The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1863. NO. 9.

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

H. B. Woods,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA., will attend to all professional business entrusted to his care.
Office:—On West Middle street, next door to the Court-house, in the room lately occupied as a Law Office by W. B. McClellan, Esq., dec'd.
Sept. 21, 1863. 6m

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Steever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

DENTIST.

Notice.

THE firm of Drs. CRESS & TAYLOR is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, on September 19th, 1863. All persons having claims against or indebted to said firm will please present them to Esq. A. J. Cover for adjustment.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors he hopes to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanction of the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c.
Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Welty.
Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1863. 3m

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durboraw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolfe, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Russell, M. Eichelberger.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.
VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.,—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.
A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6, 1860.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

Valuable Mill Property

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., that fine MERCHANT MILL, known as Delone's Mill, together with 4 Acres of Land, more or less, with the buildings belonging thereto—situate in Conewago township, Adams co., Pa., adjoining lands of David Smyser, John Marshall, and others. This is perhaps one of the best and most convenient Mills on the Little Conewago, situated in one of the most fertile valleys in the State, and has been thoroughly repaired during the past summer, and is in excellent order.

For terms, which will be made easy, apply to the subscribers at the Mill, or farm a short distance from it. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when attendance will be given by
MARIA McC. DELONE & SONS,
Heirs of Jacob Delone, dec'd.
Nov. 9, 1863. ts*

A Good Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On MONDAY, the 30th day of NOVEMBER inst., the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, A DESIRABLE FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Sock, Jr., Wm. H. Lott, Elias Spangler, and others, containing 104 Acres, more or less, with proper proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The land is in good condition, having all been well limed once, and most of it twice. The improvements are a new Two-story STONE HOUSE, a new one-and-a-half story Stone House, Log Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Hog Pen, a well of never-failing water, with a pump in it, at the door, with several springs on the farm, which is well watered. There is on the premises a Young Apple Orchard of choice fruit, with other fruit, such as peaches, &c. It is convenient to churches, school houses, stores, blacksmith shops, and mills.

Persons wishing to view the property, are requested to call on George Keidle, residing near, or on the subscriber, in Gettysburg.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
GEORGE F. KALBFLEISCH.

At the same time and place will be sold, a THRESHING MACHINE, with Horse Power and Shaker. [Nov. 16, 1863. ts

Small Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, situated in Straban township, Adams county, Pa., on the public road leading from Gettysburg to Harrisburg, 4½ miles North East of the former place.

The Farm contains 75 Acres and 32 Perches, and the improvements consist of a good substantial DWELLING HOUSE, Frame Barn, Wash House, Wood House, Dry House, Carriage House, and Cider Press with other necessary out-buildings; two wells of good water in the yard. There is an Orchard of good fruit on the premises. The property is well proportioned with meadow and timber land. It is convenient to Markets, Churches, Schools, &c., making it very desirable. The attention of purchasers is invited to it. Call upon or address the undersigned, residing thereon.
DANIEL H. FAHRNEY,
Gettysburg, P. O., Adams co., Pa.

N. B.—The subscriber also offers 160 Acres of best soil Prairie Land, situated near Dresden, Powesheik county, Iowa. D. H. F.
Aug. 31, 1863. tf

S. R. Tipton

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that he has commenced making BROOMS. He will make them on the shares or as will best suit his customers.

Persons having Broom Corn will please call. Shop in McConaughy's Hall, on corner of first floor. [Nov. 9, 1863.

Come with a Rush

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the Clothing business, at Samson's old stand, in the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa. His stock, already full, will be much enlarged, to embrace every style of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Caps, Trunks, Valices, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and, in short, everything which ought to be found at a first class Clothing and Variety House.

Particulars hereafter. In the meantime he invites everybody to give him a call. He intends to keep so perfect a stock as to accommodate all—and, with the hope of large sales, he hopes to make a living at small profits. No trouble to show goods, and every effort made to satisfy buyers.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF.
June 15, 1863. tf

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt Fish, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shocked. Restaurants and families supplied.
STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.
Gettysburg, May 18, 1863. 3m

Jacobs's Saloon Revived.

THE undersigned have leased Jacobs's Saloon, in Chambersburg street, and intend to keep it in the best style, hoping that the public will appreciate their efforts to please by giving them a large patronage. They will receive OYSTERS regularly and do them up in all styles; YOUNG CHICKENS, BEEF TONGUE, HAM AND EGGS, and almost everything that may be called for, will be served. They will also keep ALE, LAGER, PORTER, WINES, &c. They are determined to do things up in the most desirable manner, and feel certain of pleasing all who may call.
NICHOLAS CODORI, JR.,
JOSEPH SHORB.
Gettysburg, Sept. 21, 1863.

One and All,

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned would say to the public that he is receiving a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as any other house in town—Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Salt, Fish, &c., with Potatoes, Beans, and Rice; Wooden Ware, put up in the best manner; Tobaccos, Segars, &c., &c.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!—If you want to lay in your liquors for harvest, now is the time. I have many brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other liquors, which I am disposing of at short profits. Give me a call. I always try to please—and believe I very often succeed. Remember the place—southeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.
GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.
May 25, 1863.

The Muse.

THE TWO SHARPSHOOTERS.

Two men went out from the fire-lit camp
In the autumn midnight gray;
Over the quaking, croaking swamp,
To the edge of the woodland still and damp,
With rifle and spade went they.

A hooting owl wailed out to its young,
And a picket stood as still
In the meadow below as the shadows flung
By the beaded tent lights thickly strung,
On the silver threaded rill.

'Twas long ere the picket moved away,
And there was no time to lose;
The pits must be dug by the dawn of day;
Said one: "We are digging graves, I say;"
The other one whispered, "Whose?"

With the morning light a column of steel
Moved upward along the hill,
Toward the hidden pits, but a double peal
Close in the front made the column reel
A moment, and then stand still.

The check won a battle-field that day;
On the morrow the dead were laid
Head to foot in a trench of clay;
But two apart in the front that lay
Were buried without a spade.

OLD FOLKS.

Ah, don't be sorrowful, darling,
Ah, don't be sorrowful, pray;
Taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more night than day.

'Tis rainy weather, my darling,
Time's waves, they heavily run,
But taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more cloud than sun!

We are old folks now, my darling,
Our heads are growing gray,
But taking the year all round, my dear,
You will always find the May?

We have had our May, my darling,
And our roses long ago,
And the time of the year is coming, my dear,
For the silent night and the snow!

And God is God, my darling,
Of night as well as of day;
We feel and know that we can go
Wherever He leads the way.

Ah, God of the night, my darling,
Of the night of death so grim;
The gate that leads out of life, good wife,
Is the gate that leads to Him.

Miscellaneous.

A SUBSTITUTE'S OFFER.

Mr. Pilkinson, a small farmer in Pennsylvania, was not long ago drafted for the war. His wife, though she possesses but a small stock of general information, is one of the best conjugal partners, and is much troubled at the thought of parting with her husband. The other day, as she was engaged in scrubbing off her door steps, a rough looking man came and addressed her thus:

"I hear, ma'am, that your husband has been drafted."

"Yes, sir, he has," answered Mrs. P., "though dear knows there is few men that could not be spared better from their families."

"Well, ma'am, I've come to offer myself as a substitute for him."

"A what?" asked Mrs. Pilkinson, with some surprise.

"I am willing to take his place," said the substitute.

"You take the place of my husband, you wretch! I'll teach you to insult a distressed woman in that way, you vagabond!" cried Mrs. Pilkinson, as she discharged the dirty soap suds in the face of the discomfited and astonished substitute, who took to his heels just in time to escape having his head broken by the bucket.

Nil Desperandum.—There is consolation for ladies of a certain age in the scriptural fact that Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married. Courage, ladies!

There never was a goose so gray,
But some day, soon or late,
An honest gander came that way
And took her for his mate.

A ship belonging to a man named Heaven, sailed from the port of Greenock recently, for Canada, with a cargo of coals. Shortly before she left it was ascertained that the owner had not sent down sufficient lading for the vessel, and the agent startled his clerk by the order, "Telegraph to Heaven for more coals!"

A man named Weed, working on the banks of the Susquehannah, lately fell off a tree and was caught by the head between the fork of two branches, where, being unable to help himself, he hung until he was dead.

There is said to be a couple in Jeffersonville who have been engaged to be married for the past five years, but no time has occurred within that period when they were both out of the State Prison at the same time.

Nothing hides a blemish so completely as cloth of gold. Shoddy understands this, and hides its selfishness and avarice under it.

The Maryland Vote.—The vote at the recent so called election in Maryland, falls off about twenty-five thousand from the vote at the gubernatorial election a year since, notwithstanding the importance of the election.

"MURDER WILL OUT."

E. C. Morris, a wealthy citizen of Madison, Ill., has been arrested, charged with murdering a man nearly nine years ago.—The arrest was made on the affidavit of E. C. Clark. The Illinois State Register gives the following particulars of the case:

In 1855, Clark and Morris were out hunting together, and Clark's testimony is that they came across a man in the woods, and that Morris drew up his gun and shot him. The two together then buried the murdered victim and took a solemn oath never to reveal the secret. The oath has been kept for nearly nine years. But "murder will out." Clark's conscience continued to cry out against him and disturb him with visions of ghost by night, and compunctions of dread and horror by day. He could stand it no longer, and hence the oath bound secret, so long locked up in his troubled breast, was published to the world.

Morris, now the murder has been exposed, accuses Clark of having committed the foul deed, but admits that he helped to bury the victim, and that they had sworn together never to reveal the secret. It is said that Morris and Clark recently quarreled about some business matters, and that Clark made the expose on this account.

After the preliminary examination before the justice of the peace, Clark and Morris both pointed out the place where they had buried the murdered man. His bones were found and exhumed. The name of the unfortunate victim has not yet been learned.

We have also heard that the murdered man was a kind of a railroad contractor, and that he had in his possession at the time of his death some $7,000, which was divided between the two, but as to its correctness we cannot say.

The N. Y. *World* publishes an extract from a private letter written by General Rosecrans to a friend in Washington, in which the reader will detect the accents of remorse and self-reproach, as well as a sense of injury under false accusations. He writes:

"As to my removal from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, I have only to say that I pray God that the country may be as well and better served by another. As for the infamous lies which are put forth through the press to blast my reputation, such as disabling mental disease, the use of opium, disobedience of orders in not advancing when ordered, in waiting for reinforcements, etc., if I thought they came from our government I would despair of a nation headed by such a government. That the people will accept them, or that God will prosper their authors, I do not believe.—Personally I commend myself to the just and merciful One, who knows what is the best for me."

Who shall be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency? To this inquiry the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* thus sensibly replies:

"In some quarters there appears to be a desire to agitate the Presidential question, and to put forward the names of individuals in connection therewith. We have been frequently asked who is the proper man to nominate? We have to reply that we are not prepared to give an opinion. A few months in these times work wonderful revolutions in the public mind, and hence it may be better not to be in a hurry, to wait a little. Had we a special favorite for nomination, which we have not, we should consider that we were not rendering him or the cause any good service by putting him forward now. The public mind is unsettled, and politicians and party managers had better be patient for a few months.—The cause of Democracy, which is the cause of the country, will lose nothing by this course. At least such is our opinion."

Every day brings forth some new development of the rascality by which Judge Woodward was defrauded of his election. Even in our own county, it appears there were frauds of which honest people never dreamed. It seems that in Middle Woodberry, Liberty and Broad Top, where the Abolitionists had their principal increase, dozens of illegal votes were polled. In Liberty some of the Huntingdon Abolitionists voted and then returned to Huntingdon county and voted there also. Some of these have been arrested and will be punished. In Broad Top numbers of fraudulent votes were polled by the Abolitionists, among the rest that of an alien, on the ground that he had obtained his first papers and had paid the $300 commutation as a conscript! The Broad Top Election Board ought to be made understand the election laws by having a little experience of their workings in the Courts. If the Democrats of Broad Top permit such frauds to be practiced upon them without bringing the Election Board to justice, they deserve to remain in the minority. We say to Democrats, everywhere, stand up for your rights, bring the ballot-box stuffers to judgment, and let there be a stop put to the fraudulent voting which now controls the result of elections throughout the land. Hereafter let no election officers who violate the law in any particular, go unpunished.—*Bedford Gazette.*

Hard on Seward.—Wendell Phillips, in a Lecture delivered at Boston a few days ago, denounced Secretary Seward as "the marplot of every policy, the unbelieving Judas, the only rock ahead of the Ship of State, the nucleus around which gathers everything disloyal, everything timid, everything selfish, everything base in the nation." This would be denounced as "treason," if any Democrat had uttered it. But "loyal" Abolitionists are free to say what they please.

Within the past two years the two sections of the United States have spent in war twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars, and have lost by battle and disease half a million of the best portion of the population—the bravest and most energetic men.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* says: "Cedar river is said to be literally swarming with wild geese. Cornfields are devastated, and the people living in the 'bottoms' declare that it is almost impossible to sleep, so annoying is their wild and discordant music."

A HARD HIT.

"Superb" Shawl.—Stewart, the celebrated importer of dry goods, has now in his store a magnificent shawl imported by him at a cost of three thousand dollars expressly for Miss Kate Chase, daughter of Hon. S. P. Chase, our distinguished Secretary of the Treasury. It is said that the young lady's whole outfit in all respects corresponds with this costly article of dress."

To which the wife of a Democratic soldier replies:

"I am the wife of a Democratic soldier who volunteered at a time when the Administration pretended the war was for the Union; and although he was promised one month's pay in advance, and his monthly wages regularly, yet for over seven long months he never received a dollar.

"During these long months of dreary winter, while Mr. Chase got rich enough to buy a three thousand dollar shawl, I at the wash tub of my Republican neighbors, managed to earn a bare subsistence for myself and the helpless family of the neglected and starved Democratic Soldier."

The Loyal League City.—The Washington *Republican* says there are 15,000 prostitutes in that city. This tells remarkably well for the morals of that city, under Abolition rule. Comparatively speaking, there is now in Washington nobody but Abolitionists. It has become as filthy a hole as Sodom. And the same seems to be true of every city where Abolitionists have fixed themselves. In the once polite and refined city of Nashville, the Abolition officials have issued orders fixing the rates of tariff for the numerous dens of prostitution which have been established there since the beastly believers in negro equality have had possession of the city—so we are informed by the army correspondent of the daily *World*. It seems to be the fulfillment of these words of the Prophet Jeremiah: "They then committed adultery, and assembled themselves by troops in the harlots' houses." But the Prophet does not say that they must be such mean sinners as to bring those wretched women to short pay by a military order.

A Disgraceful Sight.—The Washington *Star* gives the following illustration of the state of things now prevalent in the city of Washington, and which has made our national capital, under its present rule a synonym for all that has made a reproach of ancient Babylon, or the fire-destroyed cities of the Plain: "Yesterday afternoon, after the conclusion of the races, two officers, of the rank of captain, in company with two 'fair but frail' women who were there, returned to the city in an open carriage, and stopped near the corner of 2d street East and A North, where they made a disgraceful exhibition of themselves by hugging and kissing each other in full sight of a regiment which was on dress parade."

That's what we call new Shoddy tactics.

Curtin's majority in Pennsylvania will not reach sixteen thousand. In view of this fact we think the Democracy of the Old Keystone State performed wonders on election day. With the State flooded with greenbacks, furnished by the Treasury Department; covered with paid stump orators sent from Washington, and the ten thousand Government employees ordered from here, with thirty thousand soldiers and the inmates of all the hospitals everywhere ordered to Pennsylvania to vote for Curtin, all candid men must say with us that the freemen of Pennsylvania did a glorious day's work in preventing the Abolitionists from not getting over sixteen thousand majority!—*Washington Union.*

A Pertinent Inquiry.—The Louisville "Journal" asks: "Why should those who supported the Administration when its measures were right be denounced for inconsistency for not supporting it when it has repudiated those measures and adopted contrary ones? If you are true to a man when he is true, does it follow that you should be true to him when he is false?"

Gen. Rosecrans Shelved.—The Dayton, Ohio, "Journal," an Administration paper, asserts that "Secretary Stanton expresses the determination, qualified by profanity, that Rosecrans should not have another command while he is Secretary of War."

In a late speech at Cleveland, Ohio, Hon. A. G. Briddle, speaking of Democrats like Dickinson, Dix and Brady, who have gone over to the Abolitionists, asks—"Haven't we *hired* them to be loyal, and paid them in places and honors for their patriotism? Haven't we thrust by our own noble and unsoiled ones to make places for them?"

A Rebel Pleased.—The Richmond *Enquirer* is glad that Vallandigham and Woodward were defeated. It says their election would have created another crop of Unionists at the South. It declares that it would have "dreaded the evil effects of Vallandigham and his Copperheads, and his moral suasion."

The time will come when the needlessness and folly of this war will be everywhere acknowledged, and the ease with which it might have been avoided, by a simple observance of our Constitutional compact, in good faith, be admitted.

The New York *Tribune* says "the Republican party is fighting for a peace which shall be everlasting." Aye, the peace of death is everlasting!

Rather unexpected was the reply of the urchin who, on being arraigned for playing marbles on Sunday, and sternly asked, 'Do you know where those little boys go who play marbles on Sunday?'—replied innocently—'Yes; some of 'em goes down by the side of the river.'

There has been no rain at Curacoa for a year.

A FEW FIGURES.

In the great political campaign of 1860, when all parties were thoroughly aroused, there were polled for the office of Governor in the State of Pennsylvania, 492,000 votes. Since then about 200,000 men have gone out of the State into the army. Of these at least 75,000 were voters at that election.—This would leave at home, of the voters of that year, 417,000. Now, at the late election for Governor, the State is represented to have polled 523,667 votes, about 106,000 more than in 1860! No reasonable man will claim that this increase is natural and normal, and it requires but little acuteness of perception to see that it is fictitious and fraudulent. That the State should poll 106,000 more votes than it did in 1860, after sending 200,000 men to the war, is preposterous. But if any one man doubts that this apparent increase is not fraudulent, let the doubter look at the statistics of the State and be convinced. For instance:—The proportion of voters to the number of taxables has generally been computed at 1,000 of the former to about every 1,400 of the latter. (At the gubernatorial election of 1857, it was 1,000 to 1,646). Now the number of taxable inhabitants of the State, as reported by the late Board of Revenue Commissioners, is 651,632. Taking the proportion of 1,000 voters to every 1,400 taxables, the full vote of Pennsylvania would be at present, 465,458, or 58,209 less than were polled at the late election!—Bradford county, which gave Curtin nearly 4,000 majority, has 9,882 taxables and polled 9,776 votes, which would indicate that there are only 106 taxables in this county who are not voters! According to the usual ratio of 1000 voters to every 1,400 taxables, Bradford county should have polled only 7,058 votes, or 2,718 less than it did poll. In this county, then, there must have been cast nearly 3,000 illegal votes.—In Chester, at the above-named ratio, the vote should have been 11,700 or 1,786 less than the number polled at the late election, to wit: 13,486. In this county Curtin had 2,500 majority. In Huntingdon the vote should have been 4,628 instead of 5,427, or about 800 less than it was. Huntingdon county gave Curtin nearly 1,100 majority. In Erie, if the whole vote were cast, it would foot up to only 8,287 instead of 9,519. Curtin had 3,000 majority in Erie. In Somerset the whole vote is only 3,915 instead of 4,802 as figured up at the late election.—Somerset county gave Curtin 1,326 majority. In Philadelphia, the entire vote could be only 75,682. At the late election it is represented to have been 82,467. Philadelphia gave Curtin 7,000 majority. But, to give a few more figures, let us assume that the *vote of the State as reported to have been* cast at the late election, was honest and legal. This assumption makes the proportion of voters to the number of taxables 1,000 to every 1,254. Now, Bradford county has 9,882 taxables; therefore, according to the ratio of voters to taxables, exhibited by the late election, that county should not have polled over 7,880 votes. But it polled as we have seen, 9,776! So in Erie, which has 11,602 taxables, the vote should have been 9,252, instead of 9,519; in Huntingdon which has 6,480 taxables, the vote should have been 5,167 instead of 5,427; and in Somerset 4,371 instead of 4,802. Thus it will be seen that these strong Abolition counties greatly exceed in their number of voters even the disproportioned ratio fixed by the late election. And these are only examples. Wherever the Abolitionists made heavy gains, this undue proportion of voters to taxables exists. Thus the fictitious increase in the number of voters since 1860, is fully developed. Can any man longer doubt that Judge Woodward is really and by a majority of the lawful votes of the State, the Governor elect of Pennsylvania?—*Bedford Gazette.*

Now that the elections are over, the Navy Department discovers that it does not require so large a force of workmen at the various navy yards as has heretofore been deemed necessary. Discharges have commenced at the Brooklyn navy yard, and will continue until the force is reduced some fifteen hundred. The same rate of reduction will take place in all the government yards. By the help of the navy yard workmen the Republicans in Brooklyn succeeded in electing a mayor and other city officers, and at least two assemblymen. After being used to vote, the operatives are sent adrift. —*N. Y. World.*

The Hon. Lewis Baker, of Maine, in a late speech before the "loyal" leaguers of New York, said, "I do not want to see the Union restored as it was. I rejoiced when slavery cut the tie that bound it to the Union." This brought down the most deafening applause from the assembled crowd of traitors who style themselves "loyalists." They are just what the "loyalists" of the Revolution were—the foes of their country, and traitors.

The shoddy leaders say that the elections show that the people endorse drafting. We think they show they fear the draft, judging by the few who march.

A man was arrested in Washington, the other day, for singing "The light of other days." Stanton supposed he was singing of the *Union as it was.*

A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture.

Rum is used in the West Indies instead of turpentine in the preparation of paint.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SESSION OF 1864.

From the following list of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, it will be seen that the Abolitionists have the meagre majority of 5 on joint ballot.—The Democrats gain 3 in the Senate and lose 6 in the House. Three Democratic candidates for the House were defeated as follows: one in Perry, beaten by *one* vote, one in Philadelphia, by about 40, and another in Mifflin by about 75. Thus 188 more votes in those districts would have given us a majority on joint ballot. Harry White, Senator from the Indiana district, is now a prisoner in Richmond, and if not released the Senate will stand 16 to 16.

SENATE.

Those marked thus * are new Senators.

1st District—Philadelphia—Jeremiah Nichols, A., C. M. Donovan, D., Jacob Ridgway, A., Geo. Connell, A.
II—Chester and Delaware—W. Worthington,* A.
III—Montgomery—J. C. Smith, D.
IV—Bucks—William Kinzie, D.
V—Lehigh and Northampton—G. W. Stein, D.
VI—Berks—Hiester Clymer, D.
VII—Schuylkill—Bernard Reilly, D.
VIII—Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—H. B. Beardsley,* D.
IX—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—W. J. Turrell, A.
X—Luzerne—J. B. Stark, D.
XI—Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren—S. F. Wilson, A.
XII—Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Henry Johnson, A.
XIII—Snyder, Montour, Northumberland & Columbia—David Montgomery,* D.
XIV—Cumberland and Perry—George H. Bucher, D.
XV—Dauphin and Lebanon—David Fleming,* A.
XVI—Lancaster—Benj. Champneys, A., J. M. Dunlap,* A.
XVII—York—A. Hiestand Glatz, D.
XVIII—Adams, Franklin and Fulton—Wm. McSherry, D.
XIX—Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—G. W. Householder,* A.
XX—Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—W. A. Wallace, D.
XXI—Indiana and Armstrong—Henry White, A.
XXII—Westmoreland & Fayette—John Latta,* D.
XXIII—Washington and Greene—Wm. Hopkins,* D.
XXIV—Allegheny—John P. Penny, A., J. L. Graham, A.
XXV—Beaver and Butler—C. C. McCandless, A.
XXVI—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Thomas Hoge,* A.
XXVII—Erie and Crawford—Morrow B. Lowry, A.
XXVIII—Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—G. L. Lamberton, D.

Abolition Senators,	17
Democratic,	16
Abolition majority,	1

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—James H. Marshall, D.
Allegheny—Thomas J. Bigham, A., Alfred Black, A., W. H. Denniston, A., John P. Glass, A., H. B. Heron, A.
Armstrong and Westmoreland—J. B. Chambers, D., John Hargnett, D., John W. Riddle, D.
Beaver and Lawrence—William Henry, A., Josiah White, A.
Bedford—B. F. Meyers, D.
Berks—G. A. Kline, D., William N. Ritteiger, D., John Messimer, D.
Blair—R. A. McMurtrie, A.
Bradford—Dummer Lilly, A., Joseph Marsh, A.
Bucks—L. B. Labar, D., J. R. Bolleau, D.
Butler—William Haslet, A., J. H. Negley, A.
Cambria—C. L. Pershing, D.
Carbon and Lehigh—Zachariah Long, D., Nelson Weiser, D.
Centre—Cyrus T. Alexander, D.
Chester—P. Frazer Smith, A., Robert L. McClellan, A., William Windle, A.
Clarion and Forest—W. T. Alexander, D.
Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean and Elk—T. J. Boyer, D., A. W. Benton, D.
Clinton and Lycoming—A. C. Noyes, D., J. B. Beck, D.
Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan—Geo. D. Jackson, D., John C. Ellis, D.
Crawford and Warren—H. C. Johnson, A., W. D. Brown, A.
Cumberland—John Bowman, D.
Dauphin—H. C. Alleman, A., Daniel Keyser, A.
Delaware—Edward A. Price, A.
Erie—Byron Hill, A., John Cochran, A.
Fayette—T. B. Searight, D.
Franklin and Fulton—T. McD. Sharpe, D., William Horton, D.
Greene—Alexander Patton, D.
Huntingdon—David Etnier, A.
Indiana—J. W. Huston, A.
Juniata, Union and Snyder—John Balsbach, A., Samuel H. Orwig, A.
Lancaster—E. K. Smith, A., E. Billingfelt, A., Nathaniel Mayer, A., H. B. Bowman, A.
Lebanon—G. D. Coleman, A.
Luzerne—Peter Walsh, D., Jacob Robinson, D., Harry Hakes, D.
Mercer and Venango—Charles Keonce, A., Wm. Bergwin, A.
Mifflin—S. S. Stanberger, A.
Monroe and Pike—Peter Gilbert, D.
Montgomery—George W. Wimley, D., Joseph Rex, D., H. C. Hoover, D.
Northampton—S. C. Shimer, D., Owen Rice, D.
Northumberland—T. H. Purdy, D.
Perry—Charles R. Barnett, A.
Philadelphia—William Foster, A., T. Barger, D., Samuel Josephs, D., John D. Watson, A., William W. Watt, A., J. H. O'Hara, A., Thomas Cochran, A., James M. Kerns, A., George A. Quigley, D., S. S. Pancoast, A., J. W. Hopkins, D., L. V. Sutphin, A., Frank McManus, D., Albert R. Schofield, D., William F. Smith, A., Ed. G. Lee, A., James Miller, A.
Potter and Tioga—A. G. Olmstead, A., John W. Guernsey, A.
Schuylkill—Edward Kerns, D., Conrad Graber, D., Michael Weaver, D.
Susquehanna—George H. Wells, A.
Somerset—C. C. Musselman, A.
Washington—Robert R. Reed, A., James R. Kelly, A.
Wayne—Wm. M. Nelson, D.
York—Daniel Reiff, D., J. F. Spangler, D.

Abolition Members,	52
Democratic Members,	48
Abolition majority,	4

RECAPITULATION:

	Abolitionists.	Democrats.
Senators,	17	16
House,	52	48
	69	64

Abolition maj. on joint ballot, 5.

A jury down South ignored a bill against a huge negro for stealing chickens and before discharging him from custody the judge bade him stand reprimanded, and concluded thus:

'You may go now, John;' but, shaking his finger at him, 'let me warn you never to appear here again.'

John, with delight beaming in his eye, and a broad grin, displaying a beautiful row of teeth, replied:

'I wouldn't bin her dis time, judge, but de constable fotch me.'

The Ohio Farmer says that coal oil had been found by accident, to be a most effective means of protecting fruit trees against the ravages of the curculio, by placing sawdust, saturated with the oil, at the foot of the tree.