Gettysburg Compiler.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

CLEARFIELD, PA., Dec. 5, 1867.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held at the Democratic Club Rooms, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 7th of January, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is specially desired.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

CONGRESS.

In the House, yesterday week, Mr. Ross, of Illinois, offered a resolution reciting that the military expenses of the government exceeded the whole expense of the government in earlier and better times, and directing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the army to a peace establishment, and thus reduce the taxation of the country.

This was agreed to, but the vote whereby it passed was subsequently laid on the table.

Mr. Baker, of Illinois, finally offered a resolution declaring that it was, on all accounts, expedient that the military establishment should be as small as is compatible with the needs of the country, and directing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the army. Unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, the committee on military affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of extending the bounty act of 1866 to widows of soldiers who have died since its passage.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, the committee of ways and means was directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to provide for the total destruction of all high wines and whiskey which may be seized for frauds upon the internal revenue.

On motion of the same gentleman, the ways and means committee was also directed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from taxation all incomes not exceeding $2,500 per annum.

Both Houses have voted to take a holiday recess from this day until the 6th of January.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.—A quiet but interesting contest is already going on in Washington among the respective friends of Chase and Grant for the Chicago nomination. There have been several informal meetings of the supporters of Chase, and judging from their conversation, they are determined to make a hard fight, both in and out of Congress, between now and next spring, for the nomination of their candidate. Grant's friends, like nearly everybody else, being totally in the dark concerning his *real* political sentiments, are almost as reticent as the General himself. Mr. Chase now professes to favor the admission of the Southern States, as soon as they become thoroughly Africanized, while the friends of General Grant are rather cautious in expressing any opinion at present, evidently preparing to wait a while, lest their colored brethren of the South should prove a little *tricky*, and sell them out, if admitted before the Presidential nomination shall have been made.

PENNSYLVANIA AND MASSACHUSETTS.—Mr. Getz, member of Congress from Berks county, this State, recently excited some amusement in the House, by offering the following resolution:

Whereas it is reported that the cities of Boston and Pittsburg have recently elected Democratic mayors; and whereas this is an indication on the part of the people of these cities of a spirit of disloyalty; therefore,

Resolved, That the select committee on reconstruction be directed to inquire whether the States in which these cities are located have republican forms of government, and whether they do not need reconstruction.

The resolution was objected to, and it went over. The Radicals don't like to hear anything about the late elections.

THE latest report about Grant's political status professes to come from his brother-in-law, Gen. Dent. He says Grant does not want to be either the Republican or Democratic nominee. That he would like to be elected by the people. That he does not wish to decide upon political questions until they come up, and that he will not consent to be tied up by party cords. The once great Republican party must be very willing to take council of its fears, if it could consent to take such a man for its candidate.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF GEN. POPE.—It is currently reported that the President will shortly relieve General Pope of the command of the Third Military District, and assign General George G. Meade to that position. General Meade is now in Washington, and has recently had several interviews with the President. Pope's administration of affairs has given great dissatisfaction, and his removal seems to be determined upon by the President. Good!

THE VOTE on the Impeachment question indicates that Congress is at length coming to its senses—that it has cut loose from the dictation of Thaddeus Stevens, and will no longer recognize him as its master. The result of the October and November elections has had a salutary effect, and after the elections of next year we predict it will shove *Sambo* overboard too. The ballot-box is yet a power for good in the land, when wielded by white men.

WITHIN the year the Democracy have gained the control of four of the principal cities of the Northern States—Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. With New York city added these constitute the five largest and most influential cities of the eastern section of the Union. The fact is significant.

THE result of the Wisconsin election, which has just been officially declared, shows a Republican majority of 4,764. Last year the Republican majority was 23,909. A gain of 19,145 in a single year shows how strongly the tide is running against Radicalism in the Northwest.

THE Radical officials of the Freedmen's Bureau and the negroes have raised such a howl about the proposed discontinuance of the Bureau at the expiration of its term, that the Rump Reds have concluded to fasten it upon the country as a permanent institution, placing the control of it in each State mainly in the hands of the Radical "governors" who are to be "elected" by the darkies under the negro constitutions.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* suggests the name of Dan Rice, as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. One joker in a century is about as much as the American people desire. Another such joker, and there is no telling where we will drift to.

ON the second inst., Hon George Sharswood took his seat as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ALABAMA CONSTITUTION.

The character of the Constitution recently made for Alabama by a mixed Convention of ignorant blacks and mean whites may be inferred from the protest entered against it by fifteen of its more conservative members. They assume that the action of the Convention is in opposition to the sentiment of the Northern people, as expressed in the recent elections, and that the Constitution adopted violates the conditions of the Republican party in Alabama, by transcending the requirements of the reconstruction acts, and adding features of proscription and disfranchisement not authorized by these measures. They believe that the Northern people will not permit the power of their government to be directed to the abasement and degradation of the white people of the South; that they will not sentence the white race of the South to be the servants of their former slaves, even as punishment for rebellion. They argue that the civil liberty of the Northern people will be endangered by the continued exercise of a pro-consular rule, maintained by force over an impoverished and ruined people. The South admits the thoroughness of the conquest, but trusts to the magnanimity of the conqueror, and appeals now to the tribunal of last resort—the people. The political power of the blacks is coveted under the proposed system of suffrage, by political adventurers having no interest in common with the Southern people, as a weapon of offense to be wielded for the accomplishment of their selfish schemes of personal aggrandizement, and that race will really surrender itself to the arts and intrigues of designing persons, who flatter their vanity, and encourage them in a jealous hate of the white people of the State.

The colored delegates in the Convention moved as subserviently at the beck of their Radical advisers as ever the slaves did at the command of their masters.

The amendment to the bill of rights introduced by Mr. Keffer, that common carriers should make no distinction between citizens of the State, aroused considerable opposition, and threatening to produce serious discord in the Convention, was withdraw by its authors and advocates; but the colored delegates, the protesting members are informed, obliged the Radical majority to promise them that the Legislature should and would carry it into effect. The protest alludes to the fact that the Convention refused to provide separate schools for whites and blacks, and simply provided in the Constitution for the establishment of one or more schools in each school district, by which, if only one school should be established in a district, children of both races must attend the same school. One of the standing committees unanimously reported an article of the Constitution prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks, which was defeated in deference to the colored members, many of the members of the committee who signed the report receding from their position, and voting to table it.

The signers of the protest further declare that, entertaining the views they do, they owe it, as a duty to the people, to warn them against lending themselves to the ratification of the Constitution. They know not what fate may be in store for the people, but it can scarcely be worse than that they will bring on themselves by aiding the carrying of the Constitution into effect.

Surely such a paper as this *must* have weight with all true men in the North.

THAD. STEVENS' bill to establish schools in the District of Columbia, contemplates intermixture of blacks and whites indiscriminately. The main feature of the bill, however, consists in a provision which disfranchises every man who may refuse or neglect to send his children to such amalgamation schools. Every person offering to vote must prove before the judge of election that he has sent his children to school. We wonder what will be Thad's next deviltry.

ALMOST all the journals of Virginia are expressing fears as to the ultimate action of the Constitutional Convention. The Richmond *Whig* fears that any constitution which the Convention adopts, will confer unqualified negro suffrage. However acceptable the plan might be in other respects, this feature alone will make it "Radical, hateful, horrible." The *Whig* also asserts that the white people of Virginia are resolved that they will, under no circumstances, vote for a constitution which provides for negro voting. If Congress forces it upon them, they will have to submit, but will never consent, as they know that "negro suffrage means negro ascendency, and negro ascendency means ineffaceable degradation and irretrievable ruin."

THE military satrapies of the South are a vortex in which millions of the money wrung from the toil and sweat of the white men of the North have already disappeared. And the end is not yet. There is a large deficiency reported in each of them for the past few months, and no provision has yet been made for future expenses. How long do the people of the North intend to submit to such a state of affairs? There can be no end of it until there is an end of negro rule, and that can only come with the utter defeat of the Republican party.

THERE seems to be but little doubt that the Democrats will carry New Hampshire at the coming election, which takes place in March. All the municipal elections recently held in the principal cities and towns of that State have resulted in Democratic victories. In Portsmouth first, then in Dover, and now in Manchester the Radicals have been utterly routed. They carried all those places last year by large majorities. We have little doubt that the coming State election will result in an old fashioned Democratic triumph in the Granite State.

IT is said that General John M. Palmer, the most prominent Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, has announced his intention of advocating negro suffrage from the stump during the canvass. He might as well do so, for with negro rule in all the South the Republican party cannot dodge the question; and it would be easy to show that negro suffrage could not be half as injurious in the North as it is in the South.

MESSRS. Koontz, Lawrence, Miller, Morehead, and Taylor, Radical members of Congress from this State, voted against impeachment. Messrs. Broomall, Covode, Kelley, Mercur, Myers, O'Neill, Stevens, Williams, and Wilson, Radical members from this State, voted for impeachment. Here are "two families." Can the Radicals of Pennsylvania support both of them?

A MAN named Pepper, and his wife and two children were murdered at their home, near Alton, Illinois, on Sunday last. The murder was committed with an axe, and a negro named Joseph Marshall is under arrest as the guilty party.

A Row About the Offices in the Senate—Cameron After Forney.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

I have telegraphed you two or three bits of information relative to a nice little rumpus that is brewing in the Senate about the division of the loaves and fishes coming under the control of the Senatorial dignitaries. There seems to be very little excitement on the subject, but if people who profess to be initiated are to be believed there is a perfect tempest ahead—one that will blow reputations to pieces and shatter the well laid plans of the spoilsmen to atoms. According to the knowning ones, Secretary Forney and Sergeant-at-Arms Brown are destined to grief. Some of the noble Senators, it seems, have smelt out big things, and profess to believe that the administrations of their Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms have not been in every particular what they should have been. Other Senators declare that this loud complaint is without foundation, and that the opposition to Forney and Brown is caused entirely by parties who seek to supplant this irreproachable duumvirate in the enjoyment of the loaves and fishes. The result is that the noble Senators have lost their usual quietude of manner, and have become rather warm over the claims and charges. That this should be the case is not so very surprising, after all, when it is considered that the deposition or retention in office of Brown and Forney involves the control of a large amount of patronage, about which Senators, like ordinary mortals, seem not to be indifferent. Forney appears to have few friends, indeed, among the Senators. The complaint is that he does not attend to his duties; that he has not been liberal in his management of the patronage, having given most of the best positions to people from his own State. Senator Cameron is bitter in his pursuit of the Secretary, protesting that he will drive him from the Capitol if it takes six years to do it. Cameron has old an grudge, and keeps such things fresh in memory. Brown has more influence at his back than Forney, and will make a better fight for his head. He hails from Illinois, and has Trumbull as his champion. Sumner, Anthony, and Fessenden are ranged against Trumbull in this fight, and support Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms. The post is said to be a "fat" one. The salary is small, only twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, but in the hands of a cute manager it can be increased and multiplied *ad libitum*.

THE WHOLE STORY IN BRIEF.

Here it is, from a Republican paper. It is a confession to which we invite general attention, and hope our readers will not regret it. The Springfield *Republican* says:

The hope that at least one Republican State had declared for equal suffrage in the late elections we are compelled to renounce. Minnesota, which the Democrats tauntingly said voted to let the negroes vote because there are none there to vote and never will be, has rejected the equal suffrage amendment by a majority varying from one to two thousand. This is to be regretted as a virtual rejection of the first principles of Republicanism, and as increasing the difficulties of reconstruction; for say what we may of the different circumstances of the South, the people of that section cannot but feel that it is an outrage to force upon them a measure we ourselves reject, and which involves much more disagreeable consequences there than in the North. Minnesota and Kansas have increased the embarrassments and perils of the Republican party almost beyond calculation.

TOO MUCH PORK FOR A SHILLING.—The published testimony of General Grant, ex-Secretary Stanton, and ex-Attorney General Speed, before the Impeachment Committee, is very annoying to the Radical fire-eaters of the Sumner-Stevens stripe. It is extremely damaging to their efforts to make the people believe some big lies which they have been industriously circulating for the last twelve months or more. The testimony has also been a serious blow at the political aspirations of certain gentlemen, and has also hurt the Presidential prospects of Grant, Chase and Stanton. They are the men who ate the onion, and whose bad breath Stevens, Wade & Co. said came from President Johnson. Time is said to make all things even, and the Radical leaders are beginning to believe so. Rascality and hypocrisy may be successful for a season; but, sooner or later, they will be exposed to the public gaze, and their patrons brought to grief. In digging a pit for President Johnson they have fallen into it themselves, and the object of their malice may laugh to scorn all their infamous plots to displace him from the Executive chair before the expiration of his Constitutional term.

BRAGGART POPE.—Gen. William B. Franklin, one of the most gallant and accomplished heroes of the late war, expresses himself in the following manner in reference to John Pope, the Munchasen and Braggart thereof. The letter, of which this is an extract, was written to General Grant, to aid that traduced soldier, Gen Fitz John Porter, in his application for a Court Martial:

"During the trial I thought it proper to inform Porter that Generals J. F. Reynolds, George H. Thomas, and myself, would, if requested, go before the court and swear that we would not believe Pope or Roberts under oath. I had consulted General Reynolds before I made the proposition. He consented to go himself, and thought General Thomas would have no hesitation in giving such evidence. I was myself well convinced of General Thomas' opinion of Pope's veracity, from what I had often heard him say, before the war."

LIBEL.—The editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* has been sued for libel by the Rev'd. *W. V. Gotwald*, who at a meeting of the Teachers' Institute in Lancaster preached Radical politics. Is this the way preachers intend to revenge themselves when editors choose to "haul them over the coals" for preaching politics at places where they have no business to? We have the highest respect for a worthy, God-fearing, Christian preacher, whose delight is in the salvation of the souls of men; but we have none at all for him who can never open his mouth either in prayer or preaching without lugging in politics. It is time this system of preaching should stop, and those who persist in it cannot complain if they are dragged down into the whirlpool of party strife and compelled to take it rough and tumble with other people.—*Butler Herald.*

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* attempts to prove that its city is "fast," and instances the fact that, on Saturday last, the wife of a German resident on Chestnut street died; she was buried at one o'clock on Sunday; at six o'clock the widower was again married, and on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock the newly made bride was a mother. We doubt if even Chicago can beat that time on despatching business.

Local Department.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

"A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year" to all our patrons! May the "old folks" enjoy the festive season without thought of care or sorrow—and may the stockings of the "little ones" be filled to the brim!

Franklin Zouaves.—We are requested to state that this Company will meet for drill and parade in Middletown, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 9 A. M. Every member will be expected to be present in full uniform.

Underwood's Hotel, in York, has been purchased by John M. Heiges, at $20,000. He will take possession on the first of April next.

Dead.—Upton Washabaugh, a well known citizen of Chambersburg, died at his residence in that place, on Friday morning last, after a lingering and painful illness.

Large Radish.—Mr. Jacob Althoff brought to our office, yesterday, a Radish measuring two feet and one inch in circumference. It would be difficult to find a larger one.

A "Gobbulier."—It becomes our pleasant duty to acknowledge the present of a large and splendid turkey from the good wife of our friend John L. Jenkins, Esq., of Mountpleasant township. At any time acceptable, it is especially so now, with Christmas only a few days off. Mrs. Jenkins has the hearty thanks of the whole household for her kind consideration and generosity.

In Luck.—Gen. A. H. Glatz, Capt. M. Frey and John S. Heistand, of York county, recently returned from a hunting expedition in Virginia, with two hundred and fifty-seven partridges and ten pheasants, the proceeds of two and a half days' shooting.

The Snow.—The recent snow storm seems to have been very general, the snow blocking up the railroads throughout New England, New York and the Western States. As far south as Richmond snow fell to the depth of six inches.

Court.—In the case of Hannah Bowers' Administrators against Jacob Stitzel, on trial in the Common Pleas as our last paper went to press, the jury rendered a verdict of $889 52 in favor of the plaintiffs.

Lectures.—A Course of Lectures, under the auspices of the Phrenakosmian and Philomathean Societies of Pennsylvania College, will be delivered in the College Church, during the next session, which will commence on the 16th of January. It is expected that several of the leading Lecturers of the country will be secured for the course. Particulars hereafter.

Property Sales.—Jacob Bucher has sold his farm, in Straban township, to Jesse Bollinger—175 acres, at $39 per acre cash.

Rev. Dr. Schmucker has sold to John L. Burns, 19 acres of land, on Seminary ridge, for $1800.

Wm. H. Rupp has sold to James Wilson, for $965, the house and lot on York street lately purchased by the former from Jesse M. Walter.

Returned.—Israel S. Diehl, son of Peter Diehl, Esq., of New Oxford, has returned from his visit to Asia Minor, and on the 9th inst., lectured before the Association for the advancement of Science and Art, at their annual meeting, in New York, describing the countries he had visited, their inhabitants, religion and customs.

Detected.—An attempt was made one evening last week by some villain to steal a horse from the stable of Charles Diehl, in New Oxford. He had succeeded in getting a horse out of the stable, when he was observed by Mrs. Diehl, who gave an alarm, when he fled, leaving the horse in the barnyard.

"Gift Enterprise."—In the House, at Washington, yesterday week, Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, offered a resolution directing the commissioner of internal revenue to inform the House whether the directors of the enterprise professing to be for the relief of wounded soldiers, and known as the Gettysburg Gift Enterprise, had paid the revenue license for lotteries.

Mr. Van Wyck denounced the scheme as one of the most atrocious swindles of the times. The resolution was adopted.

Christmas Goods.—Our merchants and business men generally have opened stocks of goods of various kinds, suitable for Christmas presents, and from the large display, there can be no difficulty in meeting the wants of all, whether in the line of Dry-Goods, Wearing Apparel, Jewelry, Books, Confections, Toys, or what not. Examine the advertisements in the COMPILER, and you will know where to get just what you want and at reasonable prices. Most classes of goods are now selling as cheaply as before the war.

Presents.—On Wednesday morning the Students in the Preparatory Department of Pennsylvania College had a pleasant time in presenting their Instructors with testimonials of regard. Mr. Fisher, in the name of his class, presented Prof. Ehrehart, the Principal, with a beautiful copy of the Bible, while Mr. Stahl presented Mr. Parsons, 1st Assistant, with an elegant copy of Milton, and Mr. Swope presented Mr. Gilbert, 2d Assistant, with a gold Pen, Pencil and Case. The Junior class also, through Mr. Young, presented Mr. Parsons with a well-furnished rose-wood Writing Desk. The presentations were accompanied with appropriate speeches, which were responded to by the recipients, to whom the whole affair was a pleasant surprise.

New Buildings.—A. R. Feistel is putting up another dwelling house on Breckenridge street.

Jacob Bollinger, Jr., has in course of erection a dwelling on the same street.

John Tzay has nearly completed a dwelling in West Middle street.

John Tawney has bought a lot from Frederick Ridgly, in the same street, with a view to building a house thereon before spring.

Mrs. Maria Wisotzkey is about having a dwelling put up, on West High street, opposite the Fair Grounds.

John Rupp has contracted with Stallsmith & Son, for the erection, in the spring, of a new dwelling, on the site of his present residence, on South Baltimore street. It will be a two-story frame, ornamental and in cottage style, and will be quite an improvement to that portion of the town.

The Building Committee has contracted with William C. Stallsmith & Son, for the erection of two new professors' dwellings, on the College campus. They are to be built in cottage style, after plan prepared by Mr. Simons, of Harrisburg.

DR. SHUETLEFF, the Democratic mayor elect of Boston, is a physician of good reputation, and distinguished as an antiquarian and historical student.

Teachers' Institute.—We have been furnished with a detailed and carefully prepared report of the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute, held in New Oxford, a few weeks ago, which we should have cheerfully published, had it reached us in due time. The material facts, however, have already appeared in the condensed reports published last week and the week before. We annex the Resolutions adopted by the Institute, viz:

1. That time has tested and proven the utility of our County Institute; and that we consider it to be an indispensable aid in securing the efficient working of our system of popular education.

2. That it is the duty of all teachers to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the annual meeting of teachers in convention; and the few who, without good cause, have failed to do so, have been faithless to the cause in which we are engaged.

3. That we tender our thanks to the directors who have granted the time to attend this convention; and sincerely regret that some have been so blinded to the best interest of the community as not to grant the time.

4. That we recognize in Mr. Sheely, our efficient and worthy County Superintendent, an earnest co-laborer in the cause of education; and that the thanks of the Teachers of Adams county, and friends of education generally, are due him for the faithful manner in which he has discharged his laborious duties.

5. That we recommend to the Teachers and Directors of Adams county, Payson, Denton and Scribner's System of Penmanship.

6 That irregular attendance of pupils is one of the greatest evils in our schools.

7. That we earnestly call upon all Teachers, and friends of education in Adams county, to unite with us in our efforts to elevate the standard of teaching, and condition of our Common Schools.

A number of Resolutions of thanks were adopted—to the Directors of Oxford district for the use of their School building; to the Trustees of the Lutheran church for the use of the church; to the members of the Choir for music; to the citizens of New Oxford for their kindness and hospitality; to the landlords of the "Washington" and "Franklin Hotels," for entertaining teachers at reduced rates; to the Gettysburg and Littlestown Railroads for reduced fare; to the gentlemen who delivered Addresses; and to the officers of the Institute for the faithful discharge of duty.

The following Districts granted to their Teachers permission to attend the sessions of the Institute, which ran through five days; viz:—Gettysburg, Hampton, Liberty, Freedom, Oxford, Berwick Borough, Hamilton, Conowago, Reading, Straban, Mountjoy, and Hamiltonban; Menallen and Berwick tp. each granted three days; Mountpleasant two days; Highland, one-half the time. The following Districts declined to grant the time, viz:—Cumberland, Franklin, Latimore, Huntington, Tryone, Union, Germany and Littlestown.

The importance of these annual meetings of Teachers, as efficient aids in the development and improvement of the Common School system, is beginning to be generally accepted. The law recognizes them, and we hope to see the time when Directors will not only grant the time, but require their Teachers to attend these Institutes, and when every Teacher will regard it his duty to be present.—*Star.*

Legacies and Distributive Shares.—The attention of Executors and Administrators is particularly directed to the following clause of the Internal Revenue Law:—"And every administrator, executor, or trustee, having in charge or trust any legacy, or distributive share, as aforesaid, shall give notice thereof in writing to the Assessor of the district where the deceased grantor or bargainor last resided, within thirty days after he shall have taken charge of such trust. And in case of wilful neglect, refusal, or false statement by such executor, administrator, or trustee, as aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit." A strict compliance with the above clause of the law will save executors and administrators time and trouble.

Taken the Lead Again!—Row & Woods have again taken the lead in low prices. They are selling Best Calico at 12½ cents per yard—other goods at like reduced rates. The place to buy *cheap* Goods is Row & Woods' Store, and no mistake about it. 1t

One of the Fixed Institutions of Carlisle—Wm. Blair & Son's Wholesale and Retail Grocery, Queens-ware, Glassware and Cedar-ware Store. Those wishing the very finest quality of *Groceries* and *Wares*, will be sure to find them at our Store, at lowest cash prices.—Please call and see the largest stock of goods offered outside of the cities.

1t WM. BLAIR & SON.

Holiday Presents.—Do you want to select something acceptable as a Christmas Gift? Soper & McCartney have just the articles you want—Watches, Clocks, Gold Rings, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Watch Chains, Ear Rings, and Jewelry of all kinds, specially adapted for Holiday Presents. Call at their establishment, in York street, opposite the Bank, and examine their large assortment. All goods warranted to be what they are represented. 1t

Stoves!—Stoves!—at S. G. Cook's, York st., Gettysburg. Particular attention is called to Small & Smyser's Pennsylvania Cook, No. 8. The fire place of this stove takes in a piece of wood two feet long, which makes it the cheapest stove in the market; its baking and heating qualities have been thoroughly tested, and never failed to give satisfaction. He has the exclusive sale in Gettysburg of this stove, and also of the Empire and Oriental self feeding Base Burners, two of the best stoves ever invented. They can be seen in operation at the Keystone House and Globe Inn. tf

Decided.—There seems to be no question but what Coe's Balsam is the greatest and best Cough preparation extant. In cases of Croup it is unfailing. Take little and often, and the result is sure. It should find a home in every household. The proprietors assure us it needs but one trial to establish its merits.

An Eminent Divine says, "I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York, will send free, a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him his or her address.

Native Wines.—Some time since we stopped at Passaic, and were really surprised to see the old store house there all filled with wine on storage.

The amount of Mr. Speer's stock of Port Grape Wine on hand is almost fabulous. Four storehouses are filled and tiers upon tiers of casks up and down stairs, and in some cases huge vats, occupy every available spot, leaving only little alley ways through which to walk. It is an illimitable quantity of wine. None is sold until it has acquired the age of four years, and the buildings, 1,2,3 and 4, are of the first, second, third and fourth years vintage. Our druggists have some of the oldest of the above wine direct from Mr. Speer.—*Paterson Ian.*

For the Gettysburg Compiler.

A DISGUSTING SCENE.

Mr. Editor:—Being in town on Saturday last, I concluded to wait for the evening mail, which came in rather later than usual. Soon after the train came in I walked up to the post-office, where, while waiting for the mail to be distributed, I witnessed a most disgraceful scene.

In front of the post-office were a couple of big buck negroes, who had taken possession of the steps, whilst a score or so of white men and boys, and a few ladies, were compelled to stand on the sidewalks *in the snow*. Not only this, but the impudent, insolent "smokes" carried on a low, vulgar conversation in a very loud and boisterous manner, to the infinite disgust and annoyance of the "white trash" standing shivering in the cold. Time after time they struck violently against the door, threatening to burst it open, and all the while cursing and swearing at "such a post-office and such a postmaster." It was indeed shocking to hear the oaths which these ignorant, degraded wretches uttered against our gentlemanly postmaster and his obliging clerk. As soon as the door opened these "American citizens of African descent" rushed in and called for "dare mail" before any "white trash" could get near. The "culled persuasion" are learning very rapidly under the teachings of Phillips, Sumner and Stevens, but if they imagine they have exclusive right to the U. S. post-office, and can insult and annoy respectable white people with impunity, they must be taught to the contrary at whatever cost. I do not know, and have no desire to know the names of the sables in question. These are plain, unvarnished facts and can be abundantly vouched for.

A COUNTRYMAN.

525 MILES.

We can hardly keep up with this Union Pacific Railroad. Three weeks ago we read of four hundred and some miles completed, then of five hundred, and now we are told that the base of the Rocky Mountains, 525 miles from Omaha, has been reached. But this is not all, even for this year. To the summit of the Black Hills (the easterly ridge of the Rocky Mountain range) is but thirty miles further, and this point, the highest on the whole line, is expected to be the halting-place for a railway train in a few weeks more. The vigor with which this great national undertaking is being pushed forward is one of the wonders even of this wonderful age. Over the plains—across the rivers—up the mountain slopes, and through the defiles beyond, the same restless energy urges on the work, leaving us no reason to doubt that the Pacific Ocean will be united with the Atlantic by rail in 1870.

All these great achievements cost money, and a great deal of it. Over forty million dollars have already been expended on the two ends of the line, and yet funds have never been lacking.—With directors of great energy and financial experience, supported by a wealthy and powerful corporation, it is no wonder that "the work goes bravely on." But still, if Uncle Sam had not put his shoulder to the wheel, opened up his purse, and offered his broad acres, the locomotive would not have whistled at Brigham Young for a long time to come. But Uncle Sam's great farm of half a continent needed a road through it—his Indians needed a touch of railroad civilization to keep them peaceable, and it was very necessary that he should open those great and rich mountain pockets so full of gold, which nothing but a steam engine could unbutton. It seems wise, therefore, that he should lend fifty million dollars, and give even twenty million acres of land, which would otherwise be worthless, to improve his own property, and take a second mortgage on the greatest railroad in the world for security, especially when his own freight-bills for work done, at a quarter of the old prices, more than pay the interest. But profitable as the investment is to the country, it gives remarkable safety and value to the Company's own First Mortgage bonds. The Government *stands behind them*, and gives them such a guarantee as it never gave to the securities of any private enterprise. We never desire to recommend anything beyond its actual merit, but we think that any one who has a thousand dollars to invest, would do well to call upon the Union Pacific Railroad Company's agent, or write to their office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, for a very interesting pamphlet, containing a map of the line, and a full statement in relation to the progress of this great national enterprise.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—Joseph Marshall, the negro arrested here on Wednesday, on suspicion of being one of the murderers of a German farmer at Kender's switch, on the Chicago Railroad, a few miles above here, on Sunday last, was taken from the custody of Constable Bryne, in Venice, a little town three miles north of here, on the opposite side of the river, at nine o'clock last night, by a mob of Germans, and was hung to a tree. He acknowledged being present when the murder was committed, but charged the act upon his companion, Anderson Reid, who is still at large.

ATLANTA, December 13.—A mob of about fifty armed negroes threatened, on Thursday night last, to attack some students of the Georgia University, at Athens. The students armed in turn, and a difficulty was imminent. Troops were ordered out and dispersed the negroes.

THERE is strong reason to apprehend that Texas will soon cease to be a stock raising State. Every negro in the country is stated to be heavily armed with guns and pistols, as well as with knives, and cattle are wantonly shot down, whilst there is no refuge whatever for hogs and poultry.

THE LIVE DRAKE.—The Duck being dead, one Drake came forth, and on the 10th inst. delivered a most abusive harangue in the U. S. Senate, on his resolution to censure the President for the sentiments expressed in his recent annual message. It was delivered to almost empty benches and fell perfectly flat on the ears of those who had the misfortune to hear it.

The Building Association.—As an evidence of the unparalleled prosperity of this institution, we would state that at the auction on Saturday evening last, loans amounting to $1800 were sold at an average premium of *forty and a half per cent.!* Four shares of stock on which $12 had been paid sold last week for $24 and the transfer fee of 25 cents per share! Ten shares upon which $25 had been paid were sold for $41.25! Rather profitable stock that, and still enhancing too.—*Newville Star.*

THE "loyal" league of Philadelphia has split on the Grant question and a large number of the membership have departed.

THE Tennessee "House" has passed a bill giving negroes the right to hold office, sit on juries, and do any and everything of that sort.

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Running West from Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

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. 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. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

Dec. 20, 1867. 1m

NOTICE

TO CAPITALISTS!

Persons desirous of investing and realizing nearly NINE PER CENT., are requested to call at the

Gettysburg National Bank,

and obtain Circulars of the **Union Pacific** and **also Central Pacific Railroad Companies** gratis.

These investments are daily growing in favor and sales increasing.

Bonds can be had at all times at this Bank, where all information concerning said investments will cheerfully be given.

J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.

Dec. 20, 1867. tf

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD BONDS.

THE

First National Bank of Gettysburg

is agent for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, at 90 cents on the dollar. Interest payable semi-annually at the counter.

All necessary information given.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 29, 1867.

TO COLLECTORS.

THE COLLECTORS OF

State and County Taxes

Are requested to make all collections they possibly can, and pay them over to the County Treasurer, IMMEDIATELY—as money is very much needed.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Dec. 20, 1867. 3t

HAY AND GRAIN

WANTED.

THE undersigned would announce to the citizens of Adams county that they still carry on the

GRAIN AND HAY BUSINESS,

at the old stand, GRANITE STATION, on the Gettysburg Railroad. They are prepared to pay the highest prices for GRAIN AND HAY. They keep all kinds of

GROCERIES, SALT, GUANOS,

&c., which they will sell at the smallest profits. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

PHILIP HANN & SONS.

Dec. 20, 1867. 1y

Hanover Branch Railroad.

ON and after MONDAY, Dec. 9th, 1867, passenger trains on the Hanover Branch Railroad will leave as follows:

FIRST TRAIN will leave Hanover at 9.20 A. M., with passengers for York, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and the North and West. This train arrives at the Junction at 10.10 A. M., connecting with the East Line South, on the Northern Central Railway, which arrives at Baltimore at 12.30 P. M., and also with the Mail Train North, which arrives at Harrisburg at 12.55 P. M.

This train returns to Hanover at 11.50 P. M., and arrives at Gettysburg at 12.55 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2.45 P. M., and arrives at the Junction at 3.40 P. M., connecting with the Mail Train South, which arrives at Baltimore at 6.20 P. M. Passengers by this train for York lay over at the Junction until 4.11 P. M.

This Train returns to Hanover at 4.45 P. M., with passengers for Hanover, Gettysburg and Littlestown.

Passengers leaving Baltimore for Hanover, Gettysburg and Littlestown, will take either the Mail Train at 8.30 A. M., or the Fast Line at 12.10 P. M. JOSEPH LEIB, Agent.

Dec. 20, 1867. tf

Bank Election.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK, Dec. 10, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of JANUARY, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.

13, 1867. te

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Marriage Guide.

AN ESSAY FOR YOUNG MEN,