The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

47th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1864. No. 8.

TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

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.

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

Wm. A. Duncan,

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

Edward S. 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.

Dr. D. S. Peffer,

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any of standing diseases to call and consult him.
Oct. 3, 1864. 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.

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 Kinz, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, Jacob Kinz, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Kersh, Samuel Danner, 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 P. 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. H. 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

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.*

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.
TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 14, 1863.

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.,

IN NEW OXFORD,

we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.
A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.
New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

Corn Wanted.

CORN, IN THE EAR wanted at our Warehouse, for which the highest market price will be paid. McCURDY & DIEHL.
Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

Great Attraction

AT BRINKERHOFF'S CHEAP CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE, at the North East Corner of the Diamond. The subscriber is constantly in receipt of fresh goods from the Eastern cities. His stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

is one of the largest and most attractive, as well as the cheapest establishment of the kind in the country. You will there find COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, made up in the most fashionable styles, and of the best materials, of all sizes and prices, for men and boys.—Gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description, Wool Shirts, Muslin Shirts, Hickory Shirts and Merino Shirts, Merino, Wool and Cotton Drawers, Hosiery of every description, Buckskin, Merino and Cotton Gloves, Handkerchiefs Neck Ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. Umbrellas, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Clothes and Shoe Brushes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shoe Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Ivory Combs, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Violins and Violin Strings, Soaps and Perfumeries, Stationery of all kinds, Pocket Knives, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, an extra quality of Segars. In fact, his stock embraces everything usually found in a first class furnishing store. I invite the attention of all to come and see for themselves, as I am determined to sell goods lower than any other establishment in the country. Don't forget the place. Corner of York street and the Diamond. JACOB BRINKERHOFF.
July 4, 1864.

100.000 bush. Grain Wanted.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD WAREHOUSE.

WM. E. BIDDLE & CO. would inform the public that they have leased the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, in Gettysburg, where they will carry on the GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN, OATS,
CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEEDS,
FLAXSEED, SUMAC,
HAY & STRAW;

Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Brushes, Soaps, &c. Also COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c.—FISH of all kinds: NAILS AND SPIKES; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

They are always able to supply a first rate article of FLOUR, with the different kinds of FEED.

Also, GROUND PLASTER, with GUANOS and other fertilizers. ☞ COAL, by the bushel, ton, or car load.

Their Cars run to Baltimore and back twice a week, and they will be happy to carry goods either way at moderate charges. Merchants, country merchants, and others, will find it to their advantage to patronize this line.

They ask a share of the public's custom, and will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all, sellers or buyers.
WM. E. BIDDLE & CO.
Aug. 22, 1864. tf

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

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.

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from the city a large supply of CLOTHING, Men's and Boys' wear, consisting of all kinds of COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS,
NECK TIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
—also—
A large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, JEANS, DRILLINGS, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Give us a call, and if we cannot please you in a suit ready made we will take your measure and make you up one in short notice. [May 30, 1864.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.
Feb. 2, 1863. tf

Still at Work.

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.
Dec. 7, 1863.

Battle-field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.
TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.
TYSON BROTHERS.

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

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Assignee of Silas Fickes and Wife, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of NOVEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF CLEARED LAND, situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Isaac Monfort, Christian Thomas, Henry Thomas, and others, containing 50 Acres, more or less. The improvements are a large STONE HOUSE, with Back-building and Smoke House, Double Log Barn with Sheds attached, Corn Crib and Hog Pen. There is a well of neverfailing water near the door, a good spring at the barn yard and a stream passing through the farm, affording an abundant supply of water for stock. The greater portion of the land has been recently limed, and is in a high state of cultivation.—There is a Young Apple Orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

Also, A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, containing 22 Acres, more or less, near the above described land, adjoining lands of Henry Thomas, Jacob Shull, and others.

The above tract of land will be sold entire, or the timber land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

☞ Persons desiring a larger tract can purchase any desired quantity, not exceeding 87 acres, of the undersigned, adjoining the above.

☞ Attendance will be given and terms made known by

ABRAHAM FICKES, Assignee.
Oct. 31, 1864. ts

☞ Also, the undersigned offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, adjoining the above tracts, containing 87 Acres. The improvements are a new COTTAGE HOUSE, a large double Stable, and other out-buildings, and a well of neverfailing water at the door. There are several good Springs and a neverfailing stream passing through the farm, a thriving young Orchard of Apple and Peach trees, with a variety of other fruit.

There is a large proportion of Timber and Meadow. The land has been heavily limed recently and is in a high state of cultivation.—The above described Farms (being originally one tract,) would make one of the best stock farms in the county; and being convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, and Markets, they present a rare chance for capitalists.

☞ Persons wishing to view either of the above properties will call on the undersigned, or on Silas Fickes residing on the first described tract. ABRAHAM FICKES.
Oct. 31, 1864. ts

Collectors,

TAKE NOTICE!—The Collectors of Taxes for 1863 and previous years, in the different townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their duplicates on or before the 21st day of NOVEMBER next, on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations, &c.

The Collectors of the present year will be required to pay over to the County Treasurer all monies which may be collected by the November Court.

☞ All the Collectors in the county are required to settle off in full their military duplicates. A new law has been passed, making it necessary to close up the old military taxes — If they fail to settle at that time, suits will be entered against delinquents.

EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
SAMUEL MARCH,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
Oct. 24, 1864. td

Notice.

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphan's Court held at Gettysburg, in and for said county, on the 20th day of September, A. D., 1864, before the Honorable Robert J. Fisher, and David Ziegler and Isaac E. Wierman, Esqs., Associate Judges, duly assigned, &c. On motion of W. A. Duncan, the Court grant a Rule upon the widow and heirs in interest, on the estate of John Bucher, late of Franklin township, in said county, deceased, to wit: Susan Bucher, widow, Elizabeth Mummert and Samuel Mummert, Nancy Bear and Joseph Bear, Sarah Kump and David Kump, David Bucher, Lena Mickley and Daniel Mickley, Maria Groff and Adam Groff, to be and appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the THIRD MONDAY OF NOVEMBER next, the 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 1864, and accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the decedent at the valuation, or show cause why the said Real Estate, or any part thereof, should not be sold in case they or any of them should neglect or refuse to take and accept the same. By the Court,

JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.
Oct. 17, 1864. td

Notice.

AT an Orphan's Court held in Gettysburg, in and for the county of Adams, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September, 1864, the petition of William B. Gardner, Esq., Administrator with the will annexed, of David Johnson, late of Latimore township, deceased, was presented, for a decree of Court, for the sale of the real estate of said deceased. Whereupon, upon motion of M. A. W. McClean, Esqs., the Court appoint MONDAY, the 21st day of NOVEMBER next, for the parties in interest, legatees, &c., to appear and await a citation directed to all the parties who have not voluntarily appeared, warning them to appear on said day, for hearing in the matter of said application. By the Court,

J. J. FINK, Clerk.
Oct. 17, 1864. td

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.

For Sale.

A VERY desirable FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 ACRES—Buildings and Land good. Will be sold on very accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

FOR LADIES.—All sizes of Buffalo Over Shoes for sale at the corner of York street and the Diamond by BOW & WOODS.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest A. at SCOTT & SONS.

POETRY.

THE BEAUTIFUL LAND.

BY THOMAS MACKELLAR.

There is a land immortal,
The beautiful of lands;
Beside the ancient portals
A sentry grimly stands;
He only can unlock it,
And open wide the door,
And mortals who pass through it
Are mortals never more!

That glorious land is Heaven,
And Death the sentry grim,
The Lord therefore has given
The opening keys to him.
And ransomed spirits singing
And sorrowful for sin,
Pass through that gate in dying,
And freely enter in.

Though dark and drear the passage
That leadeth to the gate,
Yet grace comes with the message
To souls that watch and wait;
And, at the time appointed,
A messenger comes down,
And leads the Lord's anointed
From the cross to glory's crown.

Their sighs are lost in singing,
They're blessed in their tears;
Their journey heavenward winging
They leave to earth their fears.
Death like an angel seem'th,
"We welcome thee," they cry,
Their face with glory beam'th,
'Tis life for them to die!

MISCELLANY.

FORAGING AROUND NATCHEZ.

Major General Dana issued the following order at Natchez, on the 7th. We find it in the *Courier* of the 21st:

It has come to the knowledge of the Major General commanding, that constant pillaging, descending even (to use mild expressions) to the stripping of barn yards and hen coops, has heretofore been practiced on the citizens in the vicinity of this post, by lawless soldiers, acting in many instances, with and under the direction of commissioned officers.

What a humiliation for the Commander to discover that he has a single officer whose commissions, as a gentleman and a man, would not teach him that foraging for an army is only done by order of a commander, under regularly appointed staff officers, escorted by regularly constituted commands, and never descend to the pilfering of poultry and other supplies *for officers' tables*. The ignorance of any officer who does not recognize the meanness of such robbery, and its demoralizing influence on his troops, is as criminal as would be the intentional disregard of the rules of common honesty.

The Commanding General now, once for all, appeals to his troops, and asks them to indulge him with a feeling of sympathy for him, at the deep mortification which overwhelms him with greatest the disgrace these acts bring on him. He smothers his humiliation rather than measure out merited punishment to one *officer for the acts of many*. But every act of lawless aggression hereafter will be met by summary punishment of the officer or officers whose duty would require him or them to prevent it.

Brigadier General E. Brayman will take efficient measures to reform the disgraceful evils which have heretofore existed, in this way, at this post; will encourage written complaints from citizens who may suffer by the acts of the troops, and will carefully investigate them; and promptly punish, to the extent of the law, all officers who are guilty either by neglect or participation, and all men who thus bring disgrace on their brave and honest comrades.

The brave and generous must not be humiliated by association with the pillager and marauder. Let every honest soldier aid to bring the dishonest to exposure and punishment.

AN INCIDENT—NEGRO INSOLENCE ENCOURAGED.—A few days since, as we understand, a negro entered a car on the Little Miami railroad reserved exclusively for ladies and gentlemen who escorted them. He was invited by the conductor to withdraw to another car reserved *for men. He refused.* The conductor then summoned two brakesmen to the scene. After some parleying, the negro still refusing, he was removed, considerable force being employed to effect it, as he stoutly resisted.

The negro, on arriving at the sweet-scented town of Xenia, got a warrant for the arrest of the brakesmen. They were tried and were found guilty of an assault and battery, and punished with a fine of $25 and imprisonment for six days in the county jail. So it is established that under the Xenia Abolition code no cars can be set apart for ladies that negroes can not invade.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

HOW TO GROW PEACH TREES.—Mr. H. Payne, of Lockport, N. Y., says: "Plant the pits where you intend the trees to grow, and bud them there. I can get a longer, better and more productive tree at four years old, and one that will last as long again, as I can from a budded tree transplanted. There is no tree that suffers so much as the peach by transplanting. I know of a number of old peach trees that grew from the pits that were planted in 1804, that still bear the old red cheek rare-ripe, *and bid fair to live many years yet.*"

☞ Hon. Samuel Medary, who has for half a century been identified with the press of Ohio, *and who has been recognized as one of the ablest editors of the country*, died at his residence in Columbus, on Monday evening, November 7th, at 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ A man named Nelson Burlingame has been arrested at Washington city for stealing lunatics out of the Insane Asylum, and furnishing them as substitutes. His arrest was all wrong. Lunatics have controlled the government for the past four years, and it is now time some of that class should do a little of the fighting.

☞ The city of Alexandria, in Egypt, is now lighted by gas. The works were erected by a French company.

☞ Prince Albert's tomb at Frogmore will cost half a million of dollars. In the cotton districts they still starve.

☞ A wealthy London merchant recently killed himself on account of severe American losses which he had sustained.

☞ A young woman in Wisconsin was stung on the wrist by a bee, and died 12 hours after.

☞ A man in Connecticut raised, this season, over 500 pumpkins from two seeds accidentally sown.

☞ At a recent plowing match in France a young lady 23 years of age carried off the prize.

☞ The wife of a laborer in Cincinnati last week gave birth to three fully-developed female children.

DANIEL BRYAN'S OATH.

Daniel Bryan, as appears by the context, had been a lawyer of eminence, but had fallen, through intoxication, to beggary and a dying condition. Bryan had married, in better days, the sister of Moses Felton.

At length all hopes were given up. Week after week the fallen man would lie drunk on the floor, and not a day of real sobriety marked his course. I doubt if such another case was known. He was too low for conviviality; for those with whom he would have associated would not drink with him.

All alone in his office and chamber, he still continued to drink, and even his very life seemed the offspring of his jug.

In early spring Moses Felton had a call to go to Ohio. Before he set out he visited his sister. He offered to take her with him, but she would not go.

"But why stay here?" urged the brother. "You are *hiding away and disease is upon you.* Why should you live with such a brute?"

"Hush, Moses, speak not," answered the wife, *keeping back her tears.* "I will not leave him now, but he will soon leave me. He cannot live much longer."

At that moment Daniel entered the apartment. He looked like a wanderer from the tomb. He had his hat on and his jug in his hand.

"Ah, Moses, Iow are ye?" he gasped, for he could not speak plainly.

The visitor looked at him a few moments in silence. Then, as his features assumed a cold, stern expression, he said in a strongly emphatic tone:

"Daniel Bryan, I have been your best friend but one. My sister is an angel, but matched with a demon. I have loved you, Daniel, as I never loved man before; you were noble, generous and kind; but I hate you now, for you are a devil incarnate.—Look at that woman. She is my sister—she might now live with me in comfort, only she will not do it while you are alive; yet when you die she will come to me.—Thus do I pray that God will soon give her joys to my keeping. Now, Daniel, I do *sincerely hope* that the first intelligence that reaches me from my native place after I shall have reached my new home may be —THAT YOU—ARE—DEAD!"

"Stop, Moses, I can reform."

"You cannot. It is beyond your power. You have had incitements enough to have reformed half the sinners of creation, and yet you are lower than ever before. Go and die, sir, as soon as you can, for the moment that sees you thus shall not find me among the mourners."

Bryan's eyes flashed, and he drew proudly up. "Go," he said, with a tone of the old powerful sarcasm, "go to Ohio, and I'll send you news. Go, sir, and watch the post. I will yet make you take back your words."

"Never, Daniel Bryan, never."

"You shall. I swear it!"

With these words Daniel Bryan hurled his jug into the fire-place, and while yet a thousand fragments were flying over the floor, he strode from the house.

Mary sank fainting on the floor. Moses bore her to a bed, and then having called in a neighbor, he hurried away, for the stage was waiting.

For a month Daniel moved over the *brink of the grave, but he did not die.*

"One gill of brandy will save you," said the doctor, who saw that the abrupt removal of stimulants from a system that for long years had almost subsisted on nothing else, was nearly sure to prove fatal. "You can surely take a gill and not take more."

"Aye," says the poor man, "take a gill and break my oath! Moses Felton shall never hear that brandy and rum killed me! If the want of it can kill me, then let me die! But I won't die; I'll live till Moses Felton shall eat his words."

He did live. An iron will conquered the messenger Death sent—Daniel Bryan lived. For one month he could not even walk without help. But he had help—Mary helped him.

A year passed away, and Moses Felton returned to Vermont. He entered the court house at Burlington; and Daniel Bryan was on the floor pleading for a young man who had been indicted for forgery. Felton started with surprise. Never before had such torrents of eloquence poured from his lips. The case was given to the jury, and the youth was acquitted. The successful counsel turned from the court-room and met Moses Felton.

They shook hands but did not speak.—When they reached a spot were none others could hear them, Bryan stopped.

"Moses," he said, "do you remember the *words you spoke to me a year ago?*"

"I do, Daniel."

"Will you now take them back—unsay them forever?"

"Yes, with all my heart?"

"Then I am in part repaid."

"And what must be the remainder of the payment?" asked Moses.

"I must die an honest, unperjured man! The oath that has bound me thus far was made for life."

That evening Mary Bryan was among the happiest of the happy. No allusion was made to the scene of one year before, but Moses could read in both the countenances of his sister and her husband the deep gratitude they did not speak.

And Daniel Bryan yet lives, one of the most honored men of Vermont. Five times has he sat in the State Legislature, three in the Senate, and once in the National Congress.

☞ Persons living in cities begin to wear glasses earlier than country people, from the want of opportunities of looking at things at a distance. Those who wish to put off the evil day of spectacles, should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved, and sees better, if after reading awhile, we direct the sight to some far distant object, even for a minute. Great travellers and hunters are seldom near sighted. Humboldt at eighty seven could read unaided. Sailors discern objects at a great distance with considerable distinctness when a common eye sees nothing at all.

☞ In early youth, while yet we live among those we love, without restraint, our hearts overflow in every look, word and action. But when we enter into the world, and are repulsed by strangers, and forgotten by friends, we grow more and more timid in our approaches, even to those we love best. How delightful to us, then, are the caresses of children. All sincerity, all affection, they fly into our arms; and then only, we feel the renewal of our *first confidence* and first pleasure.

☞ An old Indian, conversant with liquor, said that a barrel labelled "whiskey" contained a thousand songs and fifty fights.

FALL MANAGEMENT OF GRAPE VINES.

The month of November, after the leaves have fallen off, is the best time to prune vines. There is no difference of opinion at all on this point, with *experienced* grape growers, and it must be done in the fall to succeed well in grape culture.

The principle should be fully understood, that the fruit of next year is to grow from canes of this *season's growth*. Not one person in four who has grape vines on his premises seems to understand this important fact. They have read about it in the agricultural papers, but they paid little attention to it, and seldom or never acted upon it in pruning their vines.

Select the best canes of this year for the next fruiting season, and cut out all the old wood, provided you have new wood enough that grows out near the base of the vine. If the new wood consists of laterals (that is, the side canes or shoots of old wood,) you should simply leave enough of these laterals to bear a fair crop next year, and cut back all the rest to one eye. The true system is to cut back every other shoot, so that the new wood of next year may be produced from the eyes left upon the canes thus cut back. This is the renewal system, which is practiced as well upon the side spurs and canes as on those which grow from the base of the vine.

It matters not how you train your vines, whether to trellis, stakes, or otherwise, this renewal system must be adopted in pruning, because no cane, shoot or spur ever bears fruit but one season.

A correspondent says:

The month of November is also the time to gather cuttings to set in the following Spring. Let them be of well-matured wood of this years' growth (but older wood will grow) and cut them from twelve to eighteen inches long, with from two to four eyes according to the length of the joints, and if you have but a few they may be kept safely in the cellar, packed in a box in layers with sand or garden mould spread among them compactly, so as to exclude air. The sand or the mould should contain just enough moisture to prevent the cuttings from drying. Sand is recommended by horticulturists; but I find that soil of my garden does just as well as sand, and I simply lay my cuttings upon the surface of the soil in layers, and cover them with earth (having too many to put in my cellar,) and they are preserved in excellent condition.

EMPTY BOTTLES NAVIGATING THE OCEAN.

Captain Beecher, editor of the English *Nautical Magazine*, has compiled within the last ten years the following curious voyages of bottles thrown into the sea by unfortunate navigators. A good many bottles cast into the sea next to the African coast, found their way to Europe. One bottle seems to have anticipated the Panama route, having traveled from the Panama Isthmus to the Irish coast. Another crossed the Atlantic from the Canaries to Nova Scotia. Three or four bottles thrown into the sea by Greenland mariners off Davis' Straits, landed on the northwest coast of Ireland. Another one made a curious trip—swam from the South Atlantic Ocean to the west coast of Africa, passed Gibraltar, went along the Portuguese coast of France, and was finally picked up on Jersey Island. One bottle was found after sixteen years' swimming, one after fourteen, and one after ten years. A few only traveled more than one year, and one only five days. This was sent off by the captain of the "Race Horse," on the 17th of April, in the Carribean Sea, and was found on the 22d, after having gone through three degrees longitude (two hundred and ten miles,) western direction. Capt. McClure, of the Investigator, threw a bottle into the sea in 1850, on his way to Behring's Strait. It swam three thousand five hundred miles in two hundred days, and was picked up on the Honduras coast.

HORRID OUTRAGE.

Several weeks ago, a young man named Story, a minor, living near Hannahstown, about three miles north of Greensburg, took the accommodation train for Pittsburg. At East Liberty a certain James S. Negley, a very *loyal citizen*, late a *Major* General under Old Abe, got on the train.—Young Story was engaged in conversation on political topics, and made some remarks disapproving of the policy of the administration, which was overheard by Gen. Negley. On arriving at Pittsburg, the very loyal and renowned General had the young man arrested on the charge of 'high treason,' and incarcerated in a cell and allowed a piece of bread and a tin of water twice a day. On the 2d inst., Gen. Foster went to Pittsburg, and calling at the Girard prison, enquired of the officer in charge if young Story was confined in the building. He was answered in the affirmative. Gen. Foster enquired what was the charge against him. The officer, with elongated face, answered, "treason." Gen. F. said sarcastically, "high treason, I suppose." "Yes," said the officer. The General asked an interview with the prisoner, which was granted.

On leaving the prison, Gen. F. said he would apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. On Thursday he returned to the prison with a petition to Judge McCandless for the prisoner to sign. He was informed that he had orders not to let him, (Gen. F.) see him. He said, "I am his counsel, and have a right to see him," but was positively refused. Gen. F. replied, "that will do; I will, as his counsel, make the application *myself*," and he took the cars for Judge McCandless' country residence. The writ was granted, and served on the officer in charge of the prison, who made a return to the writ that young Story had escaped. It appears that when Gen. Foster evinced a determination to have a hearing in the matter, the despots became alarmed, opened the prison door, and allowed the prisoner to walk out. Had Gen. Foster got a hearing before Judge McCandless, he would most assuredly have ventilated the conduct of that shadow of a tyrant, Gen. Negley.—*Greensburg Argus.*

☞ A wife in San Francisco lately put a petition for divorce in the court on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." The court wouldn't admit the plea, because almost every married man would be liable to the same imputation.—*Did you ever?*

☞ Bachelors are not quite so stupid as involuntary maidens would have us believe. One of the inveterates being asked the other day, why he did not secure some fond one's company in his voyage on the ocean of life, replied, "I would if I was sure such ocean would be Pacific."

THE PRESS ON THE ELECTION.

[From the Boston Post.]

The great battle has been fought and the victory won by our opponents. We submit, not with an ill grace, to what must be considered the voice of the people. The ballot-box has spoken, and we abide the result. Still there is a strong and healthful minority which will assert its right to speak and criticise in the future as it has in the past, and to this minority the nation must look for that wholesome restraint of power which, left to its full sway, would sweep the country into destruction.

We conscientiously supported the administration during the early period of the war, when the crushing out of the rebellion seemed to be the only motive that actuated it, and we as conscientiously opposed it when that motive was lost sight of, and excess and tyranny took form and shape. We conscientiously opposed the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and advocated the election of McClellan, believing that a change of men would sooner bring about a settlement of the difficulties that are weighing down the people.

The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, however, does not offer repose to the Democratic party; more than ever is their duty made apparent. We have a right to demand of Mr. Lincoln that he shall so fulfill his pledges that a new order of things shall reign in his cabinet. Mr. Simon Cameron distinctly stated in Pittsburg, September 30, that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would insure a total reorganization of the cabinet; that in fact, it was the *sine qua non* of his re-election. Let Mr. Lincoln, now that he has taken a new lease of power, use it for the good of his country, regardless of all "pressure" to the contrary. Let him in the second four years avoid the errors of the first, and the whole country will give to him that cordial support it gave in 1861 and 1862. Let fraud and imbecility no longer influence the councils of the nation; let Mr. Stanton and Mr. Welles be invited to retire to private life, and other necessary reforms made, and the country may rise from despondency to confidence, and again enjoy the blessings of security and the impartial administration of law. We seek to indulge in no party malignance: we simply ask that our rights as a minority shall be respected. We believe that if Mr. Lincoln will earnestly set himself to the work of crushing out the rebellion *per se*, without regard to the clamors of radicals that this or that pet measure of theirs shall be made a necessity, he can restore peace *with* the Union and the Constitution before the close of his first year of his new administration, and leave the government in the possession of all its legitimate attributes of authority in full force.

[From the Boston Courier.]

The responsibility is now upon the Lincoln administration and its supporters, and we can only await the issue of the policy which they have for some time past laid down. This policy is, not the restoration of the Union, but the recovery of the lost power of the United States over revolted states, by means of military subjugation and the abolition of slavery. If they fail in effecting these objects, they will be accountable for the ruin of the country. We have too often expressed our views upon this subject, to need to reiterate them now. Experience will soon test the soundness of those views, a severer trial than ever before the capacity and ability of the administration to carry out its projects. The die is cast. If we had doubts of the results of a conciliatory policy to give us Union, since things had gone so far, assuredly we have none in regard to the measures relied upon by the administration. A people, however weak, who are threatened with subjugation and annihilation, become wondrously strong. No rational person can expect that such a struggle will end with success to the assailants, during four years or forty years. Time will show whether it will not necessarily end otherwise, long before the expiration of the shorter period.

[From the Utica Observer.]

Conservative men can only see in this result the destruction of the last hope of the restoration of the Union, if not the death-warrant of our political institutions. But for whatever may be the consequences, they are not responsible. They have fought long and well against that combination of religious fanaticism, partisan hatred, and official corruption, that assailed the principles on which our government was founded, and under which only we could hope for restored Union and peace. What they have lost; in this great struggle, is the loss of the entire country; and they will face the new perils that dawn upon us, with the consciousness that they are as well prepared to meet them as are those who have brought them upon the country.

JOSH BILLINGS ON REVENUE.

Vexashus questions under the eternal revenues, that frequently transpire, what have finally been settled by the tax Commissioners Assessors.

Collectors will find their labors less heavy bi follerin explanashuns which I have karfullie prepared from the original resipees in my poseshun.

A—The tax on "undressed poultry" is doubled—the morals of the country seem tew require it.

B—Bolons sausage made in part of dorg and part of red flannel, must pa the fust duty of flannels also.

C—Awl tobaker, (onles the manafakturer diskriminates what is new and what is old chaws,) is elevated 50 per cent.

D—Assessers at espeshilis required to see that all men ownin wheelbarrers are duly licensed.

E—Enny man refusin tew own a wheelbarrer will be fined $50 for the fust offence and $500 for the seckund.