TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, between Middle and High, near the Post Office—"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

BY H. J. STAHLE. "Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail." $2 IN ADVANCE.

48th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 7, 1866. No. 32.

Professional Cards.

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

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.

Law Partnership.

W. A. DUNCAN & J. H. WHITE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.

Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

April 3, 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

Dr. J. A. Armstrong,

HAVING removed from New Salem, York county, and having located at Middletown, Adams county, offers his professional services to the public. [July 31, '65. 1y

Doctor C. W. Benson,

OFFICE at the Railroad House, (front room, formerly occupied by Dr. Kinzer,) LITTLESTOWN, PA.

June 19, 1865. tf

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

Dr. F. C. Wolf,

HAVING located at EAST BERLIN, Adams county, hopes that by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of the public patronage. [Apr. 2, '66 tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Horner's office, 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, D. D., Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

DENTIST.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken down and low spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By puking from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; Laughlin & Bushfield, Wheeling, Va.; C. C. Bender & Co., Pittsburg; Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Philadelphia.

Dec. 11, 1865. 1y

Fresh Supply.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!—A. SCOTT & SONS have just received another fine assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds, for Gentlemen's wear. Also, a fine assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. We ask the public to give us a call and judge for themselves. We defy competition, both as to quality and price. A. SCOTT & SONS.

April 2, 1866.

Millinery.

MRS. LUCY A. PANNELL, having removed from Beecherswille to Daniel D. Gitt's, half a mile from Arendtsville, on the Middletown road, invites the ladies to give her a call for their Millinery work, assuring them that she will do it cheap and in the very best manner.

April 23, 1866. 3t

Pollak & Son,

MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, 692 *Broadway, near Fourth St., N. Y.* Wholesale and retail at reduced rates.—Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All goods warranted genuine. Send stamp for Circular. Pipes $6 to $30 each.

April 9, 1866. 1m

Traveller's Guide.

Gettysburg Railroad.

CHANGE OF CONNECTIONS.—On and after Monday, November 20th, 1865, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Gettysburg, and make connections, as follows:

FIRST TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 7.45 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the North and West, arriving at Hanover Junction without change of cars, at 10.25 A. M., connecting with the Fast Line South on the Northern Central Railway, and arriving at Baltimore at 12.30 noon. Also connecting with Mail Train from Baltimore north, arriving in Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg 1.10 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, York, Baltimore and Washington.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 1.20, P. M., arriving at Hanover Junction at 3.15, and connecting with mail train South. Arrive at Baltimore at 5.30 P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg at 6.15 P. M., with passengers from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and the North and West, and also with passengers from Baltimore and Washington by the fast line north, which leaves Baltimore at 12.10 noon.

Passengers can leave Baltimore in the Mail Train at 9 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1.10 P. M. Or leave Baltimore in the fast line at 12.10 noon, and arrive in Gettysburg at 6.15 P. M. But one change of cars by the first train, either way, viz: at Hanover Junction. The fast line on the Northern Central will not stop at any local stations, except York, Hanover Junction and Parkton. Connections certain. R. McCURDY, Pres't.

Nov. 27, 1865.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TIME TABLE.—On and after Friday, Nov. 24th, 1865, passenger trains on the Hanover Branch Railroad will leave as follows:

FIRST TRAIN, (which makes connection with three trains on the Northern Central Railway at the Junction,) will leave Hanover at 9.00 A. M., for York, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations.

☞ This train returns to Hanover at 12 M. and arrives at Gettysburg at 1 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2 20 P. M., and arrives at the Junction at 3.10 P. M., connecting with the Mail Train South, which arrives at Baltimore at 5 P. M. Passengers by this Train for York lay over at the Junction until 6.12 P. M.

Passengers leaving Baltimore for Hanover, Gettysburg, and Littlestown, will take either the Mail Train at 9 A. M., or the Fast Line at 12.10 P. M. JOSEPH LEIB, Agent.

Dec. 18, 1865.

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

Railroad House,

NEAR THE DEPOT,
HANOVER, YORK CO., PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Hotel in Hanover, near the Depot, formerly kept by Mr. Jeremiah Kohler, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will give general satisfaction. His table will have the best the markets can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of choice wines and liquors. There is stabling for horses attached to the Hotel. 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 patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember the Railroad House, near the Depot, Hanover, Pa. A. P. BAUGHER.

Oct. 2, 1865. tf

Money Saved

IS MONEY MADE.

CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED,
AND PRICES REDUCED!

The undersigned most respectfully invite their old customers and the public generally to call and see their Goods at the new prices. We have

A FULL AND WELL SELECTED STOCK,

which we have concluded to run off at the lowest possible prices. We intend doing what we say; therefore all persons desirous of making money in the easiest way (by saving it in their purchases) will not fail to give us a call, as we promise them they shall not be disappointed.

We are thankful for the past very liberal patronage we have received, and trust that we shall merit a continuation of the same; and MORE—as we shall use our best endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call.

☞ Don't forget the place.

DANNER & SHIELDS,
Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.

N. B.—We are Agents for Miller's Superior Family Flour, and Johnson's celebrated Blasting Powder. [Feb. 26, 1866. tf

Ladies' Oyster Saloon.

THE undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends that, in connection with his CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON, he has opened an

OYSTER SALOON,

with a SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES. Ladies and Gentlemen visiting this Saloon will find the accommodations all they could desire. Oysters will be served up in any style and in a superior manner. Call and see. JOHN GRUEL.

Nov. 6, 1865. tf

Everhart's

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
CORNER OF HOWARD & FRANKLIN STREETS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

This House is on a direct line between the Northern Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depots. It has been refitted and comfortably arranged for the convenience and the entertainment of guests.

Nov. 20, 1865. tf

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr HORNER'S Drug Store.

1866. At HORNER'S you can get Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumery, Notions, &c., in great variety.

TYSON'S Excelsior Skylight Gallery is the place to go if you wish Pictures at low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Flour! Feed! and Groceries!

AT THE CHEAP STORE ON THE HILL.

If you wish to buy any of the above articles cheaper and better than you can get them anywhere else, go to the Grocery Store of the undersigned on the Hill, in Baltimore street, where customers can always be accommodated, and where all are invited to call and see for themselves. The public will always find a full and choice assortment of

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, SNUFFS, FISH, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, CRACKERS, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

—ALSO—

GLASS-WARE, CROCKERY-WARE, NOTIONS, &C., COAL OIL LAMPS, FISH OIL, AND FLOUR AND FEED, ALWAYS ON HAND.

WANTED.—Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, and Potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid, either in trade or cash.

☞ Being determined to conduct my business in a fair and honorable way, and to sell cheap, I invite all to give me a call.

HENRY OVERDEER.

April 9, 1866. tf

New Goods at Grimes's.

JAMES A. GRIMES, in York street, Gettysburg, has just received a large lot of new GROCERIES, &c., which, having bought for cash, at the latest reduced prices, he is prepared to offer cheaper than they have been sold here for several years. His assortment is very full, embracing the most choice articles in his line, to prove which he asks his old customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. His

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES,
FRUITS, NUTS, CONFECTIONS,
TOBACCOS, SEGARS, &c., &c.,

he is certain will please all who may try them, and he therefore asks purchasers, from town and country, to give them a trial before buying elsewhere. He is determined not to be undersold by any other establishment.

His large stock of

FANCY ARTICLES

is kept full by constant additions, and everything in that line can at all times be had good and cheap. Indeed, he flatters himself that his Store, containing as it does so large a variety of Goods, all new and in the best condition, cannot but be looked upon as among the most attractive in town. By attending closely to business, and selling at small profits, he is doing a handsome business, and will spare no effort to increase it by giving satisfaction in all cases. [March 19, 1866.

Removal.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY

Have removed their establishment to the west side of Baltimore street, a few doors above the Court-house, and nearly opposite the Post office, where they will continue business on a larger scale than ever.

OYSTERS AND FISH

always to be had in their season, with Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Apples, Beans, Hominy, &c.

Also, HAMS, SHOULDERS, AND SIDES, Mackerel and Herring, Butter and Lard, Cheese, with all other articles in this line.

Also, Raisins, Almonds, and a general assortment of Confections. Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Segars, Pipes, and a great variety of Notions.

They ask calls, convinced that they can always sell as cheap as the cheapest. As they run cars to the city regularly, their opportunities for keeping up their stock are unusually good, and the public can rely upon getting everything fresh and nice.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

April 9, 1866. tf

Agents Wanted!

TO sell the Great American Puzzles, the cheapest and most wonderful puzzles of the age. Agents can readily make from $10 to $20 per day. I will give any agent $100 if he will sell 50,000. Send 30 cents for sets of Puzzles. All orders sent by mail free. PHILIP HILL, Importer of Fancy Goods, 259 Market St. Philad'a., Pa.

☞ Ladies' Needle Book, containing 100 of the best Needles. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

April 16, 1866. 1m

WANTED—AGENTS—To canvass for the "Soldier's Individual Memorial."—Greater inducements offered than by any other publishers. Agents have an entire monopoly in the territory assigned them, as there has been nothing of the kind yet introduced. Meets with universal approval, is ornamental, also a record of value to those who have served in our country's defense, and to friends of deceased soldiers. For circulars, &c., address, enclosing stamp, B. C. BAKER, Columbus, O., Lock Box 978.

April 16, 1866. 1m

Pennsylvania College.

THE Summer Session of Pennsylvania College and Preparatory Department, will begin on Thursday, the 10th day of May next. The Principal of the Preparatory Department resides near the College, and will receive into his family a limited number of boys.—Additional information may be obtained by application to

H. L. BAUGHER, Pres't., or
J. C. EHREHART,
Principal Preparatory Department.

Gettysburg, April 16, 1866. 4t

The Weekly Patriot & Union,

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished from the first week in May until the second Tuesday in October, as a Campaign paper, at the following low rates:

One copy, - - - - $1 00
Twenty, or more, to one address, 90 cents per copy.

Address PATRIOT AND UNION,
April 30, 1866. Harrisburg, Pa.

CLOCKS.

Now on hand CLOCKS in great variety, from factories of the highest reputation in the country, and warranted good time-keepers. Call on J. BEVAN,
Opposite the Bank, Gettysburg.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS in the TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD. It has issued over forty thousand policies, and *paid over twelve hundred losses.*

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS in the original TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD. It is the oldest, largest, and safest accident insurance company in the country.

THE best lot of Upper Leather COLLARS, of our own make, now ready and for sale. D. McCREARY & SON.

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

1866. At HORNER'S you can get pure Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, &c.

1866. If you have chapped hands, lips or rough skin, use the OLEIN, sold only at DR. HORNER'S.

Selected Poetry.

THE LESSON OF THE LEAVES.

How do the leaves grow,
In Spring, upon their stem?
The sap swells up with a drop for all,
And that is life to them.

What do the leaves do,
Through the long Summer hours?
They make a home for the singing birds,
A shelter for the flowers.

How do the leaves fade,
Beneath the Autumn blast?
Oh, fairer they grow before they die,
Their brightest is their last.

How are we like leaves?
Oh, children, weak and small,
God knows each leaf of the forest shade,
He knows you each and all.

Never a leaf falls,
Until its part is done,
God gives us grace like sap and dew,
Some work to every one.

You must grow old, too,
Beneath the Autumn sky;
But lovelier and brighter your life may glow,
Like leaves before they die.

Brighter with kind deeds,
With hope and gladness given;
Till the leaf falls down from the withered tree,
And the spirit is in heaven!

Agricultural & Domestic.

THE PEACH-TREE BORER.

The fourth number of the Practical Entomologist is occupied by an essay on Borers, by its associate editor, B. D. Walsh, Esq., of Illinois. He pictures the various troublesome insects, the larvæ of which bore for a living, and describes them in a popular and readable style. We condense the following from his account of the Peach-tree Borer. This borer generally works a little below the surface of the ground; it lives only one year in the larva state, and the perfect insect comes out in July and August. The following are the various remedies and precautions that have been proposed.

1st. THE CORN-COB AND THE KNIFE.—In autumn remove the earth from the base of the trunk, and rub the bark vigorously with a corn-cob. This kills the larvæ before they burrow under the bark. In spring use a knife to reach them.

2d. HOT-WATER.—Pour it on the part attacked; it kills the larvæ without hurting the tree.

3d. THE HOE CURE.—In June bank up the trees a foot high, and in autumn before the frosts set in, level down the bank. This exposes the larvæ to the frosts and birds.

PREVENTIVE 1ST.—Remove the earth from around the base of the trunk, and surround it with a strip of roofing paper a foot or more wide; tie it on with strings, taking care to have at least two inches of paper under ground. See that no larvæ or eggs are there before using the paper.

PREVENTIVE 2D.—Remove the earth, and surround the base of the tree by a bundle of straw to the thickness of two inches; tie it securely and cover the buts of the straw with earth.

PREVENTIVE 3D.—Place a heap of tobacco stems around the but of the tree in June. The smell is offensive to the parent insect. In using any of the preventives, the borers, should they already be in the tree, are to be probed with a knife or wire. Their presence is indicated by exudation of gum from the wound they make.

MANURING CORN IN THE HILL.

When manure is scarce and the greatest effect is demanded the first season, or when corn is on a good sod, and a little start is wanted at first, or when the land is rather cold and the season uncertain, it is best to manure in the hill for corn. If one has a fine compost, say of swamp muck and manure, containing ¼ of the latter, after marking out, a good shovelful may be distributed to three or four hills, and the corn dropped directly upon it. If, however, the compost is made up of ashes, superphosphate, guano, poudrette, etc., singly or mingled, it must be mixed with soil and covered with a little earth besides, or the seed may be killed by coming in conjact with it. Such active fertilizers, and the list is large, must always be used with care, not to have the seed injured. Yet they are needed close at hand, for the encouragement of the young plant as soon as it starts. Superphosphate, ashes, gypsum, soda-saltpeter, etc., may be applied upon the hill after the corn is up, or, at least, after planting, with quite as good effect as if put in the hill.

The list of concentrated manures which may be made on the farm, or bought, is quite large, and if any person visits the manufactories of various kinds in his vicinity he will often be able to secure much that is of value to himself, and do the shoemaker, soap boiler, brewer, tanner, butcher, or glue boiler a favor also.—[Agriculturist.

LATE SOWN CLOVER.

It is commonly desirable to sow clover and grass seed as early as the ground can be prepared for them—but this need prevent no one from sowing in May—for in this month the seed "catches" better, and on well prepared ground the plants get sufficiently well rooted to bear a good deal of scorching in June and July, and do better than with grain.—[Agriculturist.

GRASS-FIELDS.

The winter has been unusually severe on grass-fields in this vicinity. Clover, particularly, has been so frozen out that new fields have been turned for oats, while others will be planted in corn. In consequence of the severity of the winter upon clover, the yield of hay will be materially diminished, and pasture-fields more limited than was expected last fall.—[York Pennsylvanian.

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.

We have often heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linens, shirt bosoms, &c., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we submit the following receipt for making Gum Arabic Starch: Take two oz. fine white gum Arabic powder, put it into a pitcher and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water—according to the degree of strength you desire—and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour carefully from the dregs, into a clean bottle, cork it and keep for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give to either white or printed lawns a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. Much diluted, it is also good for thin muslin and bobinet.

THREE FAULTS OF NURSES.

1. To lisp in baby style, when the same words in an endearing tone would please as well; the reverse should be—the voice clear, emphatic, and every syllable distinctly articulated for imitation. 2. To tell of witches, ghosts and goblins; such superstitions, impressed upon young minds, are rarely gotten rid of. 3. To direct a child to act like a man; whereas it is often unbecoming for a little boy to ape the man, but only to conform his demeanor to his age; every age has its decorousness.

☞ John Day has purchased the property of Levi Griest, deceased, in Menallen township—23 acres at $200.

☞ The House of Representative, at Harrisburg, on the 4th ult., passed a bill permitting negroes to ride in the cars of the City Passenger Railroads. Every vote for the bill was cast by "Republicans." The Democrats unitedly opposed the bill.

Choice Miscellany.

The Bondholder's Soliloquy.

But this is nice!

Here I am, a rich, prosperous, loyal man, with nothing to do but to enjoy myself. E'cod! what a blessing the war was to me. It killed off my poor relations and left me in luck. I am worth—let me see how much I am worth in bonds:

There are 7.20's	$25,000
There are of 6.20's	$25,000
And the 7.30's	$25,000
And the 10.40's	$25,000
	$100,000

Now, one hundred thousand dollars is nothing, yet it is quite a little plumb.—When the war began I wa'nt worth a copper, unless it was in debts. Now I am well off. But I was a cunning cuss! Did'nt I make war speeches, and denounce Democrats, and mob "Copperheads," and go it strong for the Union? You bet! Ha-ha-ha-ha! But the fools are not all dead. Some are—that is, they were killed. And did'nt I get the poor people to enlist and fight to preserve the Union?—Damn the Union, if I only get office and hold bonds. That's what makes the cream elevate itself!

And then did'nt I go in for bounties, and go it strong on patriotism; and play it big on loyalty? Guess not! Oh, no! Guess patriotism don't pay! Look at these little fellers with figures on the face, and these little coupons on the end of them! How are you, my suffering country?

It takes a smart man to keep out of war himself and entice others to go. The bounties is what fetch'd 'em! You see they went to fight.

From all the cities, towns and counties!
To war they went to get the bounties;
Some were killed,
And some were wounded!
Some were shot,
And some were drowned;

And some, when "this cruel war was over," came back. I had a farm, I sold it, and put my money in bonds. Bonds beat farms ten to nothing! And speculated in "things." And I sold stuff to the soldiers. And I got their bounty money on shares. And I filled town quotas, and made a nice little haul by that. And I put my cash in bonds.

Bonds are just old rosewood with gilt edge. Let me see. I have now one hundred thousand dollars in Government bonds. How I love my Government! It is the best the sun ever shone on! These bonds average me eight per cent. on one hundred thousand dollars. And I get it in gold, worth twenty-five per cent. premium. This makes, in greenbacks, the snug little sum of eleven thousand dollars—round numbers. And the beauty of it is, I don't have one cent of taxes to pay.

Isn't it nice?

This is the best Government the world ever saw.

Rich men hold bonds—poor men pay them. The tax-gather don't bother me. It don't cost one red cent to—let me see!

To pay State expenses!
To pay Government expenses!
To pay county taxes!
To pay city taxes!
To pay village taxes!
To pay town taxes!
To pay school taxes!
To pay road taxes!
To pay poor taxes!

To pay for building churches, school houses, bridges, railroads, improvements or even interest!

I am one of the supporters of this Government! Good thing!

If it had not been for such loud-mouthed stay-at-home-guards, the war never would have been ended.

And the soldiers' bounties!—E'cod, that is the best joke of the season.

You see we raised them by taxation, of course. And we taxed their property—the real estate of the town. And we issued town bonds, city bonds, county bonds, and State bonds, and every other kind of bonds. And we sold 'em dog cheap to get the money to pay bounties. And us fellows bought the bonds at a discount. And we gave the "volunteers" money to go to war. And while they were gone we had a good time. And sold our farms cheap, to the wives of the soldiers. And we got our bounty money all back.

And better still!

The soldiers came back from war and are now working to pay interest on my bonds!

Isn't it nice?

The duced fools went to war, and now come back and work to pay us the interest on the bonds we sold to give them money. They are paying themselves for getting shot at.

Bully for us bondholders!

And now they work to pay the interest. When they get used to it we'll make them pay the principal too!

What a good Government this is!

This war did'nt cost me a cent. I did'nt spill a drop of my blood—but, jemini, how I did bawl out against the Democrats.

And now I sit in my parlor—I smoke my cigars—I drink my wine, I enjoy myself, and have no taxes to pay.

Look at that poor cuss across the creek! He ain't worth a thousand dollars, yet he, poor dog, is in debt, and pays half his earnings in taxes. He pays all the taxes, and then his wife sells butter, eggs, woolen yarn, milk, vegetables, and such little things; she wants to get money to put in the bank to pay the interest on my one hundred thousand dollars, as it falls due every three months!

You see this financial science! Poor men support the Government, pay all taxes, make us richer; do all the fighting. Us bondholders, office-holders, and such patriots, do the figuring, get the offices, the money, and have a good time of it.

Now I eat fine food, while that poor cuss over the way eats coarse food. And I wear broadcloth, and he wears patches. And my wife flaunts her silk and swings her balmoral skirts under the nose of that poor man's wife, for I am a rich taxless bondholder, and he is the poor cuss who supports the Government, and me, too!

Work away, you poor fools! Toil your fingers to the bone, and die poor men for my sake. The war was a Godsend to cowards, thieves, swindlers, stay-at-home patriots, Abolition agitators, Republican office-holders, robbers, and, in fact, all our crowd of Union voters. Damn the Union, if we can only hold bonds and offices, and keep the people in poverty!

Guess this wes'nt a rich man's war! Guess not! And I guess you fools daren't go for equal taxation or repudiation—for it's wrong to injure us chaps who support the Government!—*Brick Pomeroy.*

WHITE OR BLACK.

Negro Suffrage the Issue in October.

According to the tenth article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, amendments to that instrument can be made *only once in five years.* The soldier voting amendment was adopted in August, 1864, and no other amendment can be made until 1869. The *modus operandi* is as follows: An amendment having been proposed and adopted by majorities in both branches of the Legislature, the Secretary of State is required to cause the same to be published three months before the next election, in at least one newspaper in every county of the State, in order, no doubt, that the people may choose members of the succeeding Legislature upon that issue. If majorities in both branches of *that* Legislature shall reaffirm the decision of the first one, then the amendment shall again be published for three months, and submitted to the people at an election to be held *at such time and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.*

To proceed regularly the next new amendment demanded should not be adopted until the meeting of the Legislature of 1868. Then, should the members of the Legislature of 1869—having been elected upon the amendment issue—adopt the amendment, the people could vote upon it at a special election in August, 1869, (as was done in the soldiers' voting amendment,) and thus complete the cycle or interregnum of five years. Or they could vote on it at the general election in October. If, however, the amendment had reference to *elections*, as was the case in 1864, a special election would be necessary to give it effect at the general election two months thereafter.

It is possible, however, that *the Legislature of* 1867 may adopt an amendment, and have it reaffirmed by the Legislature of 1868, by which *it might be submitted to the people between January 1st and 7th, 1869—before the meeting of the Legislature of* 1869 (which will meet on Tuesday, Jan. 7th)—and thus make it legal so far as the *year* is concerned, but wanting *eight months* of full five years.

This may be considered of small importance, but it is not. The leaders of the Disunion party in Pennsylvania want the word "white" out of our State Constitution.—They will take the first opportunity to have that accomplished. In political affairs, as in war, the party taking *the initiative* or acts on *the offensive*, as it is called, *generally has and keeps the advantage. It carries with it the prestige of the stronger body.* Those who want the word "white" struck from the Constitution are now the busiest at denying that negro suffrage is an issue *at this time* in Pennsylvania. This is their strategy. Let them have it their way and negro suffrage will not be an issue until, *in* 1869, *the people shall be called upon to vote upon the question of striking out the word "white."*

The negro suffrage leaders desire to keep the people in the dark as regards their design until they shall have *secured a majority in the Legislature of* 1867, and then adopting an amendment striking the word white out of the Constitution, they will claim and assume the strength and importance of the stronger party, and with that prestige in their attempt to carry the people and the succeeding Legislature with them.

Now, then, is the proper time to meet them upon this issue. The members of the Legislature are to be elected next fall—on the second Tuesday of October, 1866. Let the voters see to it that no man is elected to the Legislature who will not vote *against* striking the word white from the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Demand pledges from every candidate. It needs but a glance at the utterances of the Disunion majority *in the Legislature of 1866, to show what they would have done the past winter—had it been possible to amend our Constitution now!*

Voters, arouse! Remember how negro suffrage was "snaked" upon the people of Wisconsin against their wishes and votes.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE POLITICAL RINDERPEST.

Abolitionism, as exemplified by Stevens, Sumner & Co., is the political rinderpest of this country, and, unless it is checked and extirpated by the strong arm of the people, will be fatal and destrutive to our free institutions as is its prototype to the cattle of England.

Either Stevens, Sumner and their confederates in the work of destruction and infamy must be driven from the high places of power and influence, or the Union will never be restored, and the toil and sufferings and blood of our heroic soldiers will have been expended in vain. If the American people sustain and uphold President Johnson in the patriotic work he has undertaken, then will we once more have a united and prosperous country; if they desert him and follow the nefarious teachings of the radical leaders above mentioned, the country will continue to be distracted and divided, and political death, from which there can be no resurrection, will be the finality of what was once the fair land of Washington and Jefferson and Jackson.

The people of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity in October next of staying the onward march of the pestilence and driving it back to the murky atmosphere of New England, where it originated. Will they do it? That is the question, and upon its answer depends, perhaps the future of the Republic for weal or woe. The whole country will look forward with anxiety and trembling to the decision of the old Keystone State, and will rejoice with exceeding joy at the election of Hiester Clymer and the consequent triumph of Democratic principles; but a gloom, darker than Egyptian midnight, will settle upon the nation in the event of his defeat. May Heaven preserve us from such a sore calamity as the election of John W. Geary.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Legal Rate of Interest.—A bill was before the Legislature, at its last session, making 7 per cent. the legal rate of interest in Pennsylvania. The bill was at first defeated in the House by a small majority, but afterwards the vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed. The measure, however, failed in the Senate, as did also a proposition allowing Banks to charge 7 per cent. interest, on discounts. The legal rate of interest, therefore, remains at 6 per cent, as it always has been.

☞ The result of the Connecticut election shows a Democratic gain of over 10,000 from the vote of last year. We have no reason to be disheartened by such a result. *Hartford Times.*

Again in a similar ratio in Pennsylvania on last year would give the Democrats about 80,000 majority.

From the Bedford Gazette.

A FEW WORDS TO CANDIDATES.

A number of gentlemen have announced themselves as candidates for the Democratic nomination for the various offices to be filled at the coming election. All of them, in their announcements, pledge themselves to abide by "the decision of the Democratic County Convention." Is it generally understood what the full meaning of this promise to abide by "the decision of the Convention" comprehends? *It means a man's personal honor, and he is dishonored and degraded if he violates that pledge.* It is the essence, the very life and soul, of party organization, and must be lived up to under all circumstances. The man who submits his name to a party convention, with the promise to abide by its decision, and failing to receive its nomination, opposes, or is luke-warm in regard to, the election of his successful competitor, is treacherous at heart and does not deserve, in any degree, the confidence of his fellow men. We do not believe, for a moment, that any such person now seeks a nomination at the hands of the Democracy of Bedford county. If we did, we would expose him at once. But in the past, we have had some examples of infidelity in this regard, and it is this fact that induces us to talk in this strain. Had the office-seekers in the Democratic party always proved honorable and faithful, our majority in this county would long ago have reached a thousand votes. Nothing under the sun, but the dissensions caused by disappointed office-hunters, has kept our majority from reaching that figure. It is true that conventions sometimes make mistakes, but within the party there can be no appeal from their decision. Far better that those who feel aggrieved bide their time and appeal to subsequent conventions for justice, than to take the matter into their own hands and seek redress by a mode which can but prove their own political ruin. And just here let us urge that it should always be a point to elect the most intelligent and upright men in the several districts as delegates to conventions. Such men are not likely to do injustice to any one, or to disobey the voice of the people. As to the mode of electioneering for nominations, it *should be entirely free from personality.* As but one person can receive the nomination for the office to which he aspires, candidates should remember that if nominated it is important that they have the good will of their defeated competitors. It is not enough that they have a right to their support, which is certainly true under all circumstances, but they should so conduct themselves in the canvass for the nomination, that such support will be cordial and wholehearted. We cannot afford to have *any more bickerings and heart-burnings* in our organization. We say to the candidates, be men, treat each other honorably, kindly *and fairly.* It is not merely success in office getting that demands these things at your hands. The welfare of the country depends upon the triumph of Democratic principles, and, therefore, requires of you such deportment as will contribute most to the success of the Democratic party. So mote it be.

The Disunionists Refused to Vote the Gettysburg Heroes a Medal.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 8th of April, 1864, Senator Lamberton, a Democrat, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to bring in a bill authorizing the Governor of this Commonwealth to cause a suitable medal in gold to be struck and presented to Gen. Meade, and such other suitable testimonial as it may desire, to be presented to the other commissioned and non commissioned officers and privates of this State who wrought for this Commonwealth a great deliverance from rebel invasion, on the sanguinary and victorious field of Gettysburg."

Senator Johnson, disunionist, moved to amend by directing the committee to *inquire into the expediency of doing so.* The Democrats voted against amending the resolution, and the disunionists for it. The amendment was carried. The committee *did not consider it expedient*, and never brought in the bill, and no medal was ever presented to Gen. Meade and his soldiers because of this vote of the disunionists. Look at the *Record*, page 595.

The Boys in Black vs. the Boys in Blue.

Gen. Geary, the Disunion candidate for Governor, is now the leader of the "culled brigade." He has deserted the "boys in blue," in order to take charge of the *boys in black!* He is the candidate of the Rump Congress which does nothing but legislate for the negro, and which declared the Union to be composed of but *twenty five States.* Grant and Sherman, Meade and Hancock stick to first principles; they are for the flag with *thirty six stars* upon it and for the Union with *thirty-six States* included within its limits. They, also, stick to the boys in blue and disdain to lay off their battle harness to clothe themselves in *black* to serve the purpose of office getting. Not so with Geary. He is for the Thad. Stevens Rump Union of *twenty-five States*, for the Sumner mutilated flag of twenty-five stars. He has laid aside his uniform of true blue, and donned the black of the Freedman's Bureau and the saddle-color of the Negro Civil R