Gettysburg Compiler.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1868.

OUR GAINS.

Besides electing Democratic Governors this year in New York and New Jersey, the Democracy of the Union have gained *thirty-five* members in Congress, as follows:

Arkansas	2	New York	5
Georgia	4	North Carolina	4
Illinois	1	Ohio	3
Indiana	1	Pennsylvania	2
Louisiana	4	South Carolina	3
Maryland	2	Tennessee	3
Minnesota	1		
Missouri	3	Total	35
New Jersey	1		

The probabilities are that the Radicals will have from fifteen to eighteen less than a two-third majority in the House.

SENSIBLE TALK.

The Detroit *Free Press*—one of the ablest Democratic journals in the great West—thus discourses upon the present and future course of the Democracy:

"The Democratic party will not, because it has met with defeat, state for the moment its devotion to the great principles of civilization and progress, of justice and right which underlie its organization and constitute the basis of its existence. It is struggling, not for the ascendency of individuals, but for the success of principles. Holding those principles as sacred and essential to the unity of the nation and the prosperity of the people, it cannot and will not abandon them. They are the well-spring from which flows the fountain of national existence, and they cannot be abandoned merely because those who support them have met with temporary defeat.

"It is not often that mere sound common sense is found in the same number of lines, and we earnestly commend the utterance of our Western contemporary to the Democracy of every section of the country.

GEN. GRANT AND THE FUTURE.

In an article alluding to the election of General Grant, the Journal *La Finance* expresses the opinion that the defeat of the Democrats, viewed as an opposition party, is more apparent than real.

"The defeat, it says, was one of persons, and not of ideas; the Democrats were defeated by their candidates, and not by their doctrines; they are now found by the very nature of things to remain, at some future day, not very distant, the control of public affairs. General Grant himself will be compelled to reckon with them; the day he does so he will lose ground with his own party. He will *finally abandon* them soon as he will see that the policy of the Republicans is not that of union, of economy and of prosperity for the country. In such matters, circumstances are very strong, and circumstances will force him to adopt another policy than the one recommended by the party which has elected him. Overwhelming opposition to the Republican party in the form it has hitherto existed, is not a matter of a few years, *but a few months.* General Grant will have the opportunity of playing a considerable part in the change which is near at hand, in the opinions and interests of his country-men."

MR Seymour and Blair had been elected, the present tightness in the money market, and the high price of gold, would have been seriously charged to that event. Every Radical newspaper in the country would have dwelt upon this fact, and every Radical stump speaker would have proclaimed it with clarion voice—and, what is more, their readers and hearers would have believed them. Now, we suppose they go to work and explain these little difficulties in a philosophic manner.

BASSLER BOYER, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Lebanon County, has issued a brief but spirited address to the Democracy of that county. It concludes as follows: "We have been defeated. We are not disheartened. Ours is the good cause. Once more unto the breach for constitution and country. Gird on your armor, Democrats, for another struggle! Stand by your guns! To your tents, oh, Israel! They must, shall and will prevail!!"

RADICALS, you have elected Grant. Have you got him? You are not certain of that fact. If an honest, conscientious man—a friend of the Union and of prosperity, you may find him less tractable than even Johnson. He has given you no pledges; advised no policy. You are as ignorant of him as we are.

BEFORE the election all the Radical papers and politicians were in ecstacies over Grant's "Let us have peace." Grant now says it to the office-seekers who are already beginning to persecute him. To these hores Grant denies himself and says "Let us have peace." They don't like the phrase as much as they did. It is not so pretty as it was.

IT is stated and can be proven that the Radical manufacturers of Pittsburg at the recent election marked the tickets of their workmen, and then marched them to the polls in gangs, with overseers to watch how they voted. Down with the poor white man and up with the negro, is the Radical motto.

TUNE CHANGED.—Before the October election, when Kitzmiller and other Republican candidates were begging and expecting votes from Democrats, the *Star* was "tender" enough to make frequent use of the word "democrat." But now, *the election* over, it has relapsed into "Copperhead," "Rebel," and "Rebel Sympathizer!"

The fact ought to be remembered for future use.

ELECTION "INCIDENTS."—At the recent election in Butler township, this county, the Radicals voted a polling clerk-mender who had not been in the district *five days.* And Petersburg they voted a *mulatto!* Honest, "virtuous" party!

THE Democracy polled in Pennsylvania, in 1863, 254,000 votes; in 1865, 280,000; in 1866, 290,000; in 1867, 267,000, and in 1868, 321,000. Sixty-seven thousand of an increase in five years is not much evidence of either a dying or dead party.

FORNEY made a speech on the night before the late election, in which he asked his hearers to "watch" the steady decline of gold from that hour up to the inauguration of President Grant. Gold was then selling at 1.32. It is now quoted at 1.35½. We are "watching."

WHILST in New York, the other night, Gen. Grant was offered a grand reception at the Union League—but he declined. The Radical leaders are perplexed.

GEN. A. J. Slemmer, the hero of Fort Pickens, died at Fort Laramie, on the 9th ult.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

Governor Seymour said in his Philadelphia speech, at the close of the late campaign: "My friends, we mean to triumph in this battle, and if we do not triumph we mean to fight on as long as our principles are right and truth prevails. We mean to wring out a victory, no matter what obstacles we have to overcome, or what time it shall take for the party to triumph in. We mean to win a victory for you as well as for ourselves, for we believe that by so doing we will strengthen the institutions of our land. We believe that by so doing we will secure the rights and happiness of the American people. We believe that by so doing we shall preserve the Union of our country, which I pray to God may stand forever and ever."

Yes, the Democracy mean to fight on "as long as our principles are right and truth prevails." To do this our first and noblest duty is to stand by our organization, and to stick to our principles at all hazards. We have in keeping the vital principles of American free Government, and we dare not abandon them. In the language of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, confident in the justice of our cause, knowing that we have the popular majority on our side, we shall not fail, now or hereafter, to vindicate the right and resist the monstrous wrongs against which we were arrayed in the late contest. Our battle against wrong, outrage, tyranny, corruption and mismanagement, will last just so long as they exist, and will end only with their destruction. We shall stand fast by our principles, come what may, and rely upon the final endorsement of the sober judgment of the people, when the evil passions of the hour shall have subsided, and men will be willing to listen to the voice of reason and sound statesmanship.

WHAT IS IT?

What is it, asks the *Patriot*, that induces the mechanics and laboring men of this country to cast their votes and fortunes with the Republican party? What has that party ever done for them? If the answer is that they favor a high protective tariff, the reply is simply that high protective tariffs never benefited, and never will benefit the mechanic and laboring man. It is only the manufacturers who are benefited by legislation of this kind. They amass fortunes, but the men employed by them never do. Their wages are not increased in proportion to the per centage of protection, and in the end, as consumers, they pay the taxation of the country upon which the Iron and Cotton and Woollen manufacturers thrive. When will the working classes learn wisdom? When will they learn to protect themselves against the iniquities of Republican legislation, which, while it professes to be favorable to them, is their worst enemy? The whole scope and tendency of Republican legislation is to make the "rich richer and the poor poorer," and, sooner or later, this truth will penetrate the minds of the multitude.

GRANT'S CABINET.

The Cabinet-makers are still busily employed in the arduous duty of constructing Grant's Cabinet. The last presents Judge Wilson, of Iowa, for the Attorney-Generalship; General Washburne, of Illinois, for Secretary of State; Congressman Washburne, of Wisconsin, for Secretary of the Treasury; Congressman Washburne, of Maine, for Secretary of the Interior; Congressman Washburne, of Massachusetts, for Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Washburne, of California, for Postmaster-General, and Mr. Washburne, for Commissioner of the Public Lands. There are a few more Washburnes lying around loose, who will be in by the day of inauguration to take care of the principal Foreign Missions.

IT is amusing to witness the painful distrust of General Grant that has grown up in the Radical mind *since* the election. The announcement that he had ordered the destruction of all letters addressed to him begging for places, was a heavy blow to the hungry Radicals; and now he has "added insult to injury," by snubbing, in the most unmistakable manner, the political "Boys in Blue," who waited upon him to make arrangements for a public reception in Washington. A Washington telegram announced that "there was much disappointment felt on account of his refusal" to permit these valiant warriors to make a show of him, and it is highly probable that "curses not loud but deep" were heaped upon his head by these rebuked patriots. Having won the election and disgraced themselves by the commission of almost every crime in the criminal calendar to secure the prize, there is still a matter of vast importance yet to be settled—how are they to get a permit to feed at the public crib?

THE RADICAL FAMILY OF FLORIDA.—Saunders, an independent colored candidate for Congress in Florida, in quite a lengthy circular to the voters of the State, denounces the nomination of Hamilton by the Radicals as a fraud upon the colored voters, and says Hamilton's supporters boasted of having cheated them out of their last choice. He therefore calls upon his friends to send a live black man to the next Congress. He signs himself "Grand President of the Union League of Florida."

What with the Radical Governor and Lieutenant Governor trying to depose each other, and this black and white tug for Congress, the Radicals of Florida are having a rather inharmonious time of it.

PERFECTLY blind to the enormity of the crimes committed by their party leaders, by which whole States in some instances have been denied participation in the choice of a Chief Magistrate, and by which in other States tens of thousands of citizens have been *excluded from the polls*, the Radical press is constantly reiterating the charge of fraud against the Democracy, and repeating the falsest and falsest of charges against the glorious old party of Jefferson, Jackson and their compeers. But "truth is mighty," and the falsehoods of these Radical knaves will yet be fully exposed.

REFORMS EXPECTED.—The New York *Herald* says the people have not approved the Radical process of Southern reconstruction, and they expect some wholesome reforms in the enormous corruptions and abuses which have marked for the last few years the collections and disbursements of the treasury.

FORNEY'S *Press* and other leading Radical papers of the State have thrown off the mask and now declare boldly for negro suffrage.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

The Democratic party comes out of the contest defeated, but by no means routed. The general result shows that it has gained largely upon its opponents, both in Electoral votes and in Congressional representation, since the disastrous canvass of 1864; and although still a minority party, it has exhibited sufficient strength to command the respect of the victors, and excite their apprehensions for the future. It is yet "a *Power in the State*"—a compact, earnest, thoroughly organized, and aggressive power, that the enemy dare not despise, and cannot crush. Nine States have certainly cast their votes for the Democratic candidates by majorities so decisive as to establish their political status on a firm foundation. Among these, we have the proud satisfaction to count the Empire State—the commercial and the political centre of the Union—whose mighty influence will have its due effect in preserving the vital forces of our party, and stimulating its recuperative energies. We, of the the *States that stand nearest to New York* in the number of our Electoral votes, keenly realizing, as we did, the dispiriting effect of the October elections, can fully appreciate the magnitude of the work that our brethren of that State had to encounter, and rejoice, even more heartily than they, in the completeness of their victory. They have indeed "fought a good fight," but they have *not* "finished their course." They have just entered upon the course which will ultimately lead to the restoration of the Federal Government to the custody of Democratic Statesmen, and the re-establishment of its policy upon Democratic principles.

Next in importance to our gain of New York, stands the gratifying fact that three of the seven Southern States that took part in the Presidential election, have gone for the Democracy by immense majorities. This result, in spite of the so-called "Reconstruction" measures of Congress, which were devised for the express purpose of securing the whole electoral vote of the South to the Radicals, is a triumph as grand as it was unexpected. The usurpations of Congress have been signally rebuked. Let the friends of free institutions thank God and take courage at this cheering proof that State Independence has not yet been destroyed by Federal Power—that the will of the people remains—as we hope it ever will—the supreme law.

Grant has been elected President. But in his election we do not concede to the Radicals a *party* triumph. Could they have felt sure of electing a civilian—an avowed representative of their policy and principles—they never would have nominated Grant. Conscious of the vile record that their Congress had made for them during the last three years, and fearful to take the people's verdict upon it, they did as the party in opposition to the Democracy has repeatedly done before—shirked a contest upon principle, and sought success in availability. The victorious soldier is the popular idol of all nations, and by none is he worshipped with more devotion than by the Americans. General Grant, the "Conqueror of the Rebellion," as his admirers style him, received thousands of votes that never would have been cast for plain Ulysses S. Grant, or for Charles Sumner, or Henry Wilson, or Schuyler Colfax. Military renown, not the Chicago platform, has carried this election.

What Grant's political policy will be *we do not know, and mean no personal* disrespect when we say we don't believe he knows himself. If he still holds to the views he expressed immediately after Lee's surrender, and subsequently, his policy towards the South may be conservative. If he surrenders his own judgment to the will of Congress, of course the extreme policy that has made its legislation a by-word and reproach throughout the civilized world, will be pursued to the end. But this "reconstruction" business must soon necessarily cease. It is even now almost worked up. The condition of the country demands of Congress attention to other and vitally important measures. Can the majority frame any policy that will be likely to command their undivided support? We doubt it. The records of the 39th and 40th Congresses show us that they were united upon nothing save the "reconstruction" (subjugation) of ten States lately in rebellion, and hostility to Andrew Johnson. Upon questions of currency and finances, revenues and taxation, duties on imports, &c., hardly any two of their leaders agreed. Sectional and local interests divided them quite as widely as the same influences formerly arrayed the South against the North. "Reconstruction" out of the way, then, the Radical party will find itself like a ship at sea without a rudder, drifting with the wind and tide no one can tell whither. With the abolition of slavery, and the questions that grew out of the war, the Radical "stock in trade" has exhausted itself. In less than a year from the 4th of March next, we predict the disruption of the now triumphant Republican party. In the Democratic party, at last, rests the future of the country. Its restoration to power is a question of time only, and not of fact.—*Reading Gazette.*

ELECTED.—BUT HOW?

Notwithstanding the jubilation of the Radical party over their triumph in the recent election, they will scarcely dare to claim that it was an expression of the real will of the American people. In West Virginia 25,000 voters were refused participation in the choice of a President. In Missouri 90,000 voters were excluded. In Tennessee 100,000 white citizens were excluded. In Virginia the entire male population, numbering 150,000, were excluded. In Mississippi, with 60,000 white voters, and in Texas, with 90,000 white voters, it was made a criminal offense to cast a ballot for President. In Alabama 50,000 white citizens were disfranchised, in Arkansas 40,000, in Georgia 86,000, in Louisiana 31,000, in North Carolina 30,000, in South Carolina 20,000. In Florida the entire people of the State were disfranchised, and the choice of electors usurped by a "carpet-bag" Legislature. In the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, 450,000 ignorant and brutal negroes took part in the election and helped to make General Grant President. This is the thing which we are told is a Presidential election in a free country—this is the triumph over which there has been such unbounded rejoicing in the Radical party.—*Volunteer.*

THE Pittsburg *Post* says that John Covode will not contest the seat of Henry D. Foster for member of Congress from the twenty-first district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sitka has less than a thousand inhabitants.

A poultice of cranberries will cure erysipelas.

The potato crop in the interior of Pennsylvania is said to be excellent.

Plymouth, Ind., has a young ladies' base ball club.

There are more than 1,200 varieties of the postage stamps of all nations.

A man has been sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in Buffalo for stealing an umbrella.

The champion wrestler of the Nineteenth Ward of New York is a handsome girl of 21.

The Florida planters are turning their attention to raising bananas.

A sect of philosophers is rising in Germany who disbelieve that the earth goes around the sun.

In New York city, $100 is sometimes paid to journalists for writing a newspaper advertisement.

The Boston Transcript is afraid if all the States this year have Thanksgiving Day on November 26, that "there may *not be turkeys enough to go round.*"

The penalty of a Western election bet (on N. Y.) was eating a cooked rat.

The Mongrels of Indiana had to throw out all the white votes of an entire precinct in the town of Richmond, in order to re-elect the rascal, Julian, to Congress.

Gen. Grant has ordered his secretary to make "cigar lighters" out of all applications for office.

Seventy-two persons have already been announced as "sure" of appointments in President Grant's cabinet.

The Boston Journal says: "There is a gentleman at the South End who bears so strong a resemblance to Gen. Grant that office seekers look at him longingly."

More than one-seventh of the State of Mississippi, it is said, is advertised for sale under execution for debt.

Chillicothe, Ohio, boasts of two families with forty-seven children.

Californians complain that their crop of oranges this year is poor.

The number of children who attend school in the United States, amounts to 5,000,000. They use 20,000,000 books, which cost $18,750,000.

The Louisiana Legislature has adjourned *sine die.* Among its last acts was the ejection of a white member, and giving of his seat to a colored contestant.

One-half the twenty-five and fifty cent currency in circulation is said to be counterfeit.

The *New York Post* tells General Grant to pay no heed to "the great tribe of advisers" who have already taken him in hand.

A Mississippi editor said of his local candidate, before election, "He is as fine a fellow as ever lifted his hat to a lady or a boot to a blackguard."

Forney writes columns to show that he, and he alone, has claims upon the gratitude of Grant.

John Elgamberg tried to kill himself with laudanum in Buffalo, because his wife asked him for money.

It is estimated that by 1870 there will be 50,000 miles of Railroad completed in the United States, enough to twice girdle the earth.

Whilst a house at Trenton, N. J., on *Friday night, was illuminated* in honor of a political procession, a thief entered it and stole $19,000 in bonds and jewelry.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad, it is claimed, has 532 locomotives—a larger number than any other railroad corporation in the country.

The penitentiary of Indiana has over four hundred convicts, whose labor supports the institution, and the appropriation by the State has not been touched.

Gen. Sheridan, it is said, reports that he has seen a herd of buffaloes ninety miles in length and twenty-fives miles in width, and estimates the number it contained at 800,000.

Ladies are beginning to adorn their note paper with small photographs of themselves instead of monograms.

An Illinois girl the other day challanged a lawyer to mortal combat, for words spoken of her in court.

An English paper advertises for sale a pew which "commands a view of nearly the whole congregation."

INCREASING TAXATION.

Previous to the late election, the Radical party, as a mere political trick, decreased the taxation upon certain articles. The amount thus reached was estimated at sixty millions of dollars. To be sure, the debt was swelled by like figures in that column, but the "Morgan" was good enough until the contest was over. Now, however, the *Tribune* and its Radical colaborers are urging the increase of taxes, the better to enable the Federal government to meet its obligations, and to prepare for the resumption of specie payments. How have the people been affected by this disreputable swindle? In the first place, although there was a decrease of about sixty millions of taxes upon the manufacturers, *people reaped no profit from it* in the reduction of prices. The consumer paid as much for articles as when the taxes were imposed. Secondly, the debt has been augmented in the meantime, the interest will have to be paid, and all this must come off the daily wages of men who now have to labor day and night to earn a mere living for themselves and families. In this dilemma, the Radicals never mention a reduction of expenses. On the contrary, the New York *Times* modestly recommends that the salary of the President be raised to a much higher point than at present. No reduction of expenses, but an increase of taxation, is the programme of the party in power. This is by no means a pleasant prospect for laboring men, but General Grant is President, and events must be met as they arise.—*Age.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the great light of Radicalism, has very little faith in General Grant, judging from his recent utterances. In a late speech to the Anti-Slavery Society, he said: "There are many who believe that the Republican party have caught the biggest Tartar this time that credulous mortals were ever doomed to carry, and that in less than one year the incoming President's foes will be they of his own household."

IT is understood that the friends of Gen. J. K. Moorhead intend, at the proper time, to bring his name forward for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, to succeed Senator Buckalew, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next. The names of Galusha A. Crow, Glenni W. Schofield, Gov. Curtin and John W. Forney are also mentioned.

PRENTICE says: There are at least forty Radical members of Congress who could yield their places to "the forty thieves" without disadvantage to the country.

Local Department.

A TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES

Important.—We need money—must have it—to meet a large bill for paper now due. Indeed it should have been paid a week ago.

Friends in arrears, we beg you to give this matter *prompt* attention. Don't dismiss it with the idea that "some other time will do as well." Until that "some other time" the printer may be pinched and cramped, whilst if he had in his pocket what he has in his books, he might be easy, "owing no man."

To those residing in the county, Court, next week and the week after, will afford many opportunities for remitting. Let them be taken advantage of in all quarters. Non-residents are urged to remit by mail.

To all indebted we make this loud appeal—PAY UP!

The Democratic Camp Fires Still Burning!—There will be a meeting of the Democratic Club of Gettysburg, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, (the 23d,) at 7 o'clock, in the Arbitration Room in the Court-house. Let there be a full turn out.

WM. MCCLEAN, President.

Two Weeks' Court.—By a law passed at Harrisburg last winter, the November and January terms of Court in this county are fixed for the fourth Monday, instead of the third, as heretofore—and each to continue two weeks. Court will therefore begin next Monday.

The April and August terms remain as before—commencing on the third Monday, and lasting one week.

Lecture—Reading.—Our citizens have in store for them a genuine treat. Rev. Dr. John G. Morris, of Baltimore, will, at Agricultural Hall, on Friday evening, Dec. 4th, lecture on "How to Read," and give numerous illustrations. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Athenæum of the Seminary. With a meritorious object, and so engaging a lecturer and reader, a large house may be anticipated. Dr. Morris is excelled by few, if any, of the professional elocutionists of the day.

Meteors.—There was a brilliant display of meteors or falling stars, on Saturday morning last, from about 1 o'clock until daylight. Telegraphic dispatches show that the display was general throughout the country, reaching the western coast, and also being visible in England.

Eagle Shot.—Mr. Samuel Dubs, on Tuesday, shot a very large eagle, near his father's barn, in Highland township. The bird had descended for and was in the act of carrying off a full sized rooster, when a rifle ball put a sudden stop to his operations. The space between the tips of the wings was 6 feet and 9 inches.

Bronze Turkies.—Dr. Smith, of the Springs, has secured a pair of Bronze Turkies, with a view of placing them on one of the farms belonging to the Springs Company. Though only ten months old, they are very large—the gobbler weighing 32 pounds; and as for beauty, there is nothing to match them in the fowl line. Our farmers generally should secure the breed.

Claims.—The following claims for damages were, by inadvertence, omitted in the lists already printed:

Mary Jane Buser, (late Hartzel,) $960 05 personal.

David Heagy, $102 50 personal.

Peter Baker, $57 41 personal, and $271 20 real.

Street Railway.—Work upon the Gettysburg Springs Street Railway is progressing finely. The bridge across Stevens's run is completed, as is the one beyond the ridge. The bridge across Willoughby's run will be up in ten days. It is to be 40 feet span, and 40 feet wide, affording room for a railroad track and two carriage ways.

A force of hands is now engaged in digging beds for the cross-ties on Chambersburg street. The putting down of the iron will doubtless soon be commenced.

The road will start at the Passenger Depot, run up Carlisle street to the Square, thence in a straight line to the foot of the Seminary grounds, where a slight curve to the south of the President's house will be made; thence direct to the Katalysine spring. A switch for freight purposes will run from the foot of Chambersburg street to a point on the Gettysburg Railroad near the Foundry.

Property Sales.—Enoch Routzahn has purchased the Bendersville Foundry, from the Assignees, at $1,700, and will continue the business. See his advertisement in another column.

Peter Beitler has sold five acres of land, in Mountjoy township, to Jacob Baker, at $75 per acre.

Samuel March, Esq., as Administrator, recently sold, at public outcry, the farm of Joseph Spangler, deceased, in Reading township—60 acres, with improvements, at $55 per acre; Conrad Myers purchaser.

Messrs. Duncan and Fahnestock have disposed of two lots of ground, on York street, to Wm. and Henry Reilly, at $240. Also a lot to B. Franklin Myers, on same street, at $140. They have likewise sold to Henry McFadden the second house in the Eichelberger row, on Chambersburg street, at $1,200.

Wm. A. Duncan has sold to Joshua Happoldt a brick house on West High street, at $825.

Jacob and Daniel J. Benner have purchased from Jacob Stock the house and lot now occupied by him, on South Washington street, at $2,000.

Jacob Geiselman has purchased the farm of F. M. Buddy, in Mountpleasant township—56 acres, with improvements—at $3,850.

Good Prospect for Wheat.—Farmers, *from different sections of the county*, state that the wheat sown the present fall looks very well, and if the coming winter proves favorable, a large crop may be expected, as large quantities have been sown in all parts of our county.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The same may be said of the growing wheat in this county. If there be a favorable winter, and no weevil, our farmers may likewise expect a large crop.

"Cashier."—It having been rumored that Dr. Tate had parted with "Cashier," it is proper to say that such is not the fact. This celebrated horse is now to be found at the Dr's. stables, as heretofore.

Dead.—Henry Sidle, Esq., formerly of Dillsburg, York county, died at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 1st instant, aged 77 years.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.

THURSDAY,—*Afternoon Session.*—Institute met at 2 o'clock. President in the chair. After prayer and roll call the minutes of the morning session were read and approved, after which Institute joined in singing "America," commencing with

"My country, 'tis of thee."

After the transaction of various miscellaneous business, Mr. McElwain took the floor and gave a half hour's instruction in Arithmetic, a branch in which he seems to be entirely at home. He was followed by Mr. Woodruff, who entertained and instructed the Institute for half an hour in his usual happy manner. The next 15 minutes were occupied by Mr. Sheely in some additional remarks on Geography and the use of apparatus in teaching the same. Prof. Bailey's hour having arrived, that gentleman took the floor and occupied the remainder of the afternoon with instruction in Elocution, an art and science of which he is a complete master. The spacious court room was crowded, as usual, to its full capacity while the Prof. spoke.

About five minutes before the hour for adjournment a dispatch was received from Prof. Wickersham stating that in consequence of a disconnection of trains at Harrisburg, he could not meet his engagement here this evening. After a hasty conference with Prof. Bailey, Mr. Woodruff, and a number of citizens, Mr. Sheely announced that Prof. Bailey would give a series of readings in Agricultural Hall this evening at 7 o'clock. Institute adjourned.

Evening Session.—Long before the appointed hour the large Hall was packed to its fullest capacity by an intelligent and appreciative audience.

At 7 o'clock Dr. Schmucker offered an appropriate prayer, after which the choir sang with fine effect one of their best pieces. Prof. Bailey now stepped forward and was greeted with hearty applause.

The Prof. occupied about an hour and a half, and during that time read, among others, the following: Maud Mueller, the Charge of the Light Brigade, a scene from Sheridan's Rivals, and also one from Pickwick. Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, the entertainment was a success in every way.

FRIDAY.—*Morning Session.*—After prayer, roll calling, reading and correcting of minutes, and the transacting of some miscellaneous business, Mr. McElwain took up the subject of Penmanship, and showed how teachers can, by means of a black-board and the exercise of a little ingenuity, make interesting and practical this much neglected branch of Common School instruction. He was followed by Mr. Woodruff in some very excellent remarks on Language and Grammar. This gentleman has during the week shown himself a thorough scholar, and as an instructor he has few superiors. He has a clear, methodical mind, well stored with valuable information, and has great facility in giving expression to his thoughts.

Prof. Bailey occupied the last 40 minutes of the forenoon with a concluding lesson in his department. It is needless to say that he spoke to a full house and that he was frequently applauded. These are matters of course. The Professor's instruction is so valuable and at the same time so interesting, and the language employed so choice, that it is a pleasure to hear him.

Afternoon Session.—Institute met at 2 o'clock. After prayer by Mr. Finkbiner, the roll was called, and the minutes read and approved. A little miscellaneous business was first attended to, after which Prof. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Schools, was introduced, who spoke nearly an hour upon the aims and objects of the Common School system, and the official duties of school directors. He enjoined upon directors the importance and necessity of having good school houses, pleasantly located, surrounded with sufficient ground, and supplied with the necessary maps, charts, blackboards, &c. He remarked that, if directors refuse or neglect to furnish the necessary apparatus, it was the duty of teachers to provide it at their own expense. Was of the opinion that teachers could not make a better investment of a few dollars. Their progressive spirit and enterprise would very soon be observed and duly rewarded by the public. He spoke in the warmest terms of the Adams County Normal School, complimented those who have been attending it, and commended Mr. Sheely's efforts to improve the teachers and schools of the county. He pointed out to the directors present the importance of visiting the schools regularly and watching the teacher as well as the scholars.

A recess of 15 minutes was next given for social intercourse, after which Mr. Sheely occupied the attention of the Institute for a short time in explaining Cube Root by means of a set of blocks.

He also placed on the board a few problems, and performed a few arithmetical operations, of an amusing character, but for want of time, did not explain. Mr. McElwain also explained Cube Root analytically by means of the blocks. He was followed by Mr. Woodruff in a ten minutes, talk to teachers upon the success of the Institute and the results to be derived from it. He advised teachers not merely to congratulate themselves upon having had a "good time" at the Institute, but to treasure up in their minds, and reduce to practice from time to time, the instruction and knowledge here gained. He expressed himself as highly gratified with his visit to Gettysburg, spoke in flattering terms of the Institute, thanked teachers and citizens for uniform kindness and courtesy shown him, and retired. Institute adjourned.

Evening Session.—Institute met in the Court House at the usual hour—7 o'clock. The Gettysburg String Band were present, and at five minutes before 7, struck up one of their most beautiful pieces. The choir next sang with fine effect "My Mountain Home." Prof. Brooks, Principal of the Millersville Normal School, was then introduced, who occupied about 45 minutes in reading a brilliant and highly instructive lecture on "Mental Culture." The Professor's time was limited to three-quarters of an hour, which accounts for the hasty manner in which he read. After a short recess, Prof. Wickersham, State Superintendent, took the floor and spoke for about half an hour in his peculiarly earnest and impressive manner upon general education. He was listened to with marked attention. Prof. Bailey next read very acceptably a number of his best selections, among which were a scene each from Shakspeare and Pickwick. There is such a universal desire and taste among our people to hear readings that, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, everybody seemed sorry when the Prof. made his bow and retired.

It was then announced that a short recess would be granted, during which the audience, if they saw proper, could retire, after which some miscellaneous business would be attended to previous to adjournment. During recess the Band played one of their most excellent pieces. After recess the customary resolutions were read and adopted. In response to numerous calls, Mr. Woodruff arose and made some very appropriate remarks. He was followed by Messrs. Wert, Neely, Bailey and Sheely, in words suited to the time, place and occasion. At the suggestion of Mr. Sheely, the exercises were closed by all present rising and singing the Doxology—"Praise God," &c.

Thus ended the tenth annual meeting of the Adams County Teachers' Institute, and by far the best meeting ever held in the county. By citizens as well as teachers this meeting is considered as in every way a complete success. Throughout the week the attendance was good, nearly every exercise drawing a full house. The attendance of teachers was very gratifying, only 10 of the 151 actually employed at the time, being absent. The expenses of the meeting were about $325, and *the receipts nearly $200, leaving a deficit* of about $125. The teachers of Adams have had an Institute of which they may well feel proud, and it is hoped they will make their next meeting even more successful than the last.

REPORTER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 13, 1868.

The Fashions.—We publish the following from a New York journal for the benefit of our lady readers:

The greatest and most singular revolution to be chronicled in fall fashions is the downfall of crinoline. Hoops were discarded in Paris some months since, and are rapidly being abandoned by New York fashionables. Fifth avenue knows them no longer forever, and Broadway each day sees less of them. The ladies have however substituted a gored under-skirt, made of hair cloth, or the old-fashioned corded muslin, so much in vogue some years since.

The skirts of long dresses have altered but little since last season. They are still worn gored very much in front and upon the sides, but are made very full in the back, and the train is of more moderate dimensions. All long dresses are made with a pannier, which is a necessary adjunct to every toilet, the pannier puff being the favorite style for long dresses.

There have been many new materials imported for suits, the most expensive being figured velvet—an elegant fabric, not unlike gentlemen's vestings.—Beautiful shades of claret, mulberry, brown and garnet cloths have also been imported. Among the latest novelties is an overdress of black gros-grain silk, with a velvet petticoat striped with black and gold, or black and crimson, though this material can be obtained in all shades. Plaid suits seem to be gaining in favor, being made always of the blue and green tartan. They are especially appropriate for very young ladies, and are made and trimmed in various ways. As toilets are always made in suits, there is but little to be said about cloaks. Velvet will, as always, hold its place as the favorite and most elegant mantle; plush jackets are still worn and can be obtained in lovely shades of blue, garnet and French gray. They are short and jaunty. When made with pointed hoods and trimmed with tassels they are particulary pretty. Cloth cloaks are cut as pelisses, or as basques, with capes or hoods. In black they are especially convenient, as they can be worn with a skirt of any color. Circulars made of bright-colored plaids have been exceedingly popular during the fall, and are so universally admired that they will doubtless continue to be used as neglige wraps during the winter.

Beware.—Gunners should remember that a law was passed last winter at Harrisburg, inflicting a fine of $25 for shooting or killing insectiverous birds at any season of the year.

Oversight.—The list of damage claimants published two weeks ago should have been credited to the *Star*, notwithstanding numerous corrections made by us.

New Grocery.—J. G. Herbst has opened a Grocery Store in West Middle street, (George Little's old stand,) where he offers a choice variety of goods, at the lowest living prices. He has coffees, sugars, syrups, teas, spices, cheese, crackers, salt, vinegar, fish, brooms, buckets, baskets, queensware, coal oil lamps and coal oil, soaps, candies, &c., Also flour of best brands, corn meal, hominy, with potatoes, apples, canned fruit, and a thousand other things. He asks the public to give him a call, and he will do his best to please. 1t

Advice That Should Be Heeded.—We desire to call the attention of the afflicted to the merits of Roback's Blood Pills, a purely vegetable cathartic, free from mercury and all mineral poisons, and undoubtedly the best remedy extant for the radical cure of nervous and sick headache, bilious disorders and all affections of the Liver and Blood. They are, as their name indicates, a *Blood Pill;* they search the blood for disease and strike at the very root, thereby effecting not temporary but permanent cures. As a purgative, they are all that can be desired, being mild and safe in their operation and unquestionably one of our most satisfactory Cathartic Pills, and should be kept in every household, and, when taken in conjunction with Roback's Blood Purifier, are unequaled for curing Scrofula, Skin Disease, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Tumors, Eruptions, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the blood or a disorganized state of the system. Try these medicines and you will never regret it. Ask those who have used them, and they will tell you they are the best of medicines. 1t

Another Supply.—R. C. Cobean, Chambersburg street, near the Keystone House, has just been to the city and laid in a large supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, &c., which he can sell at reduced prices. Great variety to select from, of best manufactures. Call and be satisfied.

His stock of Harness is attractive, as heretofore, and no one can offer superior inducements. Purchasers in this line are asked to see for themselves. No trouble to show goods. nov63t

Photographs.—For good Photographs, go to Tipton & Myers's. Also Frames, Albums, &c., very low. Tyson's old stand. tf

Successful, Because of Superior Merit.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle*). Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. Nov.6.1m

The Morning Glory.—Col. C. H. Buehler has received a large assortment of these famous base-burning Stoves, which on the score of economy, cleanliness, easy management, and general utility, stand unrivalled and defy competition. The great demand for them last season taxed the capacity of the manufacturers to meet the demand. They are much improved and will doubtless ere long take the place of all other stoves for parlor, office, store and shop. Call and look at them, at the Warerooms on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets, opposite the depot.

Also, on hand a full assortment of the best varieties of COOKING STOVES, including the Spear, Noble Cook, Waverly, Oriental, Washing, Barley Sheaf, Prince Royal, Royal Cook, Excelsior, &c. &c., all WARRANTED to be good bakers. If not satisfactory, they can be returned and the money refunded. Also, a large assortment of Hollow Ware and Tin Ware, Doty's Washing Machine and Universal Wringer. Call and examine. tf

Now Is The Time.—Housekeepers can economize by laying in their winter coal at once, as freights are now lower than they will be a month hence, and Coal will necessarily rise. Persons desiring to save money, will do well to call at once on Col. C. H. Buehler, who is prepared to furnish all kinds of Stove, Blacksmith and Lime-burner's Coal at lowest market prices. tf

Much has been sung of the "Maid with Golden Hair." No song, however, has yet been able to make that color a popular one for any considerable length of time. Light red, faded or sandy hair are equally under the ban of public opinion. We are happy to announce to our readers who desire to change those colors, that three applications of Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia will give them beautiful auburn tresses, possessing all that soft, lustrous appearance so desirable in this chief adornment of female beauty. Oct. 30, 4t

Thanksgiving—next Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—There was a fire this evening in Roscoe, Clarke & Co.'s saw mill, in the northwestern part of the city, which was entirely destroyed. Loss $25,000; small insurance. The adjoining building, which is used for wintering Forepaugh's menagerie, was partially destroyed. Several valuable animals were consumed. Others escaped into the streets, causing great alarm, but did no damage. A large African lion was caught in the street by throwing over him a box used for mixing mortar. A leopard rushed into a house where there were several women and children, but the beast was as much frightened as the humans, and took refuge in a cellar without biting any one.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The loss by the burning of Forepaugh's Menagerie last night was $45,000; no insurance. No animals were burned, but a large number of expensive show wagons, tents, &c.

A SERIES OF AFFLICTIONS.—Mr. Sylvester Gaylord, of Wallingford, Conn., recently suffered a series of afflictions such as is seldom vis