The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

47th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAR. 6, 1865. No. 24.

Terms.

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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.

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 Northwest 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 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.

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 old standing diseases to call and consult him.
Oct. 3, 1864. tf

Doctor

C. E. GOLDSBOROUGH, LATE SURGEON UNITED STATES ARMY, has permanently located in HAMPTON, Adams county, Pa. His extensive experience in private and hospital practice, offers every inducement to those afflicted with *chronic* diseases to apply for treatment.

Persons at a distance wishing treatment or advice are requested to address him by letter, or in person at his office, as his time will not admit of long rides except in surgical or extreme cases. [Jan. 23, 1865. 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. Stoever.
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 King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Herdsh, Samuel Durboraw, 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.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

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

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

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.

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.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of MARCH next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lot of Jacob Brinkerhoff on the east, lot of Harvey D. Wattles on the west, fronting on York street on the north, and running back to an alley on the south, improved with a two-story Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, a one-story Kitchen attached, Wood Shed, also a two-story Coachmaker's Shop, with a one-story Trimmer's Shop attached, hog pen, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry G. Carr.
ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Mar. 20, '65.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On THURSDAY, the 9th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Germany township, Adams county, 2 miles north of Littlestown, on the road leading from Littlestown to Bonaughtown, and 2 miles west of Rebert's Mill, the following valuable personal property, viz:

5 head of heavy WORK HORSES, 5 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, 6 Steers, 12 Sheep, a lot of Shotes, 1 Broad-tread Four-horse Wagon, 1 Narrow-tread Two and Three-horse Wagon, Spring Wagon, with top, One-horse Wagon, Feed Trough, Log Sled, (new,) Winnowing Mill, Patent Hay Rake, 2 pair Hay Ladders, (as good as new,) Jersey Reaper and Mower, Threshing Machine, Grain Drill, Stone Bed, Lime Bed, 2 sets of Breechbands, 4 sets of Lead Gears, 5 Housings, Wagon Saddle, Collars, Bridles, Halters and Cow Chains, 4 Ploughs, 3 Harrows, large Shovel Harrow, 4 Corn Forks, 2 Shovel Ploughs, Roller, Jack Screw, 3 Log Chains, Fifth Chain, Butt Chains, Breast Chains, Spreaders, Double and Single-trees, Grain Cradle, Grain Bags, Maul and Wedges, Crowbar, Forks, Dung Hooks and Rakes, with many other farm articles; a lot of Bacon by the pound, Potatoes by the bushel, Seine, Beds, Stove and Pipe, Sink, Tubs, Barrels, Iron Kettle, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
JOSEPH RIDER.
Jan. 30, 1865. ts*

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Germany township, Adams county, about two miles north of Littlestown, the following valuable personal property, viz:

5 head of WORK HORSES, (one is a very fine saddle horse, another a first-rate leader, and two are mares heavy with foal,) 1 three year old Colt, 7 first-rate Milch Cows, (4 of them will soon be fresh,) 4 Heifers, 1 large fat Bull, (3 years old,) 1 Yearling Bull, 1 Breeding Sow, 4 head of Hogs, 1 Broad-tread Wagon and Stone Bed, One-horse Wagon, 3 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 2 Shovel Ploughs, 2 Corn Forks, Double and Single-trees, Two-horse Stretcher, Reaper and Mower, (Dorsey's Patent Self-Raker,) Four-horse Threshing Machine, in good order, Winnowing Mill, (nearly new,) Clover Huller, Clover Stripper, (new,) Wheelbarrow, 5 sets of Horse Gears, 2 pair of Short Traces, 2 Breast Chains, Riding Bridle, 4 Blind Bridles, 4 Collars, Wagon Saddle, 4 Housings, 5 Halters, 2 Plough Lines, Four-horse Line, Wagon Whip, Horse Dung Fork, Forks, Rakes, Mattocks, Grain Shovel, 2 Axes, a lot of Cow Chains, Roller, Grindstone, Log Chain, 3 Threshing Machine Rods with fixtures, Half Bushel, &c.

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz: 4 Bedsteads and Bedding, 3 Tables, Corner Cupboard, large Kitchen Table, 2 Sinks, 1 dozen of good Chairs, Rocking Chair, Carpeting, 2 Dough-trays, 2 Ten-plate Stoves, 1 Cooking Stove and Pipe, Drum, Mantle Clock, Benches, Tubs and Barrels, large Copper Kettle, Iron Kettle, a lot of Iron Pots, Crocks, large quantity of Apple-butter, Lard, Smoked Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Spinning Wheel, Wool Wheel, Barrel of Cider, Vinegar, Feathers by the pound, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
FRANCIS GOLDEN.
Jacob Klunk, Auctioneer.
Jan. 23, 1865. ts*

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of MARCH next, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, the following personal property, viz:

4 Patent IRON BEDSTEADS, 1 Cottage do., 1 Sofa do., 1 common do., Three Palm Leaf Matt esses, pair Druggets, 25 yards Matting, Looking Glass, Dressing Bureau, pair Mahogany Pier Tables, Breakfast Table, Walnut Extension Table, Centre do., Study do., Book Case, set Cane-bottomed Chairs, set Windsor do., Cane-seated Rocking Chair, Sewing do., Windsor Arm Rocking do., Rocking Cradle, Lounge, Writing Desk, 3 Wash Stands, Sink, Dough-trough, 12 Patent Iron School Desks, Black Board, Recitation Benches, Waverly Cook Stove, Ten-plate Stove, Axe, Garden Fork, Tubs, Crockery and Queensware, a quantity of Bacon; a Good Horse, Falling-top Buggy and Harness, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
J. S. WOODBURN.
A. W. Flemming Auctioneer.
Feb. 6, 1865. ts

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 6th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to remove, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Germany township, Adams county, three miles west of Littlestown, and half a mile from Starner's mill, the following personal property, viz:

4 WORK HORSES, 1 Two-year old Colt, 4 Cows, Brood Sow, new Four-horse Wagon, Stone Bed, Hay Ladders, Reaper and Mower, Grain Drill, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Land Roller, Horse Rake, Ploughs and Harrows, Cultivator, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, Corn Forks, Wheel-barrow, Grind Stone, Single and Double-trees, Stretchers, and a large lot of Horse Gears, including a new set of Breechbands, Front Gears, Collars, Bridles, Saddles, &c., Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Forks, Rakes, and many other farm articles. Also Bedsteads, Cupboard, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
OLIVER STALEY.
Jacob Klunk, Auctioneer.
Feb. 27, 1865. ts*

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 10th and 11th days of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Latimore township, Adams county, two miles east of York Springs, the following valuable personal property, viz:

3 head of WORK HORSES, 2 three year old Horse Colts, 5 Cows, 1 Heifer, 2 Young Bulls, 2 Calves, 7 Sheep, 5 Shotes, 2 Wagons, (1 broad-tread, with bed, bows and cover, 1 narrow-tread four-horse,) Rockaway Buggy, 2 Log Sleds, Stone Sled, 3 Sleighs, Corn Sheller, Grain Drill, Manny's Reaper and Mower, Horse Power and Threshing Machine, Winnowing Mill, Rolling Screen, 3 Horse Rakes, one a wire tooth rake as good as new, 2 pair of Hay Ladders, pair of Hay Carriages, 3 Long Ploughs, 2 Harrows, Single and Double-Shovel Ploughs, 2 Corn Forks, Corn Coverer, Land Roller, one and two-horse Spreaders, Double and Single-trees, 2 Three-horse-trees, Bag Wagon, Cutting Box, Feed Troughs, Grindstones, Axes, Mattocks, Maul and Wedges, 6 sets of Horse Gears, 5 Housings, 3 Leather Fly Nets, set of Buggy Harness, Fifth Line, 2 Plough Lines, Wagon Saddle, Collars, Bridles, Halter Chains, Cow Chains, 2 Log Chains, Fifth Chain, 2 pair of Butt Chains, Breast Chains, 3 Grain Cradles, Clover Cradle, Scythes and Snaths, Dung Hooks, Hay and Manure Forks, Hoes, Spade, Rakes, Scutching Mill, Buggy Pole, Sleigh Tongue, Stone Drill, Stone Sledge, 3 Scaps of Bees, Potatoes by the bushel, Cloverseed Sieve, Wire Screen, Half-bushel, Buckets, a lot of old Iron, &c.

CARPENTER TOOLS, such as Planes, Augers, Chisels, Squares, Gages, and Work Bench.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, such as Bellows, Anvil and Vise, as good as new, Screw-plate, Tongs, Hammers, Sledges, Punches, sets, Shoeing Box and Tools, &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: Bureau, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Wood Box, Desk, Cook Stove, Iron Kettle, Patent Wash Machine, 2 Flax Hackles, Pot Rack, Wool Wheel, Spinning Wheel, 3 Churns, Meat Vessels, Tubs, Barrels, Benches, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said days, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
JOHN HENRY MYERS.
Feb. 13, 1865. ts

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 13th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming and moving to the Factory, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Huntington township, Adams county, one mile from Petersburg, on the turnpike leading to Carlisle, the following described property:

3 head of WORK HORSES, (one lead mare, two horses, one four years old, the other three years old) 6 head of Milch Cows, 2 head of Young Cattle, 7 head of Sheep, (Dishley breed,) 1 Three-horse Broad-tread Wagon, nearly new, Wagon Bed, Hay Carriage, new Plank Plough, with shifting beam, for two or three horses, 2 Shovel Ploughs and Forks, Harrow, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, 4 sets of Horse Gears, nearly new, 3 Collars, Riding Saddle and Bridle, Blind Bridles, Halters, Cow Chains, Hay Rake, Rakes, all kinds of Forks, Wheelbarrow, 2 Scaps of Bees and Bee Boxes, Ten-plate Stove, Grain and Cloverseed Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, half-interest in a Scutching Mill, Hay by the ton, Potatoes by the bushel, and a great many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
JACOB C. SHRIVER.
Feb. 13, 1865. ts

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th day of MARCH next, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, about one mile south of the Two Taverns, the following personal property, viz:

3 HORSES, 6 head of Horned Cattle, four of which are Milch Cattle, 1 Brood Sow, 4 Shotes, three-inch-tread Four-horse Wagon, Spring Wagon, Hay Carriages, Stone Bed, Horse Rake, new Plough, Harrow, 2 Shovel Ploughs, 2 Corn Forks, Wheat Fan, set of Dung Boards, Cutting Box, Clod Roller, Spreader, Single and Double-trees, Butt Traces, Breast Chains, 4 sets of Horse Gears, collars, bridles, halters and chains, wagon saddle, cow chains, log chains, rakes, forks, shovels, wheelbarrow; Bedsteads, Table, ten-plate Stove, Pork by the pound, Appe-butter, tubs, barrels, buckets, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
ANDREW GERRICH.
Feb. 27, 1865. ts*

Piano Fortes.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,
MANUFACTURER O[F]
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.
Manufactory 103, 105 & 107 Franklin street.
Wareroom, No. 7 North Liberty street.

Constantly a large number of PIANOS of my own Manufacture on hand, with the Full Iron Frame and Over-strung. Every Instrument warranted for five years, with the privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfactory.

☞Second-hand Pianos always on hand at prices from $50 to $200.
Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1864. 1y 3m*

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

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Give Him a Call!

THE place to obtain a perfect Photograph or Ambrotype, executed in the best manner, is at MUMPER'S GALLERY, in Middle street.
Jan. 9, 1865.

A First-rate Farm

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Enquire at this office. [Dec. 19, 1864. tf

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

POETRY.

LONG AGO.

When at eve I sit alone,
Thinking of the past and gone—
When the clock with drowsy finger,
Marks how long the minutes linger—
And the embers dimly burning,
Tell of life to dust returning.
Then, my lonely chair around,
With a quiet mournful sound,
With a murmur soft and low
Come the ghosts of long ago.

One by one I count them o'er,
Voices, that are heard no more,
Tears that loving cheeks have wet,
Words whose music linger yet,
Holy faces, pale and fair,
Shadowy locks of waving hair,
Happy sighs and whispers dear,
Songs forgotten many a year,
Lips of dewy fragrance, eyes
Brighter, bluer than the skies,
Odors breathed from Paradise.

And the gentle shadows glide
Softly murmuring at my side,
Till the long unfriended day,
All forgotten, fades away.

Thus when I am all alone,
Dreaming of the Past and Gone,
All around me, sad and slow,
Come the ghost of long ago.

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Saturday Gazette.

A Reminiscence—How the News of Peace was received in 1815.

Years ago the office of the old *Gazette* was in Hanover square, near the corner of Pearl street. It was a place of resort for news and conversation, especially in the evening. The evening of February 15, 1815, was cold, and at a late hour only Alderman Sebra and another gentleman were left with father Lang, the genius of the place. The office was about being closed, when a pilot rushed in and stood for a moment so entirely exhausted as to be unable to speak.

"He has got good news," exclaimed Mr. Lang.

Presently the pilot, gasping for breath, whispered intelligibly—"Peace! Peace!"

The gentleman lost their breath as fast as the pilot gained his. Directly the pilot was able to say—

"An English sloop is below with news of a treaty of peace!"

They say that Mr. Lang exclaimed greater words than ever he used before—and all hands rushed into Hanover square exclaiming—"Peace! Peace!"

The windows flew up—for families lived there then. No sooner were the inmates sure of the sweet sound of peace, than the windows began to glow with brilliant illuminations. The cry of "Peace, Peace!" spread through the city at the top of their voices. No one stopped to inquire about "free trade or sailors' rights." No one inquired whether even National honor had been preserved. The matters by which the politicians had irritated the nation into war, had lost all their importance. It was enough that the ruinous war was over. An old man on Broadway, attracted by the noise to the door, was seen to pull down a placard "To Let," which had been long posted up. Never was there such joy in the city. A few evenings after there was a general illumination, and although the snow was a foot deep and soaked with rain, yet the streets were crowded with men and women eager to see and partake of everything which had in it the sight or taste of peace.

Hard and Soft Water for Cooking.—The effects of hard and soft water on different vegetables differs very materially. Peas and beans cooked in hard water, containing lime or gypsum, will not boil tender, because these substances harden vegetable casein. In soft water they boil tender, and lose a certain rank raw taste which they retain in hard water. Many vegetables (as onions) boil nearly tasteless in soft water because all the flavor is dissolved out. The addition of salt often checks this, (as in case of onions,) causing the vegetables to retain the peculiar flavoring principles, besides much nutritious matter which might be lost in soft water. Thus it appears that salt hardens the water to a degree. For extracting the juices of meat to make broth or soup, soft water, unsalted and cold at first, is best, for it much more readily penetrates the tissues; but for boiling meat where the juice should be retained, hard water or soft water salted is preferable, and the meat should be put in while it is boiling so as to seal up the pores at once.

A Just Complaint.—When the Rebels made their raid through this section of the country last July, and took from our farmers their best horses, they left in their stead many which were broken down by hard usage and would have died of starvation if those farmers had not fed and treated them with the utmost kindness. After these discarded horses were rendered servicible to their humane benefactors, along comes the Agent of the U. S. Government and rakes them away without allowing the farmers a single cent for all their expenditure of time, trouble and food." The *Valley Register* very justly complains of this ungenerous treatment by the Government, of the farmers in Middletown Valley and every right thinking man will condemn the course of the Government in this matter.—*Frederick Union.*

Something to Think Of.—An eminent statesman has said:

"Compromise is the first law of combination—I had almost said of nature. It is the law of society—all government—all united action. Partners in business compromise—members of church societies—members of political, religious, charitable and useful societies compromise. Kings compromise with each other—they compromise with their subjects or lose them. Wars end by compromise—the family circle is a compromise. Husbands compromise with their wives—fathers compromise with their disobedient children—and if our holy religion is true, God Almighty compromised with man when he accepted in his behalf the atonement of his Son; and shall we refuse to do what nature, reason, religion and history all command."

☞Pennsylvania contains more miles of railroad than any other State in the Union. She has 4,323, of which 3,610 are completed, at a cost of railroad and equipment, $168,184,691. Ohio stands next, then Illinois, then [illegible] Virginia, then Tennessee, then New [illegible] and Wisconsin.

SPELLING SCHOOL.

Have you forgotten them? When, from all the region about they gathered to the log school-house, with its huge fire-place, which yawned like the main entrance of Averus. How the sleigh bells—the old fashioned bells, big in the middle of the string, and growing small by degrees and beautifully less toward the broad brass buckles—chimed in every direction long before night—the gathering of the clans.—There came to our school, "the Master"—give him a capital for he is entitled to it—Master, and all bundled into one huge, red, double-sleigh, strewn with an abundance of straw, and tucked up like a Christmas pie, with half a score of buffalo robes. There were half a dozen cutters, each with a young man and a maiden, they two and no more. And then again a pair of jumpers, mounting a great outlandish looking bin, heaped up, pressed down, and running over, Scripture measure, with a small collection of humanity packed up *en route*, from a dozen homes, and all as merry as kittens in a basket of wool. And the bright eyes, ripe, red lips, that once caught a glimpse of beneath those pink-lined quilted hoods, and the silvery laugh that escaped the mufflers and fur tippets they wore then—who does not remember? Who can ever forget them?

The school-house, destined to be the arena of the conflict, has been swept and garnished; boughs of ever-green adorn the smoke-stained and battered walls. The pellets of chewed paper have all been swept from the ceiling, and two pails of water been brought from the spring, and set on a bench in the entry, with an immemorial tin cup—a wise provision, indeed, for warm is that spelling room!

The big boys have fanned and replenished the fire, till the old chimney fairly jars with the roaring flames, and the sparks fly out of the top, like a furnace, the oriflamme of the battle.

The two "Masters" are there; the two schools are there, and such a hum, and such a moving to and fro! Will they swarm?

The ferule comes down upon the desk with emphasis. What the roll of the drum is to armies that the "rule" is to this whispering, laughing young company. The challengers are on one side of the house; the challenged on the other. Back seats, middle seats, low, front seats, all filled. Some of the fathers and grandfathers, who could, no doubt, upon occasion,

"Shoulder the crutch and show how fields were won,"

occupy the bench of honor near the desk.

Now the preliminaries; the reputed best speller on each side choose. "Susan Brown!" Out comes a round-eyed little creature, blushing like a peony. Such a little thing and chosen first.

"Moses Jones!" Out comes Moses, an awkward fellow, with a shock of red hair, shockingly harvested, surmounting his broad brow. The girls laugh at him; but what he don't know in the "Elementary" isn't worth knowing.

"Jane Murray!" Out trips Jane, fluttered as a bird, and takes her place next to the caller. She's a pretty girl, but a sorry speller. Don't you hear the whispers around the house? "Why that's John's sweetheart." John is the leader, and a battle lost with Jane by his side, would be sweeter than a victory won without her.

And so they go, "calling names," until five or six champions stand forth to do battle, and the contest is fairly begun.

Down goes one after another, as words of three syllables are followed by those of four, and these again by words of similar pronunciation and divers significations, until Moses and Susan remain.

The spelling book has been exhausted, yet there they stand. Dictionaries are turned over, memories are ransacked for

"Words of learned length and sound,"

until, by and by, Moses comes down like a tree, and Susan flutters there still, a little leaf aloft, that the forest and the fall have forgotten.

Polysyllables follow, and by and by Susan hesitates just a breath or two, and twenty tongues are working their way through the labyrinth of letters in a twinkling. Little Susan sinks into the chink left for her on the crowded seat, and there is a lull in the battle.

Then they all stand in solid phalanx by schools, and the struggle is, to spell each other down. And down they go, like leaves in winter weather, and the victory is declared for our district, and the school is dismissed.

Then comes the hurrying and bundling, the whispering and glancing, the pairing off and tumbling in. There are hearts that flutter and hearts that ache; "mittens" *that can not be worn*, hopes that are not realized, and fond looks that are not returned. There is jingling among the bells at the door, one after another of the sleighs dash up, receive their nestling freight and are gone.

"Our Master" covers the fire, and snuffs out the candles, (don't you remember how he need to pinch the smoking wick with forefinger and thumb, and then thrust each helpless luminary head first in the socket?) and we wait for him.

The bells ring faintly in the woods, over the hill, in the valley. They are gone. The school-house is dark, and tenantless, and we alone with the night.

Merry, care-free company! Some of them are sorrowing, some are dead, and all, we fear, are changed! Spell! Ah! the "spell" that has come over that crowd of young dreamers—over you, over us—will it ever, ever be dissolved! Yes. In "the white radiance of eternity."—B. F. Taylor.

☞Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, a member of the Ohio Senate, has introduced a proposition in that body to tax the real estate one per cent. ad valorem for revenue for the General Government, and to levy a tax of thirty-three and one third cents on each acre over one hundred acres held by any one person. Hurrah for Eggleston, he's the "loyal" lad to open the eyes of the Buckeye farmers. Thirty three and one-third cents tax on each acre over a hundred held by a single person. Won't the owners of big farms realize, under that arrangement, what it costs to support the "best government on earth?"

An Army of Invalids.—The whole number of sick and wounded in the different military hospitals throughout the country on the 31st of January last, was a little over seventy-nine thousand.

☞The manner of advertising for a husband in Java is by placing an empty flower-pot on the portico roof, which is as much as to say, "a young lady is in the house. Husband wanted."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in speaking of this anniversary, says that "in the present crisis of our history we should pay more respect than ever to the memories of the great men who founded the Republic." This is well, for their memories are worthy of all *proper respect and veneration*. But when that journal recommends that the State House bell and the church bells should be rung "in honor of the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution" abolishing slavery, and says that "the morning of the 22d of February would be a fit occasion for doing this," we beg leave to differ with it. It is not *the* day upon which to "have a merry peal" "in honor" of the abolition of slavery.

The 22d of February is the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, *the slaveholder!* Can we *respect* the memory of George Washington—the Father of his Country—by placing him in a false position? Would he respect us could he know of our attempt by such petty means to commit his memory to a policy he never advocated while living? Slaveholder as he was, would his spirit thank us for transforming his bones—which for so many years have lain calmly in their sacred tomb—into those of a restless, mischief making Abolitionist? Would he, if alive, feel honored by having his name and his natal day associated with those abominable negro equality heterodoxies which have brought civil war, with all its horrors, upon the Government he helped to found and deluged the "sacred soil" of his native State with the blood of his kinsman, even to the very gate of his tomb and to the quarters that sheltered his own negro slaves?

But most pertinent question of all, would it be honoring the memory of Washington to select his birthday upon which to celebrate the disruption of that glorious Constitution which bears his signature, and for the establishment and perpetuity of which he pledged "his life, his fortune and his sacred honor?" Take any day in the calender for these negro orgies, but let Washington's birthday alone. Washington, the slaveholder, the signer and co-founder of the Federal Constitution, and first President under it, could not if living, sanction the destruction of that instrument which for eight years he labored to secure to the American people.—*Patriot and Union.*

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

Not long ago was found at Toledo, in Spain, in a monastery, a paper containing the following prophecy:—In the far West, beyond the ocean, will rise a nation which will be great in power and wealth, and Satan, in one of his walks to and fro in the earth, will observe this nation, and determine to destroy their happiness, will there send two monsters, one to the North and the other to the South, and he will give them strawberries, and they will eat them; and, after they have eaten, they will feel a great thirst not to be quenched with anything else but blood.

They will, therefore, cause the brother to slay the brother, the father to slay the son, and the son the father, and they will drink the blood of the slain, and it will bring lamentation and wailing throughout the land. And, when the time is fulfilled, there will rise a strong man in the North who will take the monsters and bind them and *draw them into the sea, where it is the* deepest, and peace and happiness will again prevail throughout, and the people will praise the Lord.

It is said the monks in said monastery maintain that this prophecy was written before the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; that Ferdinand and Isabella were, in the main, induced by it to fit out the ship for Columbus, and that the first part will soon come to pass.

☞"Our Richmond friends," as Mr. Seward called the rebel commissioners in his despatch to the President from Fortress Monroe, are called "insurgents" in one place and "Richmond friends" in the other. The good time and good wine enjoyed at the meeting in Hampton Roads showed that these diplomats could be very jolly together for four hours and more, and then separate as in the case of Mr. Hunter, upon the one side, and the President's friends upon the other, to swear terribly over the necessity of more blood and more war. This is both tragedy and comedy of the worst kind. The President and his Secretary begins the week by hobnobbing with his Richmond friends, and ends it with a frolic on Saturday night, at the theatre.—And Congress in the meantime, is frescoing the new dome of the Capitol, at an expense of $30,000, and buying a picture of Powell, a very good one, no doubt, at an expense of $25,000. These are but drops in the ocean of expenditure, we know; but with five months pay due the soldiers, or about $125,000,000 in all, they remind us of some of the worst days of the French Revolution. The administration is stark mad, but with the apology that tens and tens of thousands of the people are mad enough to uphold it in all that it chooses to say, or to think.—*New York Express.*

☞The Clearfield *Republican* thinks that "enough is now known from the temper evinced by the Confederates to convince all men that, had Gen. McClellan been elected instead of Lincoln, there would be no insurmountable difficulty in the way of an honorable peace, as among the first of his official acts. If the war continues, it is agreed upon all hands, that the next six months will exhibit the most Herculean efforts on both sides, and mightiest and bloodiest battles ever witnessed. The country can therefore readily calculate what it has lost by failing to elect McClellan; or rather by permitting him to be cheated out of the election."

☞The Boston *Courier* publishes the official documents showing that Joseph McDonald, who was one of the gunners of the Monitor in the memorable fight with the Merrimac and lost a leg in the action, has been denied employment in the Charleston Navy Yard by Com. Stringham, although recommended by Assistant Secretary Fox and the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks. Stringham alleges, over his own signature, as a principal reason for denying the maimed gunner employment, that, "I am reliably informed that he voted against the present administration."

☞The Cairo News, one of the leading abolition papers in Illinois, holds the following language:—

"The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," is an antiquated copperhead dogma, long since numbering with the "played out" ideas of the past.

IGNORANCE AS A TEST OF VOTING.

The New York Daily Tribune announces itself as being opposed to allowing the ignorant to vote. The question then at once arises, who is ignorant and who is to decide the question? It strikes us that this rule would disfranchise, first of all, Lincoln and Seward, and thereafter nearly every member of the abolition party.

Just look at the facts for a moment, and see if we are not right. Lincoln said, on his way to Washington in 1861, that "there *was nothing the matter, nobody was hurt*," and yet we were on the eve of a gigantic war, such as the world has never before witnessed. Is not this a specimen of the densest ignorance?

Seward declared soon after the war began, time and again, that it would be over in sixty days. Could Egyptian darkness equal the density of this ignorance? Why, any darkey on a southern plantation has more intelligence than this. On the ground of "ignorance" Seward stands disfranchised forever.

Then take the abolition party. Didn't nearly every man of them think that the first 75,000 men called out was a larger number than was necessary to whip the South? Some of them actually upbraided Lincoln for his extravagance in this matter.

Watson Webb, Lincoln's minister to Brazil, said that the 7th regiment of this city could march to the Gulf. Then consider that all of them confidently expected that the negroes would rise in insurrection, that the south would be starved out, &c., and we have a mass of ignorance presented to us which is fairly appalling.

We therefore insist that if ignorance is to deprive the people from voting, the very first people to be disfranchised are the members of the abolition party. There may be a few exceptions but they must be rare.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

LET THE DEMOCRACY STAND FIRM.

The Democracy could not possibly be in a position more favorable to future success than that which it occupies. So strong in numerical force, as to forbid all thought of abandoning its organization, and therefore safe from the demoralizing influences which party weakness is apt to generate; made up of men whose courage and integrity have been found proof against threats and persecutions, as well as bribes and banishments, and therefore to be relied on in any emergency of the future; and, withal, relieved of any responsibility for the existing state of the country, or for the measures which *may* be adopted in the present awful condition of public affairs, it stands on the high road to victory, and if it does not achieve it, the fault will be its own, and the failure unpardonable.—*Dayton Empire.*

Local Elections.—Many men seem to regard the local elections which occur annually in the boroughs and townships where they reside as of but little importance. This is an entirely wrong view to take of the matter. The offices to be filled, if of comparatively trifling magnitude, are nevertheless highly important. Much depends upon having the right kind of men for Justices of the Peace, for Constables, for School Directors, Supervisors, and for election officers. It is the duty of every good citizen to take an interest and a part in the selection and the election of those who are to fill these comparatively humble positions.

To Democrats we would say, nominate your very best men, and then make a vigorous effort to secure their election.

James S. Green, of Missouri.—Most intelligent men recollect this singularly gifted man, and like the writer, have wondered what had become of him for the last four or five years. "*Mack*," of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, tells the story:

Six years ago, one of the leading men in the United States Senate, was James Green, of Missouri. Every observer of passing events in the history of the country, will remember his signal triumph in a bad cause, during the debate on the Lecompton question. He was the only man who by common consent, got the upper hand of Douglas in that memorable discussion, and but for him the Southerners would have made a poor showing, just then. There seemed to be a bright future opening for him, but like too many others, similarly situated, he thought no man could rise in the world of politics, without passing a good deal of time in the bar-rooms of Washington. To-day as I was walking down Pennsylvania Avenue, I passed a wretched looking man, stupidly drunk, his face horribly disfigured, as if he had just emerged from a street fight; both his eyes blackened and swollen, his clothing covered with mud and dirt—the cynosure of all eyes, and the laughing stock of shoe-blacks. I asked who it was, and was told it was "Jim Green, of Missouri." Alas, how the mighty have fallen!

☞In the United States Senate, Mr. Sherman, (Republican,) of Ohio, moved to amend the bill "to amend the enrollment act" by inserting as an additional section:

"That no alien who has resided in the United States for five years continuously before the 19th of April, 1861, shall be naturalized under the laws of the United States after the first day of April, 1865, anything in any act to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of the 11th instant, says:

"When the reconstruction bill is discussed, Judge Kelley will propose an amendment extending the elective franchise to all citizens of the rebellious States who may be able to read, without distinction of color."

Comment cannot make this plainer. Put down the white man, and run up the negro.

☞The House, at Washington, on Wednesday, passed a bill providing that a ship canal be constructed as a military work, for the use of the Government of the United States, around the Falls of Niagara, commencing at some convenient point on the Niagara river above the falls, and terminating at some convenient point below, upon the same stream, or upon the shore of Lake Ontario, which shall not be less than one hundred and five feet wide on the surface, and ninety feet on the bottom, with twelve feet in the depth of water, with locks not less than two hundred and seventy-five feet long and forty-five wide.

☞Gen. Butler and Gen. Grant are at outs. The former, it is reported, "has been making startling revelations of blunders before Petersburg," and the War Committee has subpoenaed Gen. Grant to follow up *the testimony*. In this matter it is hard to see where the "Copperhead lies" are to come in.

☞The shipping of the Atlantic Cable commenced in England on the 19th of January, and will continue without intermission until the end of May, when all the cable will be coiled on board the Great Eastern. The London Times feels confident that the enterprise will this time be successful.

☞The New York *Tribune* has gone over to the paper monopolists, and says it does not want the duties reduced. It has probably become interested in a paper mill—like some members of Congress.

The Senator from Delaware.—Hon. Willard Saulsbury, Senator in Congress, has been re-elected by the Legislature of Delaware for six years from the 4th of March, 1865.

☞Wendell Phillips, in a recent speech in New York, predicted that the Democrats would have the next Administration, and the power for years afterward. Not a hazardous prophecy, by any means.

☞Mr. Pendleton, late "Copperhead" candidate for the Vice Presidency, is now said by Shoddy letter writers to be "frank, courteous, able, and no copperhead."