The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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.

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. 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

H. A. Picking

ATTENDS to SURVEYING, Writing of DEEDS and WILLS, CLERKING OF SALES, &c. Residence, in Straban township, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hunterstown, two miles from the former place. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Feb 1, 1864 6m

Wm. A. Duncan,

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

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

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. Stover.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

DENTIST.

Dr. A. Holtz,

GRADUATE of the University of Pennsylvania, having permanently located at HAMPTON, Adams county, respectfully offers his services to the public as Physician and Surgeon. [April 25, 1864. 3m

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 begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Drs. Cress & Ecker,

ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—All diseases, acute or chronic, successfully and scientifically treated and cured, where a cure is possible. One of the firm will be found in the office all hours of the day and night, unless absent at meals or on professional business. Office on Carlisle street, a few doors north of the Square.

Gettysburg, May 30, 1864. 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. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. dersh, Samuel Burborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, 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.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞ A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!—All new styles, just received at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug and Variety Store.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get this MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

EXCELSIOR!

EXCELSIOR!!

EXCELSIOR!!!

The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once.—Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS.

Cumberland House,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THIS old established Hotel, at the forks of the Baltimore and Emmitsburg roads, in the south part of Gettysburg, Pa., is now kept by the undersigned. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords—his bar with the different kind of liquors—whilst his chambers are spacious and comfortable.—There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, attended by a good hostler, and the yard is calculated to accommodate any number of wagons. The Hotel is located within a short distance of the Cemeteries, rendering it very convenient for persons visiting the battle ground. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction, and keep up the old popularity of the House. DAVID BLUEBAUGH.

May 12, 1864. 3m*

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—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 hostlers. 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

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Prothy of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

Something for Everybody.

TO BUY AT DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.—Just opened a fine assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Stationery,
Fancy Dry Goods,
Confections,
Groceries,
Notions,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

Jan. 18, 1864.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Cobean & Culp, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April, as it is highly important that their business should be closed.

COBEAN & CULP.

March 14, 1864.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

Fresh Arrival.

JUST received a large supply of SPRING & SUMMER HATS, the cheapest and best, considering the times—ever brought to Gettysburg. Call and see them at the cheap Shoe and Hat Store in Chambersburg street.

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

May 16, 1864.

Assistance Needed.

THE undersigned having heavy payments coming due on the 1st of April, would most respectfully ask those who are indebted to him to call before that time and make payment. E. B. PICKING

March 7, 1864.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

POETRY.

VILLAGE SCANDAL.

BY JOHN ROSS DIX.

Of all the various plagues with which
This world of ours is cursed,
In my opinion—scandal is
The meanest and the worst.

Go into any little town,
And you must surely own
That folks mind other folks' affairs,
Neglectful of their own.

For instance—all the Dashford folks
When they each other meet,
At church, at sewing-circles, or
In market, store or street,

Delight in having spiteful things
Of other folks to say,
And making mischief everywhere
In much this sort of way:

Says Mrs. A——, whose skin is like
The parchment of a drum,
"Miss B—— has got a prettyish face,
But for her manners—mum!"

Thus leaving it to be inferred
That miss is much too free,
And that her morals are not quite
What morals ought to be!

Then Mrs C——, with lifted hands,
"Can't think how Mrs. Brown,
With such a family as hers,
Can wear so gay a gown."

And Mrs D—— is quite surprised
That Mr. Peter Snooks
Should "show such utter want of taste,
In courting Polly Brooks"

If ever stranger shows his face
In Dashford's quiet town,
A monster of inquity
He is at once set down!

In short, the town from end to end,
And oke from side to side,
Is peopled by a gossipping,
And scandal-loving tribe:

Who, where they might sow happiness,
Make strife and discord grow,
And turn the country town into
A Tophet here below.

MISCELLANY.

SMALL FARMS ARE BETTER THAN LARGE FARMS.

Another couplet,—no, it is a triplet,—has as much good sense in it as the one on which we discoursed lately:

A little wife well willed,
A little house well filled,
A little farm well tilled.

The great mistake which our farmers make, East and West both, is in undertaking to cultivate too much land. It seems that the more land a man has, the more he wants. When Farmer Dobson was charged with this covetousness he denied it, and said he wanted only the land that joined on his farm. But when he got that, he found that more joined on, and more yet, and he was likely never to be satisfied until he reached the seashore. His farm would then be the whole continent. From time to time we publish the results of farming on a moderate scale, and they are always satisfactory to show that it pays much better to spend money and labor on a small farm, and get the most out of a little, than to work a wider area, and leave it half done.

The principle is the same in almost every kind of business. Anything worth doing is worth doing well. And the great profit in honest industry is to be found in making the best possible use of what we undertake. If a man works at a trade it will be found, in the long run, that it will pay better to make a good article than to turn out a greater amount of inferior work. We asked a harness-maker, last week, if he used a sewing machine in his work. "No," said he, "just as soon as it was known that I put that kind of work into my harness my business would begin to go down." He would do the best kind of work, and less of it, and in the end would get better pay.

Some men, with a large capital, can manage a great farm and make it profitable, and this stimulates men of less means to spread themselves over more surface than they can cover to advantage. They find, to their sorrow, that it is not the amount of land that pays. But this is just one of the last lessons that a farmer will learn. And so it comes to pass that many a man drags through life till he wears himself out, and his wife out, and dies with little or nothing more than he was when he began, and all his trouble springs from the fact that he has been trying to do too much, to manage too much land, and he found, by experience, that a "little land well tilled" would have brought more money and more comfort.

SUMMER PRUNING.

The Germantown *Telegraph*, very good authority in matters pertaining to fruit cultures, makes the following suggestions in reference to summer pruning:

We have long been in favor of the summer pruning of fruit, of all sizes. Full twenty years ago we were convinced of its good results. It is advantageous in two ways: First, by shortening in the rapidly-growing branches, it produces fruit spurs for the following year, and brings the trees into any desired form. Second, when larger limbs are removed, the wound, instead of leaving a bare, protruding, and decaying stump, beautifully *heals up*, making a permanently sound amputation.

The period when this pruning should be done is one of prime importance. We see June recommended, while the trees are in their first growth. Without having experimented, and looking to the condition of the trees, in this month, it does not meet our assent. We do not believe that it is advisable to prune before the first growth of the season is completed, because of the immaturity of the wood, which must produce in the second growth less vigorous shoots, besides losing, to a large extent, the yield of fruit the succeeding year, which is sure to follow judicious shortening in at a later period,

In our judgment "summer pruning" should take place between the 15th of July and 10th of August—a period when the sap is quiescent and nature is resting awhile from her labors. We speak from our own knowledge of the value of midsummer pruning of trees, large or small.

☞ "My son," said a fond parent to his offspring, after having surveyed the wonders of the Crystal Palace; "my son, if you can tell me which of all these marvelous works of man pleased you most, I will give you a half crown." "The veal and ham pies," responded young hopeful; "give me the money."

WAR—THE DEAD IN THE WILDERNESS.

Lieutenant Bailey, of the Sixteenth regiment N. Y. volunteers, writes from Anandale on the 14th ult.:

I did not expect, when I left you in Rochester, and promised to write you, that I should visit the battle fields of the Wilderness again at this early period, if at all. I arrived in camp on Sunday afternoon after leaving you, and was placed on duty as officer of the guard; and the day following was detailed as one of the officers to accompany an expedition of 500 cavalry to guard an ambulance train, and rescue our wounded who were yet in the hands of the enemy, whom they had placed under guard and were removing to Richmond as fast as possible, as prisoners. We arrived at the United States ford, on the Rapidan, Friday night, crossed Saturday morning, and at 10 found a deserted hospital where the first three days of the battle were fought. To within about a mile of this the dead of both armies had been buried; but from this to the next hospital (about fifteen miles) the dead remain as death found them. It is a scene I shall not attempt to describe, and so utterly awful that I could not do it. It is estimated that 15,000 of our men, and as many, or more, of rebels, lie here unburied, and as six weeks have passed since the battle, imagination in its wildest fancies cannot begin to paint the spectacle. I must pass it.

After passing through this wilderness of death, we found another hospital, surprised the guards, and took possession, and found about sixty wounded in charge of one of our surgeons, he being a prisoner also. We did not stop to inquire to whom or what side they belonged, whether friend or foe, but commenced at once to put them into our ambulances and to make our way out of this wilderness and shadow of death, hastening our way to Washington. An official account of the expedition will doubtless soon be made. We did not allow any talking with the men—many of them had all they could bear to endure the transit; and as nearly the whole of them were unable to sit up, and as some of them had limbs amputated, we judged a portion would die on the way, with all the care we could exercise, and so they did. As to the care they had received, they all say that as much had been done for them as, under the circumstances, was possible. They all expressed great satisfaction that we had come for them, and that they were going with us back under the old flag. One scene affected me much. It was found that one poor fellow was totally unfit to be removed, and when we told him so he said, "take me with you as far as I can go, and let me die on the way home!—if you do not, I shall crawl after the train as long as life lasts, and then die on the field with my comrades!" We put him into the ambulance, and brought him along until death relieved him, and then stopped and buried him—His list words were, "Now, I know I'm dying, but I know I shall not be left above ground for vultures to feed upon, as my comrades were." No one had any words, but all had tears here.

THE NEXT ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Congress has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till re-admitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest are as follows:

Virginia,	Tennessee,
North Carolina,	Mississippi,
South Carolina,	Louisiana,
Georgia,	Florida,
Texas.	

Our next President and Vice President are therefore to be chosen by the following:

States:	Electors:	States:	Electors:
Maine,	7	Ohio,	21
New Hampshire,	5	Indiana,	13
Massachusetts,	12	Illinois,	16
Rhode Island,	4	Michigan,	8
Connecticut,	6	Wisconsin,	8
Vermont,	5	Minnesota,	4
New York,	33	Iowa,	8
New Jersey,	7	Kansas,	3
Pennsylvania,	26	Kentucky,	11
Delaware,	3	Missouri,	11
Maryland,	7	California,	5
West Virginia,	5	Oregon,	3
Total, 24 States Electors,			241
Necessary to a choice,			121

Mowing off Strawberry Vines.—At a late meeting of the Waltham (Mass.) Farmers' Club, Dr. O. D. Farnsworth said he had been trying a new experiment with his Strawberry beds. After his bed had ceased bearing, he mowed it off closely and raked off all the vines, put on a little guano, and the result was that the ground was literally covered with the finest fruit. The bed which he experimented with is now five years old, and he intends to continue this course with it.

The *Germantown Telegraph* also recommends the mowing of strawberry vines. It says:

As soon as your strawberry vines are done bearing, mow them off with a common grass scythe, and remove the vines to the manure heap. This operation has an excellent effect in strengthening the roots, and increasing the vigor of the runners and new plants.

Terrible Disaster.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a long and thrilling account of a most unusual disaster on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, of which he himself was one of the sufferers, and therefore we have no reason to doubt his statements. It appears that when the cars were crossing the Cumberland at an ordinary speed, another train, over which the engineers had lost all control, came rushing on at a frightful speed, and the consequence was a collision of a most fearful kind. The leading train was pushed forward with such violence that it uprooted all the rails and ties, was hurled off the track, and in a few moments went rolling and tumbling into the gorges of the Cumberland mountains. The pursuing train met with a similar fate, but the amount of injuries received has not as yet transpired.

☞ The proceedings, now in progress in New York, against General Dix, who was arrested for his participation in the illegal suppression of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, reveal the astounding fact that "*General Dix received orders from the President not to allow himself to be deprived of his liberty.*" The only power that can legally deprive General Dix, or any other citizen, of his liberty, is the civil courts. If Mr. Lincoln orders resistance to that power, he is teaching the people a fearful lesson, and his "bloody instruction" may speedily "return to plague the inventor."—*Age.*

☞ A victim of sea-sickness describes his sensations thus: "The first hour I was afraid I should die; and the second hour I was more afraid I should not."

PAPER MONEY IN THE REVOLUTION.

The *Atlas & Argus* quotes from the diary of Dr. James Thatcher, a surgeon in the army of the revolution and an ancestor of Hon. Geo. H. Thatcher, of Albany, the following remarks upon the influence of the government paper money of that day, written under date of September, 1782, which was after the Continental currency became valueless:

"The Continental paper money having answered the great purpose of carrying on the war hitherto, being depreciated to a mere shadow, has now ceased to circulate, by common consent of the people. It had by its extraordinary depreciation, become the bane of society, corrupting the morals of the people by exciting a rage for speculation among all classes. Reckless of all considerations of honor, justice, gratitude or humanity, the mechanic, the farmer, the merchant and men of science scrupled not to involve themselves in paper money speculations, in which brothers defrauded brothers, children parents, and they in turn spared not their children. Widows and orphans, whose annual interests were their only support, were impoverished and ruined. Creditors were frequently obliged by the tender laws, to receive their dues in depreciated money for specie that had been lent in full confidence of realizing its value in return. Instances were not wanting of old debts being paid when the paper money was reduced in value to more than seventy for one; and in Virginia it is said, when three hundred for one."

The lesson taught by the experience of the revolutionary fathers is not without its significance at this time. Mr. Benson J. Lossing, excellent Republican authority, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," opens his chapter on Continental money by the very suggestive observation, that the paper medium of that time, which "was a blessing in the beginning, *proved a curse in the end.*" And he tells us how it did so. In 1775 the Continental Congress began to issue its bills on the plighted faith of the Confederate colonies, just as Mr. Chase in 1862 commenced to utter his promises to pay in the name of the United States. The first emission was only two millions of dollars, but from time to time others followed, until at the beginning of 1780, or in a little over four years, the enormous sum, for that time, of two hundred millions of dollars had been put afloat. "While," says Mr. Lossing, "the amount of the issues was small, the credit of the bills was good; but when new emissions took place, and no adequate measures for redemption were exhibited, the people became suspicious of those frail representatives of money and their value began to depreciate. This effect did not occur until eighteen months from the time of the first emission had elapsed. Prices rose as the money sank in value and every branch of trade was destroyed. In several States laws limiting prices were enacted, and the rapid depreciation of the bills threw all contracts into confusion. Congress was powerless to stay the downward tendency of the paper currency. It continued to depreciate and prices to rise. Early in 1780 forty paper dollars were worth only one in specie. The commissaries found it extremely difficult to purchase supplies for the army, for the people refused to exchange their articles for the almost worthless paper." In illustration of the value of Continental money in 1781, only five years after its first emission, Mr. Lossing presents a *fac simile* of a bill paid by Capt. A. M'Lean, the grandfather of Maj. N. H. M'Lean, Assistant Adjutant General of the regular army, recently banished to an obscure post on the Pacific coast by Secretary Stanton, in order to prevent him from giving his testimony to the dishonesty of Cap. Hurtt, editor of the leading Republican organ in Ohio, and just tried at Cincinnati for robbing the Government while serving in the Quartermaster's Department:

BILL OF ITEMS.

Capt. A. M'Lean.

Bought of W. Nichols,

1 pair boots	$600
6¾ yards calico at 85 ds	752
6 yards chintz at 150 ds	900
4½ yards moreen at 100 ds	450
4 hdkfs. at 100 ds	400
8 yards quality binding at 4 ds	32
1 skein of silk	10
	$3,141

If paid in specie £18 10s

Rec'd pay't in full, for Wm. Nichols,
January 5th, 1781. JONA JONES.

Mr. Lossing also gives the following scale of depreciation of Continental money:

Value of One Dollar in Specie in Continental Bills.

	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781
January	$1,05	$3,25	$7,42	$59,34	$74,00
February,	1,07	3.50	8,68	39,22	74,00
March,	1,09	8,70	10.00	37,36	74,00
April,	1,16	4,00	12,15	40,00	75,00
May,	1,15	4,00	12,15	46,00	nothing
June,	1,20	4,00	13.42	64,00	"
July,	1,25	4,25	14.77	89,60	"
August,	1,50	4,50	16,30	70,00	"
September,	1,75	4,75	18,00	71,00	"
October,	2,76	5,00	20,30	72,90	"
November,	3,00	5,45	23,08	73,00	"
December,	8,10	6,34	25,93	64,00	"

It may be said that the Continental money and the Federal currency of to-day are not upon a parallel—that in view of the condition and resources then and now their relations are far apart. A careful application, however, of the rules of proportion to the various features of the two eras will show to the contrary. And facts are more stubborn and convincing than theories or arguments. If we introduce a comparison between the standing of Continental and Federal notes we find that it tells strongly in favor of the former. The first issue of Continental notes was made in 1775. Yet in January, 1777, two years later, $1,05 would buy $1 in gold; or, in other words, the Continental dollar was worth 95 cents in specie. It was not till towards the close of that year that it reached the standard of the currency of to-day, two years after issue, $1.95 of which is required to buy a specie dollar; or, in other words, the Federal dollar is worth only 55 cents in gold.

Another noticable feature is the fact that the lowest ebb of depreciation reached by the Continental money was in July, 1780, when $1 in specie was worth $89 in notes, and that in March, 1781, the currency jumped into utter worthlessness from the point of $75 to the specie dollar.

Then, too, as now, paper was made "legal tender." Mr. Lossing tells us briefly with what effect:

"The several States were then recommended by Congress to pass laws making paper money a legal tender, at its nominal value, for the discharge of debts which had been contracted to be paid in hard cash. Such laws were enacted and many dishonest debtors took advantage of them. Although the bills were passing at the rate of twenty for one, they were made a lawful tender and debts were discharged at a cheap rate. It was one of the most unjust and unwise acts committed by Congress during the war. The dishonest and the rogues were immense gainers. *Washington opposed the measure from the beginning as iniquitous, unjust and fraught with direct evils.*

"Among the most prominent evils arising from the rapid depreciation of the paper was a spirit of speculation and fraud which excited unfounded jealousies and suspicions. Individual speculators and monopolizers were the extortioners and oppressors of the people, and of them Washington said, in a letter to President Reed: 'I would to God that some of the more atrocious in each State were hung in gibbets upon a gallows four times as high as the one prepared for Haman.'"

These are the lessons of history taught by the school of experience. They are of course unpalatable to the "patriots" of the present time who fill the internal revenue offices, the post offices, and all the other offices dispensed from Washington, and fatten upon the spoils, while they cry "traitor" against their neighbors who pay the expenses of the struggle in which we are engaged. These lessons will of course have no weight with the fanatics and fools who recognize in the clank of Mr. Chase's presses, turning out an almost unlimited issue of paper money, the hum and music of productive industry, or who gulp down as solid truth the absurdities of the arrant demagogue, Seward, uttered in his Auburn speech on the eve of our late election, in which he said: "In the loyal regions there is not a State which is not stronger nor a citizen who is not richer in consequence of the war." But they are suggestive to and worthy the study of the candid and thoughtful, and to such we commend them.

The Campaign.—A number of the best men in the opposition party of this county have declared themselves for Fremont.

From what we hear from abroad, the party is pretty well divided. Those of the opposition who honestly believe in the fanatical teachings of the party, and who are influenced to act by honest convictions of their principles, go for Fremont. All the Brigadier Generals, Postmasters, Revenue Collectors, Provost Marshals, Tax Assessors, Contraband Agents, Cotton Speculators, Army Contractors, and thieves and public plunderers generally, are for Lincoln.

Those who believe in the Union—the Constitution—the laws and the enforcement thereof—in the salvation of the country for the future good of the Union, will vote for neither Fremont or Lincoln, but for the Democratic candidate.—*Holmes Co. (Ohio) Farmer.*

Democracy Sound.—Not a single Democrat drafted in Bedford township was exempted for physical disability. About one-half of the Abolitionists drafted in the same district, were exempted for that cause. The sanitary condition of the Democracy is excellent, whilst that of their opponents seems to be singularly dilapidated. It is true that most of the abolition exempts are stout, hale looking fellows, and out work with ease their comrades in the harvest field. It is likewise true that one of them, after being exempted, came down street and fought a fist-fight with two conscripts who were pronounced fit for service.—*Bedford Gazette.*

A Singular Case.—A letter from the army of the Potomac says, a very singular occurrence was noted in the Tenth Massachusetts yesterday. A sergeant had been engaged in the Second division hospital the day previous in placing upon a number of head boards the names of members of his regiment who had been killed in the late fight or had died in battle, which were to mark their last resting place. There was one board in excess, and, in a sportive vein, he placed with a led pencil his own name upon it, and the date of his demise, 20th of June, as his term of service had then expired, and he was about to leave for home. Yesterday, while near the front bidding his companions in other regiments a farewell, he was struck in the breast by a twenty-four-pounder Parrott and instantly killed. His remains were interred to-day, and the very head-board he had unthinkingly inscribed with his own name was placed over his grave.

Fast Day.—In accordance with the recommendation of Congress, the President has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August next, as a day of "humiliation and prayer" by the people of the United States. Among other things, "to confess and repent of their manifold sins, and to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty; that if consistent with his will the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States be established throughout all the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance, that they may not be so utterly destroyed; and that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored and peace established throughout our borders."

☞ If the Republicans are as anxious as they pretend to be, to "carry on the war with the utmost vigor," why is it they are so loath to go themselves, or permit their sons to go and share the dangers and the glories of the contest? We know of at least two leading Republicans in this borough who, after their sons *had* enlisted, followed them and remanded them to their homes. Nor are these isolated cases. Thousands more could be adduced to show that, while the leading Republicans urge on the prosecution of the war, when it comes to fighting their patriotism and courage ooze out at their fingers' ends. And yet these same men are the most envenomed Abolitionists and are the loudest in stigmatizing Democrats, who have sons, brothers and nephews in the army, as "Copperheads."—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞ The most striking illustration of the saying that the pith of a lady's letter is in the postscript, which we have heard of, was that of a young lady, who having gone out to India, and writing home to her friends, concluded with the following words: "P. S.—You will see by my signature that I am married."

☞ On Whit Monday a gentleman was manly and courageous enough to fish up a young girl who was upset out of a boat near Richmond. She half drowned him, and herself too, in her struggles, but her first remark, on coming too on the bank, and looking at a crumpled article near her, was, "You wretch! you have destroyed my new bonnet."

BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM—RELIGION AND POLITICS.

Religious journals in all sections of the country are complaining of the general deficiency of zeal and interest among the members of their respective churches.—The administrations of the Gospel are not well attended—church memberships are decreasing in numbers—the ministry are not supported—and worse than all, veneration for religion itself is failing, and immorality and unbelief are rapidly undermining the foundations of society. Some of these journals attribute this tendency to the excitements of the day, calling away the attention of the public mind from religious or secular pursuits; some speak of it as a visitation of Divine displeasure, and a punishment for national sins by the withdrawal of grace. These papers seem to sediously seek for any other than the true cause for this decay in religious growth.—They need not go so far—it is in the pulpit itself where the evil lies, and where the remedy must be applied if any is desired. This lack of interest in religious matters is coevil with the introduction of political topics in the sermons of the ministry; and not only in the sermons but in the prayers with which the God of Truth, Love and Mercy is insulted weekly from ten thousand mouths, spewing out profanity, hatred and revenge. From the time pulpits were turned into political platforms, and the dispensers of Gospel truths became the special advocates of a particular Administration, the cause of the present complaints began to accrue. And they have gone on accruing, and will continue to increase as long as this course is continued.

We believe that the writings of Paine, Voltaire, Rosseau, Volney, and the whole list of that class of writers, have produced a less injurious effect upon the church than the preachers of the various denomination have inflicted upon it by their action in this matter. Thousands of them have publicly displayed feelings and sentiments so entirely in conflict with the first lessons of the great Teacher whom they profess to adore, and so inconsistent with even ordinary charity, that they have made, in the minds of many of their hearers, both themselves and their cause objects of disgust and contempt. Men possessing common sense and any knowledge of the world, with its errors and frailties, cannot sit, even in cushioned pews, and listen to these pulpit diatribes overflowing with ignorance, conceit and malice—to discourse such as the devil would preach, were he in the pulpit. It is too great a tax upon either the good sense or the good morals of any community. The consequences are seen in the universal depletion of the churches. Thousands of men and women can hear more true christianity at home than they can hear under a church bell, and they stay at away. Many men are driven by the demoniac ravings of these Abolition howlers for more blood, to find recreation in enjoyments that lead them far from the influence of either home or church. The effect is ruinous. The destroyers of the church are within the church, and the age is unfortunate in not having another Saviour to purge them from the temples they desecrate.

This subject is beginning to attract the attention of some of the religious journals whose denominations have suffered largely from this error. They are late about it, but they are wise to begin now rather than still later. Among them we notice the *True Presbyterian*. In a late scathing article upon this subject it remarks:

"Amid this furious bubble of politics and war, we look in vain for the Magna Charta of the Annunciation, 'Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will to men.' It is appalling to see the Church of God spue from her mouth the Gospel of peace, and bawl herself hoarse in stimulating the ferocious passions of men and in canonizing the red-handed fiend of the battle-field! Where is her former hatred of Abolitionism, now that she is causing them her own children to pass through the fire to Moloch, and is gloating over the prospect of servile insurrection? What shall we say of the distinguished clergymen who so loudly applauded Mr. Van Dyke's sermon on that subject, and who now lift up their hands and roll their eyes in pious horror at the sin of slavery? Shall we say, as the world says of them, that they have either been practising a gross deception all their lives, or are now basely yielding to unmanly fear! Shall we adopt the humiliating charge so freely made, that as a body, the clergy of this country have been less reliable, more unwilling to sacrifice their positions to principle, more shuffling, and cowardly, and bloodthirsty, than any other class of men in it? Shall we reject the sneer, that rather than give up their places and their salaries, they will preach and pray under the dictation of a turbulent faction in their churches; or the bitter taunt of the soldier, who on being reproved by one of them for swearing, replied: 'I will not be rebuked by you, sir! I have exposed my life for three years in this war, and but for the preachers there would have been no war!' We desire to bring no railing accusations, neither to judge any man; but by their fruits ye shall know them, and the fruit of all their labor is that they, the Church, and religion itself, are brought into contempt among men. The Lord Jesus seems to have averted His face, and the Spirit of Grace to have departed from the scene of strife and fanaticism, and bound in the toils of the devil, and exposed to the hootings of the world, nothing is left to us but a 'Dead Faith and an Apostate Church.'"

Happily there are some who still remember that they are called to 'preach "Christ and Him crucified," and who steadfastly have preached them amid all the tumult and clamor of war. Fortunate for Christianity in this country that it has been so.—*California Express.*

THE FREMONTERS.

The *New Nation*, Fremont's organ, seems to be a trifle hard on "the Government" and its policy, as witnessed by the following pointed remarks:

"Federal bonds may be good enough investment for Federal currency, but for a safe deposit of real value, they can be no longer commended. The limited subscriptions of the ten forty loan show that these views have become wide-spread."

Again it tells us that

"Even non-dividend-paying railroad shares bring more than six per cent. Government securities. Discredit has scarcely a lower depth, and the tendency in Government securities is downward."

And as follows:

"In order to rid themselves of a tyrant, *the people may be driven to str