may also be stated that at the great trial of Agricultural Implements, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society, the Brinkerhoff Corn Sheller, Separator and Cleaner was reported by one of the most competent Committees as the best Corn Sheller out. They say, "We have carefully examined and thoroughly tested this machine, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it *the best Corn Sheller we ever saw.*" The report is signed by such men as John Stanton Gould, President N. N. State Agricultural Society; B. P. Johnson, Secretary to same; Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Tribune; S. Edwards Todd, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Times.

From among many complimentary newspaper notices, the following, from the New York *Observer*, is deemed sufficient:

"Among all the Hand Corn Shellers made in New York and Albany—and one single firm manufactures more than 10,000 annually—not one can enter the circle with the Sheller just invented by J. Brinkerhoff, Auburn, New York. It shells, separates and cleans, rapidly and easily, at one operation, as fast as the ears can be put into the hopper."

The undersigned is now prepared to dispose of COUNTY RIGHTS. He will have SHELLERS ready for sale in the course of a month's time.

All letters to be addressed to

WM. WIBLE,
P. O. Box 346, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 11, 1867.

TO THE BUILDING COMMUNITY

AND ALL OTHERS,

WHO WISH TO IMPROVE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he still continues the

CARPENTERING BUSINESS,

at his old stand, on West street, Gettysburg, and is ready at all times to accommodate those wanting anything done in his line. He is prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.

☞ Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage. WM. [illegible]

June 17, 1867. tf

RG

GETTYSBURG, PA., FRID.

500 MILES
OF THE
UNION
PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Running West from Omaha
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS.

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes *a second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. B. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the road, which will not be worth less than $1.50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west of Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 400 miles,) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling-stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the *eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the* Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile.

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS.

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,018
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c	4,500,000
Amount	$83,415,012

As the U. S. Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

U. S. Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital stock paid in on work done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, $1.50 per a.	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor it can always charge remunerative rates.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph, Mails,	$723,755 54
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and Men	479,283 41
Total	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, &c	$395,530 92
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508 03
Total	$1,203,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,968 50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses, " " "	237,968 50
Net Profit	$485,780 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

and are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in GETTYSBURG, by GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK and FIRST NATIONAL BANK, and in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.,

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

Nov. 15, 1867. 1m

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

HENRY OVERDEER,
on the Hill in Baltimore St., Gettysburg,
has made arrangements to get fresh supplies every week from the city and is determined to sell cheap. He invites all to give him a call. His stock consists of GROCERIES, NOTIONS, FLOUR, Corn Meal, Chopped Feed, Corn, Oats, Fish, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Crackers, Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, SUGAR, COFFEE, Teas, Syrup, Molasses, Candles, Coal Oil, Fish Oil, Tar, Best Cider Vinegar, and a great variety of Notions, Candies, &c., &c.

☞The Cash or Trade will be given for Country Produce, such as Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Rags, &c.

April 8, 1867. tf

TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

HAVING received the agency for the celebrated DR. KINDLEBERGER TURBINE WATER WHEEL, for Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, Bedford and Fulton counties, Pa., and Allegheny, Washington and Frederick counties, Md., we can recommend it as being equal in power and possessing more advantages than any submerged wheel in use. Send for circular. Mill Gearing, Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys, furnished to order.

McDOWELL & BAECHTEL, Agents,
Oct. 4, 1867. 3m Hagerstown, Md.

A FARM WANTED.

ANY person having a good FARM for sale, and willing to take in part payment one or more tracts of choice Western Land, located in well settled neighborhoods, near County Towns, Rail Roads, &c., will find a purchaser by enquiring at this office.

Sept. 6, 1867. tf

CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of Fine FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Cards and Baskets for grasses from the Battle-field. PHOTOGRAPHS of our Generals and other distinguished individuals at the Excelsior Gallery.

C. J. TYSON.

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

COMPI

DAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 13, 1867.

WHICH?

"Which shall it be? Which shall it be?"
I looked at John, John looked at me.
(Dear patient John, who loves me yet,
As well as tho' my locks were jet!)
And when I found that I must speak,
My voice seemed strangely low and weak,
"Tell me again what Robert said,"
And then I, list'ning, bent my head.
"This is his letter.'

"I will give
A house and lands while you shall live,
If in return from out your seven,
One child to me for aye is given."

I looked at John's old garments worn,
I thought of all that John had borne;
Of poverty, and work, and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;
I thought of seven little mouths to feed,
Of seven little children's need,
And then of this.

"Come, John," said I,
"We'll choose among them as they lie
Asleep;' so walking hand in hand,
Dear John and I surveyed our band.
First to the cradle lightly stepped,
Where Lillian the baby slept,
A glory 'gainst the pillow white.
Softly her father stooped, to lay
His rough hand down its loving way,
When dream or whisper made her stir,
And huskily he said, "Not her—not her."
We stooped beside the trundle bed,
And one long ray of lamplight shed
Athwart the boyish faces there,
In sleep so pitiful and fair;
I saw on Jamie's rough young cheek
A tear undried. Ere John could speak—
"He's but a baby too," said I,
And kissed him as we hurried by.
Pale, patient Robbie's angel face
Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace.
"No, for a thousand crowns, not him,"
He whispered while our eyes were dim.
Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son,
Turbulent, reckless, idle one—
Could he be spared? "Nay, he who gave,
Bid us befriend him to the grave;
Only a mother's heart can be
Patient enough for such as he.
And so," said John, "I would not dare
To send him from her bedside prayer."
Then stole we softly up above,
And knelt by Mary child of love.
"Perhaps for her 'twould better be,"
I said to John. Quite silently
He lifted up a curl that lay
Across her cheek in wilful way,
And shook his head. "Nay, love, not thee,"
The while my heart beat audibly.
Only one more, our eldest lad,
Trusty and faithful, good and glad—
So like his father, "No, John, no—
I cannot, will not let him go."
And so we wrote in courteous way,
We could not give one child away;
And afterward toil lighter seemed,
Thinking of that of which we dreamed.
Happy in truth that not one face
We missed from its accustomed place;
Thankful to work for all the seven,
Trusting the rest to One in Heaven.

TIT FOR TAT.

"Was there ever such a jealous follow, always contriving some new test to subject my affections to!" said Julia Harvey to her sister, Mrs. Fanny Markham, as she handed her a letter.

It was from Julia's lover, Captain Paul Wilcox, an officer in an infantry regiment, who wrote to her to prepare to receive him. He told her she would find him much changed, for he had been wounded in the leg and lost his left arm, and he had felt it his duty to say that he should not hold her to her engagement, though he loved her as devotedly as ever. Now it happened that Julia had a correspondent in the army, from whom she discovered that the Captain had received no injuries, and that his story was concocted purely as an additional test of the devotedness of the fair one.

"We'll pay him off for this trick, Julia," said Mrs. Markham. "Come, and I'll instruct you how to give him change in his own coin."

Shortly after the ladies had retired, Captain Wilcox, pluming himself on his strategem, was alone in the drawing-room. He buttoned his arm up in his coat, and left the sleeve hang empty, while he counterfeited a halting gait, and put a large piece of plaster on his left cheek to cover an imaginary sabre cut.

In a few minutes Mrs. Markham appeared.

"Returned at last!" cried she, warmly shaking his hand. "My dear Paul!"

"There's not much left of me—little better than half," said the soldier. "I left my poor arm in the West Indies."

"Poor, dear Paul," said the lady. "And how is your leg?"

"Very poorly; I am troubled with daily exfoliation of the bone."

"Poor Julia!" she sighed.

"She will be much affected by the change in me, will she not?" asked the brave Captain.

"Oh, dear no; I was thinking of the change in her."

"Change in her?"

"What! haven't you heard?"

"Not a word."

"Ah! I see—she was afraid to write it to you. She has lost all her beauty.—Yes—you know she never was vaccinated."

"Never vaccinated?"

"No—and she has had the small-pox very badly. Poor Julia. She has lost the sight of her right eye. Her face is very much discolored. Her nose is terribly red."

"A red nose?"

"Yes. It doesn't matter so much about her eyes—she wears blue spectacles."

"Blue spectacles and a red nose?" exclaimed the Captain.

"But you don't mind that. Beauty is nothing," said Mrs. Markham, who was ravishingly beautiful herself. "You love Julia for her heart; you always told her so. As you are mained and disfigured yourself, why you can sympathize with each other. You will be a very well assorted couple—three eyes and three arms between your."

"A red nose and blue spectacles!"

"Hush! here comes Julia," said Mrs. Markham. "Don't appear so shocked.—Julia, my love, here's the Captain."

The door opened, and Julia entered.—She had painted her face most artistically, a pair of blue spectacles concealed her fine black eyes, but the marvelous feature of her face was her nose—it glowed with all the brilliancy of a carbuncle.

"Oh, dear Paul," said she; "poor dear Paul, how much you must have suffered."

"I have one arm left for you to lean upon," said the Captain.

"But you are lame. We can never dance the Schottische more?"

"I don't know, but I can manage it all but the side steps and hops," said the Captain ruefully.

"But don't you find me hideous?" asked the fair one.

"Not exactly," said the poor Captain. "The tip of your nose is rather a warm color, to be sure."

"Oh, the doctor says it will settle into a purple by-and-by."

"Oh, he does, does he?" said the Captain abstractedly.

"Do you think I should look better with a purple nose?" asked Julia.

"Speak not of it," said the Captain. "But tell me, when you heard of my injuries, were you inclined to relinquish my hand?"

"Not for one moment."

"Then forgive my deception," said the Captain. "Here is my left arm as sound as ever; I have no wound upon my cheek, and I can dance from dark till dawn."

"How could you be so cruel," said Julia. "It is now my turn to ask if you are willing to fulfill your engagement?"

"With all my heart," said the Captain. "I am grieved for the loss of your beauty, I confess; but your heart and mind are dearer than your person."

"Excuse me for a moment," said the lady. "I must retire for a few minutes."

In an instant she returned, radiant in all the glory of her charms.

"Paul," said she, "how do you like me now?"

"You are an angel," said the Captain, holding her in his arms. "How could you treat me so cruelly with the red nose and spectacles?"

"Not a word of that," said the beauty. "We have friends in camp who exposed your jealous folly, and it was only 'tit for tat.'"

"I deserve it all," said the Captain, "and here I vow I am cured of jealousy forever."

When they were married, which followed as a matter of course, they were pronounced the handsomest couple that ever submitted to the matrimonial noose.

WHAT IS A CORNSTALK?—"What is this God about whom you have been saying so much?" said an unbeliever to a preacher, after hearing a discourse about God.

"God is a spirit," replied the preacher.

"What is a spirit?" asked the skeptic, fiercely.

"What is a cornstalk?" rejoined the preacher.

"Why—why—why—a cornstalk is a cornstalk."

"Yes, sir," said the preacher, "a spirit is a spirit; and if you cannot tell me what a cornstalk is, which you have seen a thousand times, and know has an existence, why do ask me to tell you what the Infinite Spirit is, or why do you doubt His existence?"

The skeptic was dumb, as all skeptics will be when they stand to be judged by that God whose name they blaspheme, and whose word they despise.

"BUY any butter here," asked a country customer, who walked into a dry goods establishment in a neighboring city, and looked much like a character who knew a great deal more of himself than he cared to tell. "No, sir," replied *the merchant*, "we don't wish to buy any." "Will you buy any eggs?" "No, sir; we keep a dry goods store here." "So! well maybe you'd like to buy some chickens, fat as little pigs, and a mighty sight nicer too." "No, sir; I tell you we don't deal in anything but dry goods." "Couldn't I sell you a nice fat shoulder of pork?" persisted the countryman. "I tell you, sir, we deal exclusively in dry goods here." "Well, what will you give for *dried peaches?*"

A LADY residing on "Hemlock Side," went out shopping, promising her little son she would get him a cocoanut. She procured one with the husk on, in which state he had never seen one. On arriving at home, she gave it to the boy, who looked at it curiously, smiled, and laid it down. Presently he said, "Mother, where's my cocoanut?" "I just gave it to you," she replied. Taking it up again, he viewed it contemptuously for a moment, and exclaimed—"That thing a cocoanut! I thought it was a waterfall!" A very natural mistake.

A LADY found occasion to call upon a dentist and have her teeth filled. Among those filled were two front ones, and when in a pleasant mood the lady's face shone with smiles, the polished gold glittered from the upper incisors. These were observed with admiration by her little niece, who, by the by, seriously remarked,—

"Aunt Mary, I wish I had copper-toed teeth like yours."

"I SHOULD like that beautiful spotted little tiger cat," said a lady, while visiting a menagerie, recently

"What for?" said her husband.

"Oh, to have it for a pet, and to sleep with," said the lady.

"What do you want to sleep with such a thing for?"

"Why just to see the difference between that and sleeping with a bear."

The husband suddenly proposed to take a look at the monkey.

"So you are going to *teach a school,*" said a young lady to her aunt; "well, for my part, sooner than do that, I would marry a widower with nine children."

"I should prefer that myself," was the quiet reply, "but where is the widower?"

A LADY, having accidentally broken a smelling-bottle, her husband, who was very petulent, said to her: "I declare, my dear, everything that belongs to you is more or less broken." "True," replied the lady, "for even you are a little cracked."

A WESTERN paper publishes the following wonderful description: "Lost or strade from the scriber a sheep all over white—one leg was black and half his body—all persons shall receive five dollars to bring him He was a she goat."

A NEGRO returning from church was in ecstacies over the sermon, declaring it was the best he had ever heard. Some one asked him to repeat a part of it, when he scratched his whoolly head and replied, "neber mocks de preacher."

A FARMER in Missouri, on being asked the number of his children, hesitated, and referred the questioner to his wife, and she replied "ten;" but when in the course of conversation, the farmer was asked as to the number of hogs he possessed, he replied promptly, "seventy-one."

THE local editor of a Western exchange informs his readers that he has no sweetheart now—he's married. A friend of ours says he knows another editor who has no sweetheart now—she's married.

MRS. LUCY COBB has prosecuted detective Baker for perjury, based upon his testimony before the Impeachment Committee. Baker evaded the service of the warrant, however, and cannot be found.

THE people of St. Thomas have voted in favor of annexation to the United States.

LER.

50TH YEAR.--NO. 10.

HONOR YOUR BUSINESS.

It is a good sign when a man is proud of his calling. Yet nothing is more common than to hear men finding fault constantly with their particular business, and deeming themselves unfortunate because fastened to it by the necessity of gaining a livelihood. In this spirit men fret, and laboriously destroy all their comfort in the work; or they change their business, and go on miserably, shifting from one thing to another, till the grave or the poorhouse gives them a fast grip. But while occasionally a man fails in life because he is not in the place fitted for his peculiar talent, it happens ten times oftener that failure results from neglect and even contempt of an honest business. A man should put his heart into every thing that he does. There is not a profession that has not its peculiar cares and vexations. No man will escape annoyance by changing business. No mechanical business is altogether agreeable. Commerce, in its endless varieties, is affected, like all other human pursuits, with trials, unwelcome duties, and spirit-tiring necessities. It is the very wantonness of folly for a man to search out the frets and burdens of his calling, and give his mind every day to a consideration of them. They belong to human life. They are inevitable.—Brooding, then, only gives them strength. On the other hand, a man has power given to him to shed beauty and pleasure upon the homeliest toil, if he is wise. Let a man adopt his business, and identify it with his life, and cover it with pleasant associations; for God has given us imagination not alone to make some poets, but enable all men to beautify homely things. Heart-varnish will cover up innumerable evils and defects. Look at the good things. Accept your lot as a man does a piece of rugged ground, and begin to get out the rocks and roots to deepen and mellow the soil, to enrich and plant it. There is something in the most forbidding avocation around which a man may twine pleasant fancies—out of which he may develop an honest pride.—*U. S. Economist.*

HOLD ON, DEVIL.

In the early days of the State of Indiana, the capital was Corydon, and the annual session of the General Assembly usually brought together as wild a set of mad wags as could be found in the State, who had to rely on their own resources for amusement, for there were then few theatres, concerts or shows. These lovers of mischief had established a mock Secret Lodge, into which they would entice such as were a little green, and take them through a variety of ridiculous ceremonies to the crowd.

On one occasion, it being understood that a good natured, athletic young man, about half a simpleton, was to be initiated, the room was crowded. Judge Grass (it being a character in which he was peculiarly happy) had consented to act the role of the Devil, and, to make the services more impressive, had put on a false face, and a large paper cap surmounted with horns, and with some chains in his hand, placed himself behind a screen.

After taking the candidate through a variety of ceremonies, he was brought to a stand before the screen, and then told that he had to confess all the crimes he had committed during his whole life.—The candidate confessed some trivial offences, and declared that he had disclosed all the crimes he had ever committed. At this the pretended devil became furious, the chains rattled and he shook them in the face of the terrified candidate, who, starting back in alarm, cried out:

"Hold on, M-m-m-mister D-d-devil; if I m-m-must t-t-t-tell you, I d-d-did kiss J-j-j-judge G-g-grass' w-w-wife a c-c-couple of t-t-times!"

The groaning ceased.

GENERAL LOGAN, of Illinois, one of the itinerant stump speakers employed by the Radicals, recently "came to grief" in this wise: At one place, it is reported, while he was making a speech in favor of Radicalism, a lady arose, and said, *substantially*: "*Did you not, John,* offer my husband money if he would go and join the Southern army? Did you not offer to equip him out for that purpose?"

"No," replied Logan.

"You lie, John," was the response of the lady. "I am your sister, and the man you tried to get to join the rebels was my husband."

Fancy the General's feelings after that.

THE Alexandria (La.) Democrat relates the following: Among the noticeable incidents of the late election farce, we were an eye witness to the following: An old and faithful servant of one of our oldest citizens had just been ushered out of the back door of the voting room in the Town Hall, when he was accosted in the street by his boss, and asked the question: "Well, Peter, have you voted?"

Old Pete looked up wisely and remarked, "No, fore God! Masser Joe, they took my ticket from me and put it in a candle box, and wouldn't let me vote."

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON CITY.—The speedy construction of the Railroad from Washington City to the Point of Rocks, there connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio, is now a fixed fact, beyond peradventure or dispute. The contracts for the construction of the road have all been awarded, and the work is being actively and energetically pushed forward. The proposed road will connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but a few miles east of Weverton, the point of junction of the Washington County Railroad, and when completed there will be nearly an air line communication by railroad between Hagerstown and Washington City, and a choic between two routes of nearly equal length to Baltimore.—*Free Press.*

A CARD FROM GOVERNOR BROWNLOW.—A special despatch to the New York *Herald* from Nashville, says: Governor Brownlow, in a published card, gives a flat denial *to the testimony of* Detective Baker before the Impeachment Committee, wherein Brownlow is said to have been cognizant of a letter written by Andrew Johnson to Jefferson Davis. The Governor further says that he does not believe Mr. Johnson ever wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis or any other man giving aid and comfort to the rebellion.

"OH, my dear," said Mrs. Bumble to her daughter, "you must have something warm around you in the carriage." Miss B. mentioned the request to her beau, and he immediately complied with it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S OPPOSITION TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Abraham Lincoln was uniformly, and to the last hour of his life, steadfastly hostile to negro suffrage. He never abandoned the belief that it would be improper and dangerous to incorporate so large a mass of ignorance in the body politic. On the very last day of his life the question of reconstruction was discussed in a Cabinet meeting, and a plan partially arranged, looking to the adjustment of the difficulties. There was no clause incorporating negro suffrage in it. At a Cabinet meeting held very shortly after the accession of President Johnson, the same subject came up, and the Cabinet were a unit then against negro suffrage. Secretary Stanton, in his evidence before the Judiciary Committee, says:

> The President expressed his views very clearly and distinctly. I expressed my views, and other members of the Cabinet expressed their views. The objection of the President to throwing the franchise open to the colored people appeared to be fixed, and I think every member of the Cabinet assented to the arrangement as it was specified in the proclamation relative to North Carolina. After that I do not remember that the subject was ever discussed in the Cabinet.

The insane project of making voters of all the barbarian negroes of the South came from Congress. That body is alone responsible for the iniquitous and destructive system which is now working ruin in the South. Stanton and some others who where members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, after the adoption of negro suffrage by Congress, supported it. But it never received the sanction of Mr. Lincoln.—*Lanc. Intel.*

HELPER, the author of the "Impending Crisis," is out in a long letter, denouncing the Radical Congress and party in the most unmeasured terms. The following extract from the letter will indicate the views of Helper upon the efforts now making by the Radical party to Africanize the the country. It is proper to remark in this connection that Helper still claims to be a member of the dominant party of the nation. He says:

> We insist upon it that the enfranchisement of the negroes, and the disfranchisement of the whites, whereby the supremacy of the negroes has already been established, or is about to be established in almost every Southern State, is a consummate outrage, an unmitigated despotism, an unparalleled infamy, and an atrocious crime. We insist upon it, that our Federal government and our State governments are, as they ought to be, republican in form, and that the military authorities ought at all times, except only in cases of actual war, in the future as in the past, to be held subordinate to the civil authorities. We further insist upon it, that the whole drift of Radical legislation, for the last eighteen months and more, has been, and still is, unstatesmanlike, unrepublican, vindictive, and despotic—perilous to all the principles of enlightened self-government, and alarmingly degrading and inimical to the white civilization and progress of the entire New World.

WILSON, of Massachusetts, has undertaken to lecture the Alabama black and tans. He has written a letter to Gen. Swayne, in which he declares that "the policy pursued by the convention, in legislating for divorce, and in other ways transcending *their authority*, and the ultra speeches of Bingham, and men of that class, are doing great injury to reconstruction, and bringing odium on the Republican party." If, as this implies, the Rads are themselves sick of the gorgon they raised up to "reconstruct" the State, how must the people—who are the victims of the convention—feel upon the subject?

LAST winter the Rump Rads made an extensive bid for "God and morality" popularity, by the abolition of the "Hole in the Wall"—a place in the Capitol building where "liquid damnation," as they called it, was dealt out to the members. Since then there has been a strange revulsion. On Wednesday week the Honorable Vienna Schenck offered a resolution, which was referred to a committee, to renew the contract with a negro who keeps a restaurant in the Capitol, and that "he be allowed to sell beer and malt liquors." That is Radicalism with the mask off.

THE standing army numbers 56,900 men and costs seventy-seven million dollars a year. More than three-fourths of this expense is caused by Radical "reconstruction"—that is, by the project of Africanizing ten States of the Union so as to keep the Radical party in office and power against the wishes of the people.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in a discourse, said that some men will not shave on Sunday, and yet they spend all the week in shaving their fellow men; and many folks think it very wicked to black their boots on Sunday morning, yet they do not hesitate to black their neighbors' reputation on week days.

A MINISTER, in a highly elaborated sermon which he preached, said, several times, "the commentators do not agree with me here." Next morning a poor woman came to see him with something in her apron. She said "that her husband had heard his sermon, and that it was a very fine one, and as he said 'the common tators did not agree with him,' he had sent some of the best kidneys!"

(JONES has been telling Robison one of his splitting stories.)

Robison—"Ya-as its very funny!"

Jones—"Then, why the deuce don't you laugh?"

Robison—"My dear fellah, I would with pleasure, but I daren't display any emotion—these trousers are so tremendous tight!"

YOUNG limb of the law, lately married, to his wife—"My dear, here is to-night's paper; I am tired; if there is any news, please read it." Wife reading—"An exchange paper says: The girls in Pennsylvania are so hard up for husbands that they sometimes take up with printers and lawyers."

"BILL, did you ever go to sea?"

"I went to see a red-headed girl, but I only called there once."

"Why so?"

"Because her brother had an unpleasant habit of throwing boot-jacks and smoothing-irons at people."

J. ADAMS, of Watertown, New York, walked 100 miles in 22 hours and 8 minutes, on the 4th and 5th, for a purse of $100. He did not stop to sleep during the task. The last two miles were performed in 22 minutes.

VALUABLE deposits of guano have been discovered in South Carolina, stretching in a thick substratum for miles along the Ashley River. A company of Northern capitalists are about to utilise the discovery.

WHAT has become of Phil. Sheridan? that "bustin'" Radical martyr, the Duke of Orleans? We hear nothing of him since the elections. Why don't his friends keep him on parade? Have they no more use for him?