Gettysburg Compiler.

Friday, July 10, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. Horatio Seymour,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr.,

OF MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

MAJ. CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Maj. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia co.

HORATIO SEYMOUR!

The telegraph, yesterday afternoon, brought us the welcome tidings that the Democratic National Convention had nominated EX-GOV. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, for President, BY ACCLAMATION!

Had Gov. Seymour been in the field at the start, he would probably have been nominated the first day; but having no aspirations for the Presidency, he declined months ago, and continued to decline. Yesterday, however, he was taken by storm, and without regard to his personal wishes, made the choice of the party with a degree of unanimity hardly ever before attained—the wildest scene of enthusiasm ever witnessed on this continent attesting the general joy over the result.

A man of more eminent ability, sound statesmanship, pure patriotism, or exalted character, does not live than Horatio Seymour. Beside him Grant pales into utter insignificance.

With such an auspicious beginning, the contest cannot fail to result in a glorious Democratic harvest. Victory is within our reach. FORWARD, THE WHOLE LINE!—AND THE DAY IS OURS!

GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR.

The telegraph, last evening, reported the nomination of Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, as the Democratic candidate for Vice President. The ticket is thus handsomely balanced—one candidate from the East, and the other from the West, and both on a platform as broad as the country. Gen. Blair, a man of brain and pluck, has fought the Radicals in Missouri as gallantly as he fought the rebels in the South. The Democratic ticket is invincible.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention is a clear, straight-forward document—not double-faced, nor of uncertain sound. It will be found in another column, and we ask all our readers to give it careful perusal and consideration.

Dead issues are treated as dead, and living ones met as becomes an honest, independent party, not afraid to submit its principles to the widest scrutiny in the broadest sunlight. But the platform is not only clear—is not only up with the needs of the times—it is in every feature RIGHT. It is what the country must adopt, in order to relieve itself from the incubus of Radicalism, and start again on the same road of general prosperity and progress so long travelled in old Democratic times. And we believe it *will* be adopted by an immense majority of the American people.

ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The interest taken in the proceedings at New York, by all classes, everywhere, must strike the most unobservant. Never before was it more generally manifested. The doings of the party hacks and tricksters at Chicago hardly created a ripple. Now the whole country is alive, ready to adopt with enthusiasm the choice of the Convention at New York, as the only hope of saving the nation from further misrule and ultimate destruction. The great mass of the people *feel* that there must be a CHANGE—an immediate, thorough, sweeping change—and hence their present interest in the course of the representatives of the old Democratic party. All this augurs for victory.

THE Radicals are frightened. This is proven, without other evidence, by the *anxious* concern they manifest in the doings of the Democratic National Convention. They feel that their party is sinking, and that enthusiasm for Grant is impossible. Hence their hope—their only hope—of a split among the Democrats; a hope fostered all week, but every day unrealized. No wonder they feel "blue," and are snappish in temper.

Patience, gentlemen. It is a rare virtue. The Democrats have well learned the lesson, and mean now that your schooling in it shall last full fifty years, or at least until infamous negro Radicalism shall cease to have a single supporter.

IMPEACHMENT AGAIN.—In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Thad Stevens presented and had read four additional articles of impeachment against President Johnson. The reading did not cause a ripple of excitement. Butler, Boutwell, Wilson, and even Ashley, went on writing letters or reading newspapers. The speech of Stevens which followed, was also read by Clerk McPherson, but it had not half a dozen listeners. So apparent did the want of interest become to Stevens himself, that he put an end to the reading, and had the subject postponed. The Radicals as a body have evidently become *very sick* of the impeachment business.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided the Radical Registry Law, passed last winter, *unconstitutional*. Right. The decision will save the counties large sums of money, and many a poor man his vote.

Radical legislation is bound to fall wherever and whenever subjected to constitutional tests. Conceived in hate and brought forth in corruption, Radicalism cannot produce anything good. The quicker it is utterly wiped out the better for the country.

TAXING THE BONDS.—On the 23d ult., Mr. Cobb, a Republican member of Congress from Wisconsin, introduced a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill levying a tax of ten per cent. on the interest derived from United States bonds. After some explanation, a motion was made to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means. This was disagreed to, yeas, 61; nays, 80. The resolution then passed without amendment, yeas 92, nays 54—fifty Radicals voting for it.

This is an important step, and the more significant because it exhibits an immense "come down" among Radical Congressmen. We should not be surprised to see every Radical editor demanding the taxing of the bonds before the November election.

IT is said that Butler will go into Grant's cabinet. No doubt he will if it is not securely locked.

NEW YORK!

THE GREAT CONVENTION!

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES IN COUNCIL!

IMMENSE ATTENDANCE!

HARMONY AND ENTHUSIASM!

A PLATFORM ADOPTED!

THE UNION AS IT WAS!

EQUAL TAXATION — ONE CURRENCY!

ECONOMY AND REFORM!

ABOLITION OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU!

BALLOTINGS FOR PRESIDENT, &c.

Horatio Seymour nominated for President by Acclamation!

NOW FOR VICTORY!

The Democratic National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, assembled in the new Tammany Hall, in New York, on Saturday, the 4th of July. The hall was admirably arranged—elegantly festooned with large American flags, and decorated with elaborately painted escutcheons of all the States. The crowd in attendance was immense, embracing many of the leading lights of the country.

The Convention assembled at high noon, under the most favorable auspices. *Its* sessions were inaugurated amid the boomings of cannon, the huzzas of the multitude, and every indication of popular favor and encouragement.

The Convention was called to order by August Belmont, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who made a speech of warm welcome. He also alluded to the happy and prosperous condition of the country under Democratic administrations—to the bitter sectionalism which resulted in a bloody civil war—to the loss of life and treasure in consequence—to the tyranny and *usurpations of the Radicals after the* close of the war—to their revolutionary designs upon the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government—and closed as follows:

And now this same party, which has brought all these evils upon the country, comes again before the American people, asking for their suffrages, and whom has it chosen for its candidate? The General commanding the Armies of the United States. Can there be any doubt as to the designs of the Radicals, if they should be able to keep their hold on the reins of government? They intend Congressional usurpation of all the branches and functions of the government, to be enforced by the bayonets of a military despotism!

It is impossible that a free and intelligent people can longer submit to such a state of things. They will not calmly stand by to see their liberties subverted, the prosperity and greatness of their country undermined, and the institutions bequeathed to them by the fathers of the Republic, wrested from them. They must see that the conservative and national principles of a liberal and progressive Democracy are the only safeguards of the Republic. Gentlemen of the Convention:—Your country looks to you to stay this tide of disorganization, violence, and despotism. It will not look in vain, when next November the roll shall be called, and when State after State shall respond by rallying around the banner of Democracy, on which, in the future as in the past, will be inscribed our undying motto: "The Union, the Constitution, and the Laws!"

Mr. Belmont then nominated Hon. Henry M. Palmer, of Wisconsin, as temporary Chairman, which was agreed to.

Mr. Palmer acknowledged the compliment in a most felicitous manner, and congratulated the delegates and the country upon the fact that once more a Democratic Convention had assembled with every State represented, and expressed the hope that an old-fashioned Democratic triumph would follow.

Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas church, New York, offered a truly Christian prayer.

Gen. McCook, of Ohio, then moved that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted for the government of the Convention. Several amendments were offered and discussed, when the following amendment, by Gov. Richardson, of Illinois, was carried:

Resolved, That the rules of the last Democratic Convention govern this body until otherwise ordered.

E. O. Perrin, of New York, was made temporary Secretary.

Mr. Hiester Clymer, of Pa., moved that two committees be appointed, each to consist of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the respective delegates thereof; one committee to act as a committee on Permanent Organization, and the other as a committee on Credentials.

After considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted. The roll of the States was called, and the two committees thus appointed—Gen. W. H. Miller representing Pennsylvania on the committee on Credentials, and Hiester Clymer on Permanent Organization.

Mr. Henry C. Murphy, of New York, moved that a committee of two from each State be selected by the delegates thereof to be appointed a committee on Resolutions, and that all resolutions relating to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to that Committee without debate.

Adopted—and the names of the members of the committee handed in, Hon. Francis W. Hughes representing Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Brewer, of Pa., the committee on Permanent Organization was instructed to report rules for the government of the Convention.

A motion was made and carried that the Declaration of Independence be read by the Secretary, which was accordingly done.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

—The Convention re-assembled at the appointed hour, and was called to order by the temporary Chairman. Prayer by Rev. Wm. Guinn, New York.

General Morgan, of Ohio, moved that the delegation from the Workingmen's Convention be invited to seats on the floor. Agreed to.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:

For President—Horatio Seymour, (great cheering,) and a Vice-President and Secretary from each State. Also, recommended that the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864 be adopted for the government of the Convention.

On motion, the report was received and the committee discharged.

The Chair appointed Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, to conduct the permanent President to the chair.

SPEECH OF HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Mr. Seymour proceeded to the platform amid great cheering, long continued, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor you have done me in making me your presiding officer. [Cheers.] This Convention is made up of a large number of delegates from all parts of our broad land. To a great degree we are strangers to each other, and view the subjects which agitate our country from different stand points. We cannot at once learn each other's mode of thought, or grasp all the facts which bear upon the minds of others; yet our session must be brief, and we are forced to act without delay upon questions of an exciting character, and of deep import to our country. To maintain order; to restrain all exhibition of passion, to drive out of our minds all unkind suspicions, is at this time a great duty. [Cheers.] I rely upon your sense of this duty and not upon my own ability to sustain me in the station in which I am placed by your kind partiality. Men never met under greater responsibilities than those which now weigh upon us. [Applause.] It is not a mere party triumph we seek. We are trying to save our country from the dangers which overhang it. We wish to lift off the perplexities and the shackles which, in the shape of bad laws and crushing taxation, now paralyze the business and labor of our land. [Loud cheers.] We hope, too, that we can give order, prosperity and happiness to those sections of our country which suffer so deeply to-day in their homes and in all the fields of their industry from the unhappy events of the last eight years. I trust actions will show that we are governed by earnest purposes to help all classes of citizens.

We are forced to meet the assertions in the resolutions put forth by the late Republican Convention. I aver there is not in this body one man who has it in his heart to excite so much of angry feeling against the Republican party, as must be stirred up in the minds of those who read these declarations in the light of recent events, and in view of the condition of our country. In the first place, they congratulate the perplexed man of business, the burdened tax-payer, the laborer, whose hours of toil are lengthened out by the growing costs of the necessaries of life, upon the success of that reconstruction policy which has brought all these trials upon them by the cost of its military despotism and the corruption of its bureau agency.

In one resolution they denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime. Then why did they put upon the statute books of the nation the laws which invite the citizens who borrow coin to force their creditors to take debased paper, and thus wrong him out of a large share of his claim, in violation of the most solemn compact? [Loud cheering.] If repudiation is a national crime, it is a crime to invite all citizens of this country thus to repudiate their individual promises. [Applause.] Was it not a crime to force the creditors of this and other States to take a currency at times worth no more than forty cents on the dollar, in repayment for the sterling coin they gave to build roads and canals, which yield such ample returns of wealth and prosperity. [Applause.] Again they say it is due to the laborers of the nation that taxation should be equalized, then, why did they make taxation unequal? Beyond the injustice of making one class of citizens pay for another the shares of the costs of schools, of roads and of the local laws, which protected their lives and property, it was an unwise and hurtful thing. [Cheers.] It sunk the credit of the country, as unusual terms always hurtful to the credit of the borrower do. They also declare the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial, total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected. Then why have they used full $500,000,000 of the taxes drawn *from the people of this country to uphold* a despotic military authority and to crush out the life of the States, when if this money had been used to pay our debts, capitalists would *now seek to lend* us money at lower rates of interest? But for this covert repudiation our national credit would not be tainted in the markets of the world. [Applause.] Again they declare of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by the laws are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred trust bequeathed to the nation's care. How have these sacred trusts been performed? They pay to the married man, to the widow, or to the orphan a currency which they have sunk one-quarter below its rightful value by their policy of hate, of waste, and of military despotism; the pittances paid to the wounded soldiers are pinched down twenty-five per cent. below the value of that coin which they had a right to expect. [Loud cheering.]

Having declared that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be made a "living reality on every inch of American soil," they put in nomination a military chieftain who stands at the head of that system of despotism that crushed beneath its feet the greatest principle of the Declaration of Independence. [Cheers.] To-day, in some of the States, it is held by military orders to be a crime to speak out the indignation and contempt which burn within the bosom of patriotic men. If to-morrow a military order should be put forth in that State where the ashes of Washington are entombed, that it should be an offense to declare that the military should ever be subordinate to the civil authority, to speak out the sentiment that it was a disgrace to our county to let hordes of officials eat up the sustenance of the people, he who uttered these words could be dragged to prison from the very grave where lie the remains of the author of the Declaration of Independence—[*Loud cheers.*]

From this outrage there could be no appeal to the courts, and the Republican candidate for the Presidency has accepted a position which makes the rights and liberties *of a large share of our people* dependent upon his will. [Applause.] In view of these things, can there be one man in this Convention who can let *a personal ambition, a passion, a* prejudice, turn him aside one hair's breadth in his efforts to wipe off the wrongs and outrages that disgrace our country?—[Cheers.] Can there be one man whose heart is so dead to all that is great and noble in patriotism, that he will not gladly sacrifice all other things for the sake of his country—its liberties and its greatness. Can we suffer any prejudices growing out of past differences of opinion to hinder us uniting now with all who will act with us to save the country. [Cheers.] We meet to-day to see what measures can be taken to avert the dangers which threaten our country and to relieve it from the toils and burthens resulting from bad government and unwise counsels.

I thank God that the strife of arms has ceased and that once more in the great Conventions of our party we can call through the whole roll of states and find men to answer to each.

Time and events in the great cycles have brought us to this spot, to renew and reinvigorate that constitutional government which nearly eighty years ago was inaugurated in this city. [Loud cheers.] It was here that George Washington—the first President—swore to "preserve, protected and defend" the Constitution of these United States.—[Cheers.] And here this day we as solemnly pledge ourselves to uphold the rights and liberties of the American people. Then, as now, a great war had desolated our land. Then as now, there was in every patriotic breast a longing for the blessing of good government, for the protection of laws and for sentiments of fraternal regard and affection among the inhabitants of all the States of this Union. When our government in 1789 was inaugurated in this city, there were glad processions of men, and those manifestations of great joy which a people show when they feel that an event has happened which is to give lasting blessings to the land. [Cheers.] To-day, in this same spirit, this vast assemblage meets, and the streets of this city are thronged with men who have come from the utmost borders of our continent.—They are filled with hope that we are about, by our action, to bring back the blessings of good government. It is among the happiest omens which inspirit us now, that those who fought bravely in our late civil war are foremost in their demands that there shall be peace in our land. The passions of hate and malice may linger in meaner breasts, but we find ourselves upheld in our generous purposes by those who showed true courage and manhood on the fields of battle. [Cheers.] In the spirit then of *George Washington*, and of the Patriots of the Revolution, let us take the steps to reinaugurate our government, to start it once again on its course to greatness and prosperity. [Loud cheers.] May Almighty God give us the wisdom to *carry out our purpose, to give every* State of our Union the blessings of peace, good order, and fraternal affection.

Mr. Seymour closed amid great cheering.

From Pennsylvania, Hon. John L. Dawson was reported as Vice President and George M. Reilly as Secretary.

Ex-Gov. Richardson, of Illinois, ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and others, offered resolutions, which were referred to the committee, without being read.

Resolutions from the National Labor Convention were sent up and read, favoring the payment of public and private debts in greenbacks, and received with general cheering, as also was one against further grants of public lands to private corporations, and favoring their reservation for distribution to actual settlers

A letter was received with great laughter from Susan B. Anthony, of the Women's Suffrage Association, urging the claims of women to participate in elections. Referred.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, offered a resolution admitting delegates from the Territories to honorary seats in the Convention. Agreed to.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported that full delegations were present from every State in the Union.

Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that it is the duty of every friend of constitutional government to sustain the President in his efforts to stem the tide of Radical usurpation, and commending him for his course. [Cheers.] The resolution was referred.

Mr. Wright, of Delaware, offered a resolution providing for a committee of one from each State to constitute a National Executive Committee. Adopted.

Mr. Hall, of New York, offered a resolution declaring that the thanks of the nation are due to Chief Justice Chase for his ability and fidelity to his constitutional duty in presiding over the Court of Impeachment. [Prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in favor of increasing the pensions to soldiers and sailors, by paying them in gold or its equivalent. [Applause.]

Mr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution recognizing the fidelity of Andrew Johnson in upholding the Constition and laws. Referred.

Mr. Spalding, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that parties put in nomination before this Convention shall be pledged by their friends to support its ticket and platform. Referred.

A delegate from Kentucky moved a resolution requesting the President of the United States to issue a proclamation of universal amnesty.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, asked an immediate vote on the resolution, and it was adopted, with a few dissenting votes.

The Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock—at which hour it again assembled. On taking the chair, Mr. Seymour was greeted with three cheers.

A communication was received from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Conservative Convention, desiring the Convention to fix a time for receiving their address, in accordance with the invitation extended previously.

The Chair, by order of the Convention, appointed the following committee of five to request the immediate delivery of the address: Messrs Woodward, of Pennsylvania; McCook, of Ohio; Miller, of Nebraska; Richardson, of Illinois, and Steele, of California.

The soldiers' and sailors' committee, headed by the flag borne by Sergeant Bates, was received with loud cheers, the delegates rising.

Mr. Woodward presented the committee, and they were requested to take seats on the platform.

The President—The Chair has the honor to present to the Convention General Franklin, as one who represents here the Conservative soldiers and sailors of our country who desire peace, union and fraternal regard.

General Franklin—I have been deputed by the Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, sitting in this place, to present to you the committee. This committee has for its Chairman General H. W. Slocum, of this State, and it has prepared an address which it desires to make known to the members of this Convention. Colonel O'Briene then read the address.

ADDRESS OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The address sets forth that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention is composed of *delegates from every section of the Union*, and proceeds to arraign the Radical party for destroying the equality of the States, for endeavoring to establish negro suffrage, for its efforts to secure impeachment, for its alleged injustice to the loyal men of the South, who have always been true to the Union, and against favor to ex-rebels, who have seen fit to aid them politically, for its illegal deprivation of the President of his constitutional power over the army, and in its illegal course in enabling General Grant to control the Southern elections through force and fraud.

The address hoped that no devotion to men or adherence to past issues will be permitted to endanger the success of the great party to which the country looks for relief. [Applause.] In conclusion, the address hoped that both bodies will be enabled to work together for the common good.

The reading of the names of Franklin, McClellan and of W. F. Smith, and other well-known Union soldiers which were attached to the address, elicited further enthusiasm.

The Chair then introduced General Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, who proceeded to address the Convention in a most eloquent manner. He declared that the members of the two Conventions will henceforth march in one line, and that, forgetting past issues and passions, we will recognize as political enemies only those who are plotting to overthrow the Union of the States and our constitutional form of government, and we will recognize as political friends all of those who will sustain us in endeavoring to overthrow the Radical party. Gen. Ewing retired amidst immense applause.

On motion of Mr. Bigler, of Pa., the following resolution was adopted, after some discussion:

Resolved, That the roll of States be called in their regular order, and that each State have the right to present the name of any candidate for the Presidency, and that the delegates have five minutes allowed them to present their views upon their candidate.

The committee on resolutions not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned until Tuesday morning.

—Our Tuesday morning the attendance of spectators was again immense and enthusiastic. Every nook and corner of the building was occupied, with thousands outside. After being called to order, Mr. Murphy, of New York, chairman of the committee on Resolutions, reported to the Convention the platform adopted by the committee, as follows:

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the government, and the guaranteeing the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated do, with the return of peace, demand:

First. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. The payment of the public debt of the United States as soon as practicable; and that all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government economically administered, be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including bonds and other public securities.

Fifth. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the freedmen's bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy, simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the States militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration; expulsion of corrupt men from office; abrogation of useless offices; the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of, the executive and judicial departments of the government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Murphy said that they had received the unanimous concurrence of the committee. He then moved the previous question, which was ordered with out few dissenting voices, when the Convention arose to its feet, and the platform was adopted amidst the wildest cheering.

The two-thirds rule having been adopted, the President said he would rule as it was ruled at the Baltimore and Charleston Conventous, that two-thirds of the entire number of delegates should be necessary for a nomination.

Nominations for the Presidency were then made, after which the Convention proceeded to ballot, 211½ votes being necessary to a choice. Six votes were had, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Pendleton	105	104	119½	118½	122	122½
A. Johnson	65	52	34½	32	24	21
Church	34	33	...	33	33	33
Hancock	33½	40½	45½	43½	46	47
Asa Packer	26	26	..	26	27	27
English	16	12½	7½	7½	7	6
Joel Parker	13	15	.	13	11	13
Doolittle	13	12½	12	12	13	21
R. Johnson	8½	8	11	8	..	7
Hendricks	2½	2	9½	7½	19½	30
F. P. Blair	½	10½	11	2	9½	5
T. Ewing		½	1	1	...	.
H. Seymour				9	.	..
J. Q. Adams					1	

— Twelve more ballots were had on Wednesday, without effecting a nomination, as follows:

	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.
Pendleton	137½	156½	147	147½	144½	145½
A. Johnson	12½	16	12	6	5½	4½
Church	33	.	...			
Hancock	42½	28	34½	34	32½	30
Packer	26	26	26	7	7	
Parker	7	7	7	26	...	..
Doolittle	12	12	12	12	12½	12½
Hendricks	39	76	80½	82½	88	89
English	6	6			...	.
Chase	..	.				½
G. B. McClellan		..	.		.	1

	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.
Pendleton	134½	130	129½	107½	70½	56½
A. Johnson	4½	..	5½	5½	6	10
Hancock	48½	56	..	113½	137½	144½
Packer	26	26	..	.	..	.
Parker	7	7	7	7	7½	3½
Doolittle	13	13	12	12	12	12
Hendricks	81	84½	82½	70½	80	87½
Chase	½	..	.			..
Pierce	1	...	..	.	.	..
Blair	½	..	..	..	½	½
Jno. T. Hoffman	.	.	...		3	3

The Convention then adjourned until next morning.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]

NEW YORK, July 9—12 M.

Twenty-first Ballot.—Hancock 135½, Hendricks 132, Chase 4, English 19, Doolittle 12, McClellan ½, Johnson 5, Hoffman ½, Field 8.

NEW YORK, July 9—1 P. M.

HORATIO SEYMOUR NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION!

NOW FOR VICTORY!!!

DEMOCRATIC SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Large Attendance and Great Enthusiasm.

The Democratic National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, at the Cooper Institute, in New York, proved a grand success.

The hall was magnificently decorated with American flags Over the platform was the legend in large letters—UNION AND CONSTITUTION. The front of the building was also profusely decorated with flags.

The proceedings were opened by the bands playing "Hail Columbia," amidst the most enthusiastic cheers. Each delegation carried the bullet-holed and blood-stained flags which were borne by them on the battle-field.

Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, was chosen temporary Chairman, and ably addressed the Convention. Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas, made an eloquent speech. Gen. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, pledging the Convention to the support of the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, and a committee was appointed to present the resolutions to that body.

General William B. Franklin, of Connecticut, one of the ablest commanders in the war, was chosen permanent Chairman—with Generals Steadman, Hazard, Patrick, Fullerton, Love, Runion, Denver, Pleasants, Stevenson, and others, as Vice Presidents, and a number of Secretaries.

General Franklin was then introduced by General McClernand, in a handsome introductory speech, in which, among other things, it was stated that General Franklin had graduated No. 1 in the same class of West Point cadets with General Grant.

General Franklin made a noble speech. He deprecated secret military societies, and held up the "Grand Army of the Republic" as dangerous in its tendencies to the liberties of the country. He counseled all Conservative soldiers and sailors who now belong to such organizations to leave them at once.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, when the Convention adjourned to Monday morning.

—At 9 o'clock on Monday morning, the soldiers and sailors assembled at Union Square, and, having formed in line to *the number of about one thousand, they* marched through Fourth avenue, Fourteenth street and Third avenue to Cooper Institute, being received all along the line of march in the most enthusiastic manner by the citizens. Upon reaching Tammany Hall, where the National Democratic Convention was in session, as they passed beneath the triumphal arch, shouts rent the air from the assembled thousands in front, and were responded to by the procession, who cheered vociferously for Hancock, Pendleton, McClellan and President Johnson. Reaching the hall they entered, when a resolution was read inviting the body to seats in the National Convention.

Torn and tattered battle-flags from nearly every field of strife of the late war were present, prefacing the entrance of the delegation, and in their rear arrived the various delegations, rapidly filling up the hall. The various bodies composing the procession, as they entered the hall, were heralded by the bands playing airs which have become familiar to veteran delegates upon the field of battle. After spending some time in Tammany Hall the soldiers and sailors retired to Cooper Institute, where, precisely at noon, the chairman, General Franklin, called the convention to order.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the amnesty proclamation and the general policy of President Johnson. Recommending General Hancock and Mr. Hendricks for candidates for President and Vice President to the National Convention, but pledging their support to whatever nominees the National Convention select.

Quite a number of other resolutions were offered and referred, when, after an enthusiastic and harmonious session, the Convention adjourned until Tuesday.

—The *Convention*, on Tuesday, endorsed the platform of the National Democratic Convention, and a message to that effect was duly transmitted to the body in question.

A resolution endorsing unconditionally the action and nominees of the Democratic Convention, was also carried—when the Convention adjourned *sine die*, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers.

Local Department.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

Fee Bill.—Copies of the new Fee Bill for Justices of the Peace and Constables can be had at the COMPILER office.

Harvest.—Our farmers are busy with their grain cutting. Whilst here and there the weevil has done considerable injury, the average crop is good, and with a large breadth to gather, the aggregate yield will be large.

Sale.—A lot of eight acres, on the Baltimore turnpike, below the Cemetery, belonging to the estate of Daniel Beitler, deceased, was sold at public sale on Monday, at $825—Peter Thorn purchaser.

Correction.—The local in our last in regard to the death of Mr. Francis C. Gardner's child was incorrect in several particulars. The age of the child was 2 years 9 months and 9 days. Its mother was not washing, but after making the fire, went for a bucket of water, and returning, found the clothing of the child burned to a crisp.

Badly Cut.—On Tuesday, a young man named Glass, hired with Mr. Jesse Shriver, in Huntington township, cut his foot very severely with an axe whilst chopping wood. The gash across the top of the foot was four or five inches in length. He will probably be disabled for some time—the more unfortunate because of the busy season and scarcity of hands.

Injured.—At the Gettysburg Katalysine Spring, on Monday last, Mr. Jacob Hankey, residing near the Spring, (formerly of Mountjoy township,) received a terrible wound in the hand from a circular saw. The saw, attached to a shaft with another one then in use, was running very rapidly. Mr. Hankey inadvertently placed his hand against it, and in an instant a deep gash was cut, severing one of the bones. It caused most agonizing pain. Dr. Smith gave the case prompt and proper attention.

Storm.—This region was visited by a heavy "blow" on Sunday evening, causing immense clouds of dust, but doing no noteworthy injury that we heard of beyond blowing in the north gable of the house occupied by Mr. Jacob Kime, on the Harrisburg road.

The storm was quite destructive about East Berlin; and we are told that at Littlestown considerable damage was done to window glass by hail.

Hot.—We have had hot weather for more than two weeks, the thermometer at times running up to extraordinary figures. Mr. Solomon Powers, corner of High and Washington streets, informs us that on Friday last, at about 1 P. M., his thermometer indicated 96 degrees—on Saturday 99—and on Sunday 103, the highest by 4 degrees ever reached at his place. Every day since it has indicated above 90—generally from 92 to 94. On Wednesday evening at sunset the heat was up to 90, and yesterday morning at sunrise 75. The above figures are unusual for this region, but similar reports reach us from almost all points—and that is some comfort.

The Fourth.—The night of the third of July was unusually noisy. Fire arms by the score and fire works by the bushel were brought into requisition, and a lively time was the result.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the fourth the church bells were rung, continuing about an hour; the Zouaves, under Capt. Norris, turned out, and fired at every street crossing, exhausting fifty rounds of blank cartridges; the Gettysburg Cornet Band also appeared early, and discoursed the national airs in capital style. All "young America" was in immense glee with Chinese fire crackers, torpedoes, &c.

After breakfast, parties of fives and tens and twenties could be seen on their way to the groves on Marsh and Rock creeks, and to the Mountain—all bent on a day's rational enjoyment, and so far as we know, all had it. Our people generally manage to have a pleasant day of the fourth of July, and quite as well without as with a "public demonstration."

Storm at East Berlin.—Mr. Editor:—We had quite a storm, with hail, here on Sunday evening, doing considerable damage, unroofing some houses and barns, uprooting trees, knocking down the corn terribly, and the wheat and oats to such an extent as to make it next to impossible to take them off.

The storm took rather a south-western course, passing along with its greatest fury just at the outskirts of the town. *

The Storm.—According to the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the storm which passed over this region on Sunday evening extended generally throughout the country, and did considerable damage to the growing grain crops. In various sections of Dauphin county, houses and barns were unroofed, fences blown down, and trees uprooted. In some localities the storm was accompanied by hail, and at other points copious showers of rain moistened the parched earth. The lightning played some singular freaks, but no loss of life or damaging conflagrations are reported.

A Friend in Need.—Grace's Celebrated Salve is a *friend indeed*. Who has not found it such in curing cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, felons, boils, and even the most obstinate old ulcers and other sores. It is a wonderful compound, suited alike to the skin of the child and of the adult. *

EAST BERLIN, July 6, 1868.

Editor of Compiler—Sir: You will please excuse me for addressing you unasked, but a *circumstance has lately* transpired which makes it my duty, not only to myself but also my fellow men. A few days ago I received a copy of the *Star & Sentinel*, purporting to have been subscribed and paid for by a "friend." Now, sir, I here take occasion to state to the editors of the *Star & Sentinel*, through the COMPILER, that I am very much obliged to them *for their apparent friendship, but would respectfully beg of them* to keep the money they received for the paper and send me no more. They think perhaps as I was a soldier they can lead me to think as they do, but, alas, they are mistaken. I went to the army for *the same reason that a great many* others went, not that I liked the war, but was compelled, through a "military necessity." I went as a Democrat, and as such I returned. The person calling himself "friend" in subscribing for me, I really consider *one of my worst enemies, for* he would, were I willing, poison my mind with stuff than which we use better to *poison rats.*

I am a laboring man, nor have I ever yet taken any paper, but have come to the conclusion to take yours for one year at least, *for* which please find the amount enclosed. Yours in Democracy,

J. H. SENNER.

— We heard of a similar case the other day—that is, the sending of the *Star & Sentinel* to a Democratic soldier by a "friend." This is no doubt one of the games the Radicals will generally adopt to make votes for Grant. The mere mention of it should be sufficient to put our friends, and Democratic soldiers in particular, on their guard. The most effective way to open the eyes of all the people to the true character of the Radical party—its negroism, its thieving and corrupting propensities, and revolutionary designs—is the thorough spread of truthful, Democratic reading.

The COMPILER can be had during the campaign for little more than the cost of white paper, and Democrats in every district of the county should see to its immediate introduction wherever Radical falsehood and deception may be at all likely to have effect.

Housekeepers and othres wanting good Cooking Stoves, the best in the market, warranted to bake and give satisfaction, or any thing in line of Tin Ware, Japan Ware, Hollow Ware, Chamber Sets, Bread and Spice Boxes, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Coffee Mills, Bird Cages, Fruit Jars and Cans, Waiters, &c., &c., will find just what they want at the Ware-room of Col. C. H. Buehler, corner of Railroad and Carlisle street, opposite the Passenger Depot, and at prices which defy competition. tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Permanent Tonic.

Every one at times feels the necessity of something to tone up the system depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. At such times let every one, instead of taking alcoholic or medicinal stimulants, reinvigorate his debilitated system by the natural tonic elements of the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

or Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron which vitalizes and enriches the blood by supplying it with its *Life Element*, IRON.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, *its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction*, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

WM. C. STERLING, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says:

"Since taking the Peruvian Syrup I feel better, my strength is improved, my bowels are regular, my appetite first-rate."

"There is an old Physician in this city, (older than I am) who has been in the Drug business for 40 years, who has used the Syrup for three months, and gives it as his decided opinion, that it is the best Alterative Tonic Medicine he ever knew."

For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, the Peruvian Syrup is a specific. A 32 page pamphlet sent free. The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
36 Dey Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

We are constantly hearing favorable reports from those who have tried this remedy. Amy Anthony, wife of Mark Anthony, of this city, and living at No. 8 Locust Street, afflicted with a felon on the finger, was recently induced to make a trial of the Salve. Almost instantly she experienced relief from the pain, which had been almost unendurable. Every other remedy but this proved unavailing. Those who have tried it once are satisfied of its merits, and nothing will induce them to be without a supply.—*Fall River News.*

July 3, 1868. 1m

Rip Van Winkle,

waking up from his nap of twenty years, if he could only have moistened his

WITHERED LOCKS

with CRISTADORO'S DYE, would have looked like

A YOUNG MAN

again. Marvelous, indeed, is the effect of

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

in rejuvenating gray-haired humanity. Why yield to Time when you can baffle him? Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

July 3. 1m

What Every Horseman Wants.

A good, cheap, and reliable liniment. Such an article is Dr. Tobias'

VENITIAN HORSE LINIMENT,

in pint bottles, at One Dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure the Ring-bone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. *No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle.* One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Bellyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day. Use it one and all. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. Sold by all the Druggists and Storekeepers.

July 3, 1868. 1m

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER

Is the only Infallible Hair Preparation for
RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL
COLOR AND PROMOTING ITS GROWTH.
It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the
public, as one bottle will last longer and
accomplish more than three bottles of any other preparation.
Our Renewer is not a Dye; it will not stain the
skin as others. It will keep the Hair from
falling out. It cleanses the Scalp,
and makes the Hair
SOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN.
Our Treatise on the Hair is sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

July 3, 1868. 1m

A New Remedy for Consumption.

A Physician who had Consumption for several years, with frequent bleedings of the lungs, cured himself with a medicine unknown to the profession, when his case appeared hopeless. He is the only physician who has used it in his own person, or who has any knowledge of its virtues, and he can ascribe the degree of health he now enjoys to nothing but the use of his medicine; and nothing but utter despair and entire extinction of all hope of recovery, together with a want of confidence in all others, induced him to hazard the experiment. To those suffering with any disease of the Lungs he proffers a treatment he confidently believes will eradicate the disease. Medicine sent by express. Send for a circular or call on DR. E. BOYLSTON JACKSON,
No. 250 North Tenth street, Phila.

May 8, 1868. 1y

A Card to the Ladies.

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

Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition lest they "invite miscarriage," after which admonition, the Proprietor assumes no responsibility, although their mildness will prevent any mischief to health.

Price $1 per Box. Six Boxes $5.

Sold by JOHN M. HUBER, Druggist, Sole Agent for Gettysburg, Pa.

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

May 1, 1868. 1y

New Marriage Guide.

AN ESSAY FOR YOUNG MEN, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dec. 13, 1867. 1y

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh,

Treated, with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination.

May 1, 1868. 1y

REMOVAL!

THE firm of SOPER & McCARTNEY *have removed* to North Baltimore street, near the Diamond, east side, in the room formerly occupied by David Kitzmiller. We have on hand a choice assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,
(Gold and Silver,)
JEWELRY,
of all kinds and latest styles. Silver and Plated
Ware; also fine Gold, Silver and Steel
SPECTACLES,

of the best manufacture. Also, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, &c., Violin and Guitar Strings, Keys, &c.

All kinds of Repairing in our line done at as reasonable prices as elsewhere, and warranted.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same.

SOPER & McCARTNEY.

June 19, 1868. tf

BUGGIES & CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Carriage-making shop to the east end of Middle street, Gettysburg, Pa., where he will continue to build all kinds of work in his line, viz:

CARRIAGES, TROTTING AND FALLING-TOP
BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, &C., &C.

His work is all put up of good material and by the best of mechanics, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. His prices are always reasonable. He solicits orders, confident that he can please.

REPAIRING promptly done, at moderate rates.

W. K. GALLAGHER.

June 26, 1868. 1y

LUMBER YARD
REMOVED.

THE undersigned has removed his Lumber Yard to the north-east corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, but fifty yards from his old location, where he will be glad to have all in want of Lumber to call. His stock is larger than ever before, and constant additions are being made to it. He has

WHITE PINE PLANK, INCH AND HALF-
INCH BOARDS, FLOORING, SCANTLING, PALINGS, &C., &C., &C.,

all of which will be sold at the lowest living rates. Call and judge for yourselves. My Lumber is good and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

JACOB SHEADS.

☞ A large lot of RIVER PINE SHINGLES for sale very cheap.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1868. tf

New Boot and Shoe Store.

D. KITZMILLER & BRO.,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
YORK STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK.
Sign of the Big Boot.

THE undersigned have opened a new Boot and Shoe Store, on York street, Gettysburg, in the room recently occupied by Soper & McCartney, and have just received from the city a large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,
for Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Childrens' Wear,
consisting of
CALF AND KIP BOOTS, CONGRESS AND
BALMORAL GAITERS,
SLIPPERS, &C.

We also MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES—the work being made up of best materials and by first-class workmen. The senior partner has been in the business for over 15 years and personally superintends all work made up. We respectfully invite the attention of the public to our establishment, and hope by strict attention to business and by selling at lowest *cash prices, to give entire satisfaction.*

DAVID KITZMILLER,
JACOB A. KITZMILLER.

June 26, 1868. tf

MARSH CREEK

PLANING MILL.

THE undersigned has established a PLANING MILL, on Marsh creek, four miles from Gettysburg, at which he will manufacture

DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES,
WINDOW SASH AND FRAMES,
FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING,

Chair and Wash Boards, with everything else made at such a factory, and needed in the building line. The best of lumber will always be used, all thoroughly dried, a kiln having been put up for the purpose.

Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. Prices as low as the lowest, and every effort made to accommodate customers.

JOHN D. PFOUTZ.

May 15, 1868. 1y

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

LEWIS STROUSE

Is largely engaged in the Watch trade, and has just returned from New York with an unusually attractive assortment. He offers such bargains as cannot fail to be acceptable to buyers. His stock embraces a large lot of the

CELEBRATED "AMERICAN WATCHES,"
GOLD AND SILVER, viz:
"P. S. Bartlett," Wm. Ellery," and "Appleton & Tracy;"
with Watches of almost all other makes.

If you want CHEAP and GOOD Watch, call on

LEWIS STROUSE,
At his old Stand, Carlisle street,
nearly opposite the Depot, Gettysburg, Pa.

☞ He continues the Grocery, Notion and Confectionery business, as heretofore.

June 24, 1867. tf

Journeymen Carpenters

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Good wages and constant employment given on application to

HENRY CHRITZMAN.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 26, 1868. 3t

JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

GOOD WAGES will be given for first-class hands.

Apply immediately to

W. C. STALLSMITH & SON,

May 12, 1868. tf Gettysburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA ELASTIC SPONGE CO.,
1111 *CHESTNUT STREET*,
PHILADELPHIA.

ELASTIC SPONGE,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR
CURLED HAIR
FOR ALL
UPHOLSTERY PURPOSES.

CHEAPER THAN FEATHERS OR HAIR, AND FAR SUPERIOR.

The Lightest, Softest and most Elastic and Durable material known, for

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, CAR, CARRIAGE AND CHAIR CUSHIONS.

It is entirely indestructible, perfectly clean and free from dust.

IT DOES NOT PACK AT ALL!

Is always free from insect life; is perfectly healthy, and for the sick is unequalled.

If soiled in any way, can be renovated quicker and easier than any other Mattress.

Special attention given to
FURNISHING CHURCHES, HALLS, &C.

Railroad men are especially invited to examine the Cushion Sponge.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The Trade supplied.

June 26, 1868. 1y

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

To solicit orders for Dr. WM. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. THE ONLY EDITION PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, CONDENSED BY DR. SMITH'S OWN HAND. In one large Octavo volume, illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings.

Agents and subscribers see that you get the *genuine edition by Dr. Smith.*

The *Springfield Republican* says, this edition published by Messrs. Burr & Co., is the genuine thing.

The *Congregationalist* says whoever wishes to get, in the cheapest form, the best Dictionary of the Bible, should *buy this.*

Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We employ no *General Agents*, and offer extra inducements to Canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the PUBLISHERS. For descriptive circulars with full particulars and terms, address the Publishers,

J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.

May 29, 1868. 4m

Executor's Notice.

HENRY BUCHER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Henry Bucher, late of Mountjoy twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Manchester District, (Kroh's Mill P. O.,) Carroll county, Md., he hereby gives notice to all *persons indebted to said estate to make immediate* payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM BUCHER,
Executor.

June 5, 1868. 6t

☞ For the convenience of persons living in the vicinity of the estate, claims may be presented or debts paid to Henry Bucher, residing at the late residence of said decedent.

COTTONADE Coats, Pants and Vests, at
CUNNINGHAM'S.

DRESS Coats, Pants and Vests, at
CUNNINGHAM'S.