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

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

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

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

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

Attornies, Physicians, &c.

JOS. H. LEFEVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LITTLESTOWN, PA.,
Will promptly attend to collections, conveyances, writing of deeds, leases, &c., and all other business entrusted to his care.

Office on Frederick street, at the office formerly of Dr Shorb, and latterly that of Drs. Kinzer and Mehring.

May 22, 1868. 1y*

J. C. NEELY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S.-E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

EDWARD B. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.—He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Huber's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McCONAUGHY, JOHN M. KRAUTH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.

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

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

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

Nov. 29, 1867.

WM. A. DUNCAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.

Office in North-west corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penna.

April 15, 1867. tf

Dr. J. L. BALHE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, MIDDLETOWN, Adams county, Pa. Office in Centre Square. Will promptly attend to all calls, unless otherwise professionally engaged.

Aug. 7, 1868. tf

DR. D. M. ECKENRODE,

HAVING just returned from the University of Maryland and Hospitals of Baltimore, has located at HEIDLERSBURG, and offers his professional services to the public.

April 24, 1868. tf

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

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

[illegible]

Dr. W. J. McCLURE,

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

May 29, 1867. tf

Dr. F. C. WOLF,

HAVING LOCATED AT EAST BERLIN,
ADAMS COUNTY,
Hopes that by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of the public patronage.

April 2, 1866. tf

Dr. R. B. ELDERDICE,

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he has returned to NEW SALEM and resumed practice. Office at the Hotel. McKnightstown P. O., Adams county, Pa.

June 17, 1868. 1m*

Dr. C. W. BENSON

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

Littlestown, Nov. 8, 1867.

Dr J. A. ARMSTRONG

HAVING located at NEW SALEM, (McKnightstown P. O.,) Franklin twp., Adams county, offers his professional services to the public. He hopes, by strict attention to professional duties, to merit a share of patronage.

May 29, 1868. tf

J. LAWRENCE HILL, M. D.,

DENTIST,
Has his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Horner's office, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., Prof. M. L. Stœver.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

KLINGEL'S

Boot and Shoe Emporium,

BALTIMORE STREET,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE undersigned has just returned from the city with the best and cheapest variety of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, for Spring and Summer, ever offered in Gettysburg. His stock consists of

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
LADIES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
LADIES' COMMON GAITERS,
LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, all styles,
LADIES' MOROCCO BALMORALS,
IN LARGE VARIETY.
GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' AMERICAN CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' KIP BOOTS,
GENTS' CONGRESS GAITERS,
GENTS' CALF BALMORALS,
GENTS' SLIPPERS, all styles,
GENTS' BROGANS, &C., &C
MISSES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
MISSES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
MISSES' MOROCCO BALMORALS,
&C., &C., &C., &C.
BOYS' CONGRESS GAITERS,
BOYS' CALF BALMORALS,
BOYS' BROGANS, &C., &C.
INFANTS' SHOES, all styles,
IN LARGE VARIETY.

Also, Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture constantly on hand.

All will be sold at the lowest living profits. Buyers, from town and country, are invited to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that I can please all who may call.

The MANUFACTURING of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters will also be carried on, in all its branches, as before. Repairing done on short notice. By employing none but first-class workmen, and using none but the choicest leather, he feels confident of maintaining his former reputation. Certainly nothing will be left undone to deserve it.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

D. H. KLINGEL.

Gettysburg, April 17, 1868.

FOUTZ'S

WHOLESALE

DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,

NO. 116 FRANKLIN STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

ON the dissolution of the co-partnership of S. A. Foutz & Bro., August 1st, 1867, I, David E. Foutz, junior member of said firm, purchased all the right, title and interest of the retiring partner, S. A. Pfoutz, for all time, in and to the manufacture of Patent Medicines; and, having devoted much time, care and labor in gaining a thorough knowledge in the compounding of these preparations, I am fully prepared to offer to the community

FOUTZ'S FAMILY MEDICINES

pure and unadulterated, namely: FOUTZ'S MIXTURE—FOUTZ'S LIFE INVIGORATOR OR HEALTH RESTORER—FOUTZ'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS—FOUTZ'S COUGH SYRUP—FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS—SHRINER'S BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP—SHRINER'S VERMIFUGE.

DAVID E. FOUTZ,
Sole Proprietor,

Agent for "DR. GROVE'S MAGNETIC SALVE AND PLASTER," the "DEER OINTMENT," and the "GREAT ZINGARI BITTERS."

☞ I also have on hand a full assortment of

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,

Window-glass; Extracts and Essences of all flavors; all the popular Patent Medicines of the day; Perfumery, Hair Oils, Hair Dyes, and hundreds of articles needed by Merchants, Farmers and Housekeepers. Come and examine my stock and prices, and if I cannot suit you, you cannot be suited in Baltimore.

DAVID E. FOUTZ,
At the old stand, 116 Franklin street.

Feb. 21, 1868. 1y

NEW BAKERY.

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER,

MECHANICAL BAKERS,

South Washington street, one square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa. Constantly on hand, the best of

BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES & PRETZELS.

Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call.

April 30, 1868. tf

NEW GOODS.—Norris has just returned from the city with a large assortment of Clothing.

Call and examine them. [May 8, '68.

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

GETTYSBURG CO

By H. J. Stahle.

GETTYSBURG, PA., AUG. 21, 1868.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

THE GREAT REMEDIES

FOR ALL DISEASES OF

THE LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medically termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use

Hoofland's German Tonic.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medical virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCE, INWARD PILES, FULLNESS OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEART-BURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED OR DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING OR SUFFOCATING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT, DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, ETC., SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL, AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

PREPARED BY *DR. C. M. JACKSON,*
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposures, Fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new life into the veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK & DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietors, but space will allow of the publication of but few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in he system. Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philada.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, - $1 00
" " " half dozen, - 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by Druggists generally.

Jan. 17, 1868. 1y

A DESIRABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, the old DOBBIN DWELLING, at the junction of the Taneytown and Emmittsburg roads, in the borough of Gettysburg. The house is substantially built, of stone, and contains twelve large rooms. There is a strong, never-failing Spring of first-rate water in the basement, and 1½ Acres of Land connected with it. The location is a very pleasant one, and with a little additional outlay this could be made one of the most comfortable and desirable homes in the borough or its vicinity.

JOHN RUPP.

Nov. 15, 1867. tf

WOOL WANTED.

THE highest market price will be given for Wool by

DUPHORN & HOFFMAN,
May 29, 1868. N. W. Cor. Square, Gettysburg.

U. S. BONDS.

THE First National Bank of Gettysburg will cash 5-20 and 10-40 U. S. Bonds; also 7-30 and Compound Interest Notes.

GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier.
Oct. 6, 1868. tf

WASHING COMPOUND.—Jackson's Universal Washing Compound, by the use of which much labor is saved, and the work done in the best manner, for sale at GILLESPIE & CO'S. A large wash can be done with 5 cents' worth in hard or soft water.

GLOBE INN,

GETTYSBURG STREET,

LITTLESTOWN, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the "Globe Inn" property, in Gettysburg street, Littlestown, would most respectfully invite a share of the public's patronage.

He promises the best the market can afford for his table, with the choicest liquors in his bar, and comfortable beds and chambers. With considerable experience, he thinks he can justly claim that he knows how to keep a hotel.

There is large stabling attached, as well as grass lots for droves. An attentive ostler always on hand—none other than an accommodating one allowed on the premises.

He invites a large share of custom, and will spare no effort to deserve it.

JOHN GREEN.

Littlestown, May 29, 1868. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the Martin Hotel property, in New Oxford, Adams county, will conduct it in future, under the name of the "Eagle Hotel." He pledges himself to spare no effort for the comfort of his guests. His table shall have the best the market can afford, and his bar the choicest liquors. His chambers are spacious, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. There is commodious stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by a reliable and accommodating ostler. The proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage, and will always try to deserve it. Remember the "Eagle," in the northeast corner of the Diamond, New Oxford.

HENRY WIEST.

March 13, 1868. tf

CASHTOWN SPRINGS.

EIGHT MILES FROM GETTYSBURG.

E. P. KITTINGER, Prop'r.

THE undersigned, having thoroughly refitted the NATIONAL HOTEL, in Cashtown with the Springs attached thereto, invites the attention of the public to his superior accommodations. Persons desiring to spend a few weeks or months in a healthy neighborhood, with the advantages of pure mountain air, daily baths, trout-fishing, &c. can find no more attractive place. Visitors to Gettysburg and the Battle-field can reach it in a couple hours' ride over a good road.

The Stabling accommodations are among the best in the county. A good table and the best of Wines and Liquors. Charges reasonable.

E. P. KITTINGER.

June 19, 1868. 3m

KEYSTONE HOUSE,

CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.,

WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.

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

There is commodious stabling attached, with an accommodating ostler always on hand.

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

Jan. 11, 1867. tf

GLOBE INN,

YORK STREET, NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive ostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it.—Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square.

SAMUEL WOLF.

April 4, 1864. tf

EVERHART'S

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

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

Nov. 20, 1865. tf

ADAMS COUNTY AHEAD!

The Excelsior Patent Fly-Net,

Manufactured entirely of Leather, and much neater than Cotton or Linen Nets. For service unsurpassed.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 18TH, 1868,

BY BURKHOLDER, WORLEY & GROVE,

J. L. WORLEY, Sole Agent for the EXCELSIOR PATENT NET for Adams county,

HAS constantly on hand manufactured Nets of the above Patent. Also,

SADDLES,
HARNESS,
COLLARS,
BRIDLES,
WHIPS,
TRUNKS,
BLANKETS,
BELLS,
AND EVERYTHING

pertaining to a Horse furnishing establishment.

☞ AGENTS WANTED to sell Territory for Patent Nets, also to sell Nets on commission in the county. All communications should be addressed to

J. L. WORLEY,
York Sulphur Springs, Adams co., Pa.

April 3, 1868. tf

GREEN RIDGE STORE.

THE undersigned has opened a GROCERY AND NOTION STORE, at Green Ridge, Hamilton township, Adams county, (Heagy's old stand,) on the Carlisle Turnpike, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. His stock consists of

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES,
ESSENCES, OILS, MEDICINES;

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HOSE,
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, NECK TIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, BUTTONS, THREADS,
BRUSHES, &C., &C., &C., &C.,

in short, a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class store of the kind.—His stock will always be found fresh and full, and his prices among the very lowest. No effort spared to please all who may patronize him.

JOHN U. RUFF.

April 24, 1868. 1y

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER.

Extract from Report of Farmers' Club, N. Y. 1867,

"WASHING MACHINES.—Wm. D. Osborn, Port Byron, Cayuga county, N. Y., asks: 'Will the Club give us its opinion of Washing Machines? Is it economy to pay fourteen dollars for one of Doty's machines? Will it wash farmers clothes clean, and not be too hard work for the women? Washing machines have so generally proved failures that I am afraid of throwing away my money upon one.'"

"SOLON ROBINSON—If you had to pay ten times the money you mention, it would be the best investment you ever made upon your farm. But you must not have that alone. Get the Universal Clothes Wringer with it, and your wife and children will rise up and call you blessed. For they will find washing made easy."

SOLD BY
R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
32 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.,
And by Dealers and Canvassers everywhere.

June 5, 1868. 3m

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,

WASHINGTON BUILDING,

165 AND 167 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear, Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES.

HAVING procured the proper Docket, I am prepared to RECORD SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES, in accordance with a recent Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Soldiers are cautioned against delay in this matter.

WM. D. HOLTZWORTH,
Register & Recorder of Adams county,
June 5, 1868. tf

WARE!—WARE!—WARE!—A fine assortment of Stone China Ware, also Stone Ware, with a new style Coffee Pot, a first-rate article, all cheap, at

GILLESPIE & CO'S.

HONEY.—The real, clear, simon pure HONEY, can be had at

GILLESPIE & CO'S.

E. H. MINNIGH.

CHAMBERSBURG STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE KEYSTONE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Confection, Periodical and News Depot.

ALL KINDS OF CONFECTIONS, CANDIES,
ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS,
&C., &C., &C.,
constantly on hand.

ICE CREAM AND CAKES
supplied to families and parties at shortest rates.

THE DAILY PAPERS OF BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND
CHOICE MAGAZINES,
supplied to subscribers at lowest rates.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

Feb. 21, 1868. tf

JOHN C. ZOUCK,

Land Agent,

NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

HAS FOR SALE

150 FARMS, MILLS,
FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS,
TAVERN STANDS, COUNTRY SEATS,
STORE STANDS, TOWN HOUSES & LOTS,
IN PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND AND
OTHER STATES.

Persons wishing to purchase as well as to sell property will do well to give me a call at my office, or address by letter, as they will find it to their advantage.

May 29, 1868. 1y

THE PENN MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

921 CHESTNUT STREET.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL

$2,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

All the Surplus divided amongst the Policy Holders every year.

THE ONLY TRULY MUTUAL COMPANY
IN THE CITY OR STATE.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

All information will be cheerfully given.

HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,
Agent at Gettysburg, Pa.

July 3, 1868. 3m

NOTICE.

GINGELL'S MILL.

I WILL be in Gettysburg with FLOUR, &c., on every MONDAY and FRIDAY, of each week. Persons who may desire me to furnish them with either Flour or Feed Stuff will leave their orders either with John L. Tate, or Danner & Ziegler, stating the kind and quantity, when the same will be delivered at their dwellings.

GEORGE GINGELL.

March 27, 1868. tf

WM. C. STALLSMITH & SON,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

CARPENTERS AND CONTRACTORS,

Are prepared to do all kinds of Carpentering—contracting and erecting buildings of all kinds, Repairing, &c. They keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order,

DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR
AND WINDOW FRAMES, CORNICE,
DOOR & WINDOW BRACKETS,

And any other Article in the Building Line. Seasoned material constantly on hand, experienced workmen always in readiness, and work executed with dispatch.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Sept. 20, 1867. tf

NEW SADDLER SHOP.

ON the Hill, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.—Constantly on hand, or made to order, all kinds of

RIDING SADDLES,
WAGON SADDLES,
CARRIAGE HARNESS,
DRAUGHT HARNESS,
RIDING BRIDLES,
BLIND BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
FLY-NETS, &c.,

as low as the lowest.

J. M. ROWE.

June 24, 1867. tf

IN GREAT VARIETY,

PARASOLS,
FANS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, &C.,
AT
Row & Woods'.

May 29, 1868. tf

GO to DUPHORN & HOFFMAN'S, to buy your Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c., on the northwest Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

LESH US HAVE PEATH.

VERSES FROM A RADICAL CAMPAIGN SONG, AS SUNG BY HIRAM USELESS SAM SIMPSON GRANT, AFTER ONE OF HIS ONE-HORSE ACTS.

AIR—"*Ole Dan Tucker.*"

Sam Ulysses he got drunk,
Fell in the fire and kicked up a chunk,
Kicked up a chunk and broke his shin,
Guess that he won't do it again.
Out of the way, Sam Ulysses,
Out of the way, Sam Ulysses,
Out of the way, Sam Ulysses,
You've no chance for the loaves and fishes.

Simpson lived on a trotting track,
Carried Washburne on his back,
Cut his corns with a sulky-wheel,
Which gin him the jim-jams in the heel.
Out of the way, Hiram Simpson,
Out of the way, Hiram Simpson,
Out of the way, Hiram Simpson,
The White House chair you'll get no glimpse on.

Useless Hiram came to town,
To buy two pups fr m Marshal Brown,
Looked in a glass and tumbled down,
Took six weeks to fetch him roun'.
Out of the way, Ulysses Hiram,
Out of the way, Ulysses Hiram,
Out of the way, Ulysses Hiram,
Chaps like you we don't desire 'em.

Windy Phillips don't like Sam,
Spoon Butler, he does cuss an' dam,
Greeley swears like a buccaneer,
Ann Dick'nson says its mighty queer.
Out of the way, Simpson party,
Out of the way, Simpson party,
Out of the way, Simpson party,
SEYMOUR and BLAIR are bound to start ye!

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—In a New Hampshire town there lived an ignorant, irreligious, worthless family, Ransom by name, no member of which had been seen inside a church within the "memory of the oldest inhabitant" The village pastor, after years of failure, had at length "almost persuaded" two of the younger scions to promise attendance for one Sabbath; but the fear that they would be the subject of some personal remarks still deterred them. They were in great terror lest they should be publicly upbraided for their misdoings, and called to account for their wickedness. After much exertion their fears were quieted; and on the following Sunday the eyes of the good pastor's congregation were astonished at the unwonted presence of the aforesaid Ransoms. All went well until the reading of the second hymn, which was the familiar "Blow ye the trumpet, blow," etc. Imagine the effect when, at the end of the line, "Return ye *ransom'd* sinners home," the elder of our heroes seized his hat, and, with long strides toward the door, shouted, "Come along home, Bill; I knowed they'd be flinging it at us if we came here."

A GENTLEMAN who had carefully trained up his servant in the way he should go, so that when his wife was present he might not depart from it, sent him with a box-ticket for the theatre to a young lady. The servant returned when the gentleman and his wife were at dinner. He had, of course, been told, in giving answers to certain kinds of questions, to substitute the masculine for the feminine pronoun in speaking of the lady.

"Did you see him?" said the gentleman, giving him the cue.

"Yes, sir," replied the servant; "he said he'd go with a great deal of pleasure, and that he'd wait for you, sir."

"What was he doing?" asked the wife, carelessly.

"He was putting on his bonnet," was the reply.

There was "fat in the fire" immediately.

A GENTLEMAN, on a visit to Washington, one day, very coolly opened the Senate Chamber door, and was about to pass in, when the door-keeper asked:

"Are you a privileged member?"

"What do you mean by that?" asked the stranger.

"A governor, an ex-member of Congress, or foreign minister," was the reply.

The stranger replied that he was a minister.

"From what court or country?" asked the official.

Very gravely pointing up: "From Heaven, sir."

To this the doorkeeper very waggishly remarked:

"This government at present holds no intercourse with that foreign power!"

A PERSON, late on a Saturday afternoon, hailed an Englishman, as he was skilfully essaying the wily fisherman's art for trout, with "Halloa, there! got anything?"

"Got anything? of course not. I only came here last Wednesday," was the reply, as the patient angler once more cast his patient fly.

"SAMUEL, my darling," said a fond mother to her son, "I've not seen your book for several days or more—where is it?"

"I know where it is."

"Well, where?"

"Why it's only lost a little—kinder in the barn, or around out doors, some 'ers, guess p'raps in the garret or behind the woodpile."

AN anecdote is told of ex-President Buchanan, when, having cleared a man of homicide, he refused a fee, saying to his client: "Do you take this money and move away; use it to begin life again. Stop drinking and go to church, and that is the best way to pay me." Tradition relates that the man came back after a period of years, repentant and well-to-do, and thanked the old lawyer.

To shake off trouble, you must set about doing good to somebody. Put on your hat, and go visit the poor; seek out the disconsolate and console them; bind up the wounds of the afflicted, and in so doing you yourself will be filled with the oil of joy.

THE Des Moines *Register* says the grasshoppers recently ate up a half acre of tobacco for a man near that place, and when the owner went out to look at it they sat on the fence and squirted tobacco juice in his eyes.

A LECTURER was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to show or name anything surpassing it. A hearer demurred and instanced a young lady who used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday.

A MR. SMITH, out West, got the idea into his head that he had a cancer in his stomach, and killed himself. A *post mortem* examination showed that it was a mistaken idea.

WAR INCIDENTS.

A soldier who was in the Army of the Tennessee, relates the following:

On the evening of Sunday, after the firing had ceased at Shiloh, and Buell had disposed of his forces for the work of the ensuing day, he for the first time expressed a desire to see General Grant, and an aid being dispatched, that officer, attended by a few members of his staff, made his appearance, Grant apparently unsteady, and this time minus the everlasting cigar.—Buell, almost bursting with indignation, drew aside from the mingled staffs, and motioned Grant to follow him out of earshot, when the following colloquy (as reported by two reposing soldiers, one of them a drummer in an Ohio regiment, and an intimate acquaintance of mine,) took place:

Gen. Buell—"Well, sir, is this a display of your generalship; two-thirds of your army retiring since daylight, being almost massacred by a superior enemy, and the remainder wandering leisurely along the banks of the Tennessee?" (Alluding to Gen. Wallace's, which comprised nearly one-third of Grant's army, and had not seen the enemy during the entire day.)

"Well, General," replied Grant, "I did the best I could; I was not expecting this attack, and Wallace has neglected either to move on the enemy's flank, or come to my assistance."

Gen. Buell—"You were aware of the proximity of the enemy; why did you dispatch Wallace on a wild-goose chase while the enemy were concentrating on your front? Besides, sir, General Wallace denies having received any order during the day from you. And, now, Grant, if this is the best you can do, God help the soldiers placed under your charge, for from what I can see you are not worth the powder to blow you to h—ll"

Buell, unable to contain himself longer, joined his staff.

The above facts are as well known in the Army of the Tennessee as the names of the actors.

THIS is the way they dispense with military government in the South:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 1, 1868

General Orders No. 1.

I. In conformity with General Orders No. 55, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 28, 1868, Major-General Meade hereby assumes command of the Department of the South, composed of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

II. Posts and disposition of troops in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina will remain for the present as now ordered, and commanding officers of posts will report direct to these headquarters.

III. The departmental staff will for the present be the same as the staff of the late Third Military District. All general staff officers and others on staff duties, not specially assigned by the War Department, will report by letter to these headquarters, through their respective chiefs of staff department.

By order of Major-General Meade:
S. F. BARSTOW, A. A. A. G.
Official: C. D EMORY, A. D. C.

Or whereas Meade commanded, under the name of the Third Military District, three States, he now, under the name of the Department of the South, commands five. "Posts," "disposition of troops," and "the departmental staff" remain as now, nothing being changed but the name of the satrap, and yet this is a withdrawal of military rule. What a tricky set these fellows are.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.—It is amusing to notice the good feeling and unanimity now existing in the Radical family. Ben. Butler calls Henderson a perjurer; Henderson calls Butler a thief and a liar; Butler says the Chicago platform means greenbacks; Sumner says it means gold; Stevens says it is a scheme to swindle the taxpayers; Sherman says it means greenbacks; Greely says gold; Forney is noncommittal; Grant don't know the difference; Washburne insists that to pay in greenbacks and tax the bonds is repudiation; Morton don't see it; Grant says "let us have peace;" Congress says "arm the loyal negroes;" Grant says he has no policy; the people say he hasn't sense enough to know right from wrong.

WHO MADE UP THE ARMIES?—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, in replying to some remarks by an ex-rebel named Williams, says:

> Unfortunately for the argument of Mr. Williams, about as many of the rebels who fell in battle against their country were killed by bullets fired by Democrats as by Republicans.

Here is a clear admission, from a paper which has constantly denied it, that there were as many Democrats as Republicans in the Union armies. They fought gallantly to preserve the Union, and, now that the war is over, they are doing vigorous battle against the Radicals who would keep it divided and make the negro supreme in the South. Not only the Democratic soldiers, but thousands who were Republicans will refuse to support Grant or such a platform.

THE New York *Round Table*, a literary journal with Republican tendencies, makes the following admission:

> "If we closely compare and weigh the two present candidates, Grant and Seymour, and are able to consider their merits apart from political bias, it is impossible to deny that the latter, by natural intellectual powers, by education, by social culture, by experience in public affairs, is infinitely the fitter man of the two to be President of United States."

A CORRESPONDENT from Florida craves a hearing:

> "I think the Northern tax-payers who make their living by honest toil, should know that for two months the government has been distributing free rations to the negroes in this State. In Leon county, where the negroes registered about 2,700 voters (2,666), some 85,000 rations were issued last month alone. Do you give free rations to the laborers of the North?"

"THE American House of Representatives," says the London *Saturday Review*, "stands lower in morality and statesmanship than any similar assembly in civilized countries." To this condition has Radical rule reduced the nation.

PRENTICE says the negro with the ballot is like a monkey with a razor. In shaving himself he'll cut his own throat.

OMPILER.

50th Year---No. 46.

RASCALITY AT HARRISBURG.

[From the Morning Patriot of Tuesday.]

Not less than one week ago, we presented from a Radical paper in Lancaster, an account of a sharp transaction between Representative Armstrong and a certain Ilyus, both of Lancaster county, by which seven hundred dollars were filched from the treasury of the State This is the account which passed through the office of Auditor General Hartranft, and was paid by the State Treasurer:

(Copy.)

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

To A. C. Ilyus, *Dr.*

To salary as paster and folder, session of 1868,	$700 00
To mileage, (80 miles circular,)	12 00
	$712 00

Ilyus never held the place of a folder, in the Assembly. He failed to get an appointment, and went home. He did not perform one day's service to the State. He remained at home all winter. He acknowledges that Armstrong telegraphed him at the end o. the session to come, and get his pay. He did come, and drew the amount stated above, which is a copy of the account in the office of the Auditor General.

We have called on the Auditor General, Hartranft, who passed this account, on the Speaker, Davis, and the Clerk, Selfridge, who certify the accounts, for an explanation of the transaction. The *State Guard*, whose specialty it is to track down official rascality, has neither explanation or rebuke. They are all as dumb as July oysters.

It is quite certain that the entire responsibility for this fraud does not rest with Armstrong and his man Ilyus. They must have found in the officers through whose hands this account passed, public servants who are extremely careless of the interests of the people, or who deliberately connived at the fraud.

Are there many more accounts like this in the State Treasury? The people will be interested in knowing whether a stranger like this man Ilyus can walk into the office of the Auditor General, and have accounts for money approved with all this facility. General Hartranft is before the people for re-election, and they will insist on knowing how the affairs of his office are conducted. This case of Ilyus furnishes the ground work for inquiry. The account may have been duly certified, however, by the Clerk of the House, General Selfridge, and by the Speaker, Col. Davis. If it be so, the information should be furnished the public, so that their share of the responsibility may be fixed on these officers. There is no doubt that there are far guiltier parties in this matter than either Ilyus or Armstrong. Neither of them made a certificate or stated the account. Who did this thing? Was it the Clerk of the House, or the Speaker, or both? Or did Auditor General Hartranft pass the account, without any certificate? The facility with which this little job was accomplished, leads irresistibly to the just suspicion that various other sums have been taken from the treasury, by the parties who are responsible for this operation. Who are they?

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MONTANA.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana,
August 8, 1868.

Montana sends her cordial greeting to the Democracy of the United States. She declares for the Union, for Peace, for Prosperity, for Economy in the Government, for honesty in the servants of the people. She declares her wish that the military despotism which seeks to establish in permanence a negro supremacy on this continent shall cease, and cease now. She declares her faith that the infamous Reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void. She declares her discontent with the Rump scheme to give carpet-baggers, the false and fictitious representatives of 3,000,000 freshly-emancipated blacks, more power in the Senate than all the 14,500,000 white freemen between the Potomac and the Mississippi.

Montana has gone Democratic by a largely increased majority.

JOHN P. BRUCE,
Chairman Dem. Committee.

THE Radical papers are seeing in how many different shapes they can twist Grant's initials—and to help them out, the Norwich *Advertiser* proposes the following:

Useless Seeker Grant.
Usually Slewed Grant.
Unsteady Stander Grant.
Unpopular Soldier Grant.
Unfinished Scholar Grant.
Unreliable Shammer Grant.
Unfortunately Situated Grant.
Unaccustomed Speaker Grant.
Uncomfortably Shackled Grant.
Undoubtedly to be Squelched Grant.
H. U. Grant.
Hard Up Grant.
Half sees-over Usually Grant.
How're U. Grant.

"ANOTHER LIE NAILED."—The Zanesville (Ohio) *Germania*, the only German paper published there, and which has hitherto been Democratic, in last week's issue repudiates Seymour and Blair.—*Beaver Argus.*

There is no such paper published at Zanesville, Ohio, church-member.—*Beaver (Pa.) Local.*

THE fraudulently elected batch of carpet-baggers, who impudently call themselves the Legislature of Florida, have resolved to cast the vote of that State for President. The people of the United States will never allow it to be counted.

A LOYAL LEAGUE in Mobile, on being notified by a landlord to vacate the house they occupied for a headquarters, set fire to it and ran away by the light.

THE Radicals hung the keeper of the Andersonville prison, Capt. Wirz, and gave its founder, Governor Brown, a seat in the Chicago Convention.

"THE peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death."—*F. P. Blair.*

IF the Radicals mean equal rights, what do they put the negro above the white man for?

IF reconstruction is a success, why isn't the army withdrawn?

HURRAH for Seymour and Blair, and down with carpet-bag and negro rule in the South.

THE DESERTER LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers this morning, the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *McCafferty vs. Guyer et al.*, in which the infamous law under which election-boards were authorized to try, convict and punish by disfranchisement, citizens charged by Radical politicians with desertion from the military service of the United States, is declared unconstitutional and void. Thousands of Pennsylvanians have been disfranchised by this outrageous law, but, thanks to an upright and fearless judiciary, their rights are once more restored. Judge Strong delivered the opinion of the court, which, we believe, was concurred in by all the judges. The opinion was delivered on the same day upon which Judge Thompson delivered the opinion of the Court on the Registry law. It is as follows:

McCafferty vs. Guyer, *et al.*	Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

Strong, J.—The first section of the third article of the Constitution determines affirmatively who shall have the rights of an elector. It ordains as follows: "In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector." The section also ordains that a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of the State, and removed therefrom, and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in the State six months; and also that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

By this charter the plaintiff in the case stated had the rights of an elector when he offered his vote. He had every qualification required by the Constitution. It is true, he had been drafted into the military service of the United States, had failed to report after notice of the draft, and he was registered as a deserter, but not having been tried and convicted of desertion, he had not lost his citizenship, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1865. This was decided in Huber vs Riley, 3 P. F. Smith 112. He was then entitled to vote, unless disqualified by the act of Assembly of June 4, 1866. The first section of that act enacts that in all elections it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of the election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disabilities imposed by the act of Congress of March 3, 1865, and that it shall be unlawful for any such person or persons to offer to vote. The 2d and 3d sections impose penalties upon election officers for receiving such votes, and upon those disqualified, as aforesaid, for voting, or offering to vote. The fifth and sixth sections prescribe what shall be the evidence of desertion and consequent disqualification, declaring it to be not the record of conviction and sentence, but certified copies of rolls and records, containing official evidence of the fact of the desertion of all persons who were citizens of the Commonwealth, and who were deprived of citizenship and disqualified by the said act of Congress. The act thus denies the rights of an elector to all who, under the act of Congress, have been registered as deserters from the military service of the United States, even though they have not been tried, convicted, and sentenced for the offence. It attempts to disfranchise those who are enfranchised by the fundamental law of the Commonwealth, and it enacts what shall be the evidence of disfranchisement. It is not, it does not profess to be, a regulation of the mode of exercise of the right to an elective franchise. It is a deprivation of the right itself. Can, then, the Legislature take away from an elector his right to vote, while he possesses all the qualifications required by the Constitution? This is the question now before us When a citizen goes to the polls on an election day, with the Constitution in his hand, and presents it as giving him a right to vote, can he be told, "true, you have every qualification that instrument requires. It declares you entitled to the right of an elector, but an act of Assembly forbids your vote, and therefore it cannot be received?" If so, the legislative power is superior to the organic law of the State, and the Legislature, instead of being controlled by it, may mould the Constitution at their pleasure. Such is not the law. A right conferred by the Constitution is beyond the reach of legislative interference. If it were not so, there would be nothing stable; there would be no security for any right. It is in the nature of a constitutional grant of power or of privileges that it cannot be taken away by any authority known to the Government. It involves a prohibition of interference with it. Thus it has been held that the bestowal of judicial power upon courts implies that the Legislature shall not exercise it. So the gift of a right to grant pardons vested in the Executive, is a denial of the possibility of granting pardons by any other branch of the government. It has always been understood that the Legislature has no power to confer the elective franchise upon other classes than those to whom it is given by the Constitution, for the description of those entitled is regarded as excluding all others. All these are only implied prohibitions. But the third article of the Constitution is positive and affirmative. It declares that the persons described shall have the rights of an elector. An act of Assembly that they shall not, is therefore directly in conflict with it. It is plain then that the third article of the Constitution is not, as it has been argued, merely a general provision defining the indispensable requisites to the rights of an elector, leaving to the legislature to determine who may be excluded. On the contrary, it is a description of those who shall not be excluded. Undoubtedly power might have been conferred upon the Legislature to restrict the right of suffrage. Such power has been given by the Constitutions of some other States, and the debates in the Convention that formed that under which we now live, show that it was contemplated by some of the members to introduce such a provision into ours. But it was not done, and therefore the right of suffrage is with us indefeasible.

An argument in support of the power of the Legislature to disfranchise one to whom the Constitution has given the rights of an elector, is attempted to be drawn from the practice under the former Constitutions, as well as under the present. On examination, however, it will be found to have little weight. The Constitution of 1776 ordained that "every freeman of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State for the space of one year next before the day of election for Representatives, and paid public taxes during that time, should enjoy the right of an elector." It also declared that any elector who should receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, monies or otherwise, should forfeit his right to elect for that time, and suffer such other penalty as future laws should direct. On the first of April, 1778, an act was passed requiring electors to take an oath of allegiance. But the history of the time shows us that this act was strenuously resisted as unwarranted by the Constitution, and within a very brief period it was swept from the statute book. The Constitution of 1790 followed. It left out the provision of that of 1776 respecting bribery. But in 1799 an act of Assembly was passed enacting the omitted provision in the words used in 1776. Disfranchisement under it was never enforced, so far as I know; and it could hardly have been, for the offence was not complete until the vote was given. Since the Constitution of 1838 was adopted, the general election law, passed in 1839, enacted that the votes of persons who wagered on the result of any election shall be rejected. None of these acts of Assembly have ever been sanctioned by judicial decision, and they are of little value in determining what the Constitution means. Uniform legislative practice might aid us in a case of doubt, but there has been no such practice, and the provisions of the Constitution are too plain to be disregarded. We hold, therefore that the act of Assembly of June 4, 1866, could not disfranchise the plaintiff, and that it did not justify the defendants in refusing his vote. According to the agreement of the parties in the case stated, judgment should have been given for the plaintiff.

Judgment reversed, and judgment entered on the case stated, for the plaintiff, for one dollar.

"*The War between the States*, its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results," by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, is the title of a valuable work just issued by The National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Histories of the late civil war have sprung up like mushrooms, and they can now be numbered almost by hundreds, but all who are desirous of arriving at a correct understanding of the causes, and a clear history of the events of the late lamentable war, have felt the want of a reliable history of the same from a Southern standpoint, by some representative man of the South. This want is about to be supplied by Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Stephens was a most earnest protestant against rebellion, and only succumbed at the last moment, when his State, in spite of his warning, committed the great error.

The bare announcement that this distinguished Statesman had determined to write a book, would of itself be sufficient to kindle a lively and wide-spread interest in all sections of the country; but when it is known that he has chosen as his theme the one so fruitful as the Late American War, the absorbing interest of the subject, together with the evident and singular fitness of the author for his treatment, unite in awakening a curiosity entirely unparalleled in the annals of American literature.

It presents a careful political analysis of the past, separating real and apparent causes of the late unhappy conflict, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the Great War, only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of Revolution from its fountain-springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

To a public that has been surfeited with apparently similar productions, it presents a change of fare, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has at last found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it receives that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.

This most valuable work is sold only by subscription, and the publishers want an agent in every county. It

GEN. Frank P. Blair fought in more than two-score battles, and yet he is denounced in unmeasured terms by the men who stayed at home and sold shoddy cloth, bad coffee, and paper-soled shoes to the soldiers. Such is Radical loyalty.

THE Radicals established a "Bureau" for the maintenance of lazy, idle negroes. Instead of giving any support to the poor white men of the country, they load them down with taxes. Voters, think of this at the polls!

THE American people must elect the Democratic nominee for the Presidency if they want to *Seymour* liberty and prosperity than they enjoy at present.

SCHURZ is to stump Indiana in German for Grant. Schurz led the Dutch to defeat at Chancellorsville, and the Dutch will not follow him a second time.

GRANT's friends say that he shuns public demonstrations. That's a mistake. The shunning is all on the side of the demonstrations.—*Prentice.*

GRANT, COLFAX and Sumner's plan of having the Southern States represented in Congress by negroes!

GRANT, COLFAX and the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau and the standing Army!

GRANT, COLFAX, civil war, anarchy, despotism and another Mexico!

SEYMOUR, BLAIR and the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau!

GRANT, COLFAX and negro supremacy!

NEW YORK is building a steam horse. Smoked oysters are coming in.