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 14, 1866. — No. 33.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $2 00 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 50 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

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.

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

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

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. 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

Dr. 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 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.

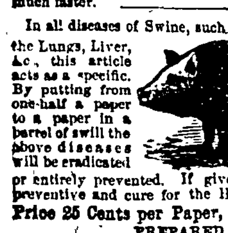
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

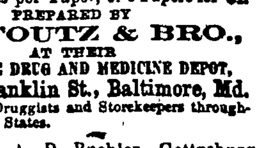
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

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 putting 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.

WANTED! Agents, Male and Female at $75 to $150 per month to sell the Celebrated

COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

PRICE $18 00.

This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Send for descriptive Circulars. Address— SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

April 23, 1866. 1m

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS in the TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD. It has paid *over one hundred and forty thousand dollars* to holders of its policies, including $87,50 to twenty-eight policy-holders, for $312 in premiums.

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.

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, Homony, &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 Tobacco, 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

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.

Agents Wanted

FOR OUR NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK, THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF *ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS* OF THE REBELLION:

Heroic, Patriotic, Political, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical,

Splendidly Illustrated with over 300 fine Portraits & beautiful Engravings.

This work for genial humor, tender pathos, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors. The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic. The Roll of Fame and Story, Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivouac, and Siege; Startling Surprises; Wonderful Escapes. Famous Words and Deeds of Woman, and the whole Panorama of the War is here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., No. 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 7. 1m

Notice.

THE fifth account of Dr. John Ahl, Committee of the person and estate of George Bittinger, (Lunatic,) now of Littlestown, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 22d day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. A. KITZMILLER, Pro'y.

April 16, 1866. tc*

Agricultural Fair.

THE next Annual Exhibition of the Adams County Agricultural Society will be held at the usual time, at Bendersville, when Premiums will be awarded for the best acre of Potatoes, the best five acres of Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn, &c.

By order of the Board, WM. B. WILSON, Sec'y.

April 30, 1866. 3t

☞ Star and Sentinel copy.

A Lecture to Young Men.

JUST published, in a sealed envelope.—Price 6 cents. A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves, from his own experience, that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands. Sent under seal to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. S. C. KLINE & Co., 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. box 4586.

April 23, 1866. 1y

Rare Opportunity for Profitable Investment.

REVENUE EXTENSION Silver Mining Co. of Nevada.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000. Divided into 50,000 Shares, at $10 Each.

OFFICERS.

President—Hon. GEORGE P. FISHER, Judge of the Superior Court, Washington, D. C.
Vice President—T. S. EMERY, Philadelphia.
Treasurer—E. B. HARPER, of Harper, Durney & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia.
Secretary—LOUIS R. McDONOUGH; Philadelphia.
Superintendent at the Mines—D. S. CHILDS, Mining Engineer, Austin, Nevada.
OFFICE—No. 55 South Third street, Philadelphia.

SILVER MINING PROFITABLE.

That the business of Mining and reducing silver quartz is immensely profitable, is amply attested by the results which have accrued from the mines of Mexico, Peru, Germany, and other silver-bearing countries, and that silver lodes are remarkably rich, as well as numerous, in Nevada, we have the testimony of such eminent and disinterested men as Bishop Simpson, Prof. Silliman, Prof. James, Hon. Horace Greeley, Speaker Colfax and Senator Nye, who personally visited and inspected the mines, besides hundreds of other individuals who are now engaged in the business of mining in that State.

Prof. Silliman, whilst in Nevada, delivered a lecture in the city of Austin, during which he said: "We cannot count upon the time when mining will cease to be profitable in these hills!"

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist church, in a lecture delivered in the city of New York, after his return from Nevada, said: "Were the debt of our nation $20,000,000,000, there is wealth enough there, when our debt is paid off to give every soldier who returns from our battle-fields muskets of silver instead of iron. * * * I do not speak now from idle speculation, but I speak of that wealth from observation and actual calculation."

WHAT DIVIDENDS MAY BE EXPECTED.

As to the amount of dividends that may be reasonably expected from a Silver Mining Company, operating in Nevada, it may be set down as ranging from 100 to 1000 per cent. per annum, according to the progress made in the mines, and the quantity of machinery at work.

Harper's Monthly Magazine for August contained an article on "Nevada," which with reference to the profits of silver mining, said: "If the mine be of even average value it can scarcely fail to return from ten to 20 per cent. per month to the invester, and silver mines are unlike gold mines, in that they are inexhaustible, and may be worked for generations when once opened."

A recent issue of the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH, speaking of the subject, says: "The mining statistics of Nevada show us that whenever worked with proper appliances, and under judicious management, these mines have paid from 300 to 800 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested."

WHAT OTHER COMPANIES ARE DOING.

There is not a single Company now in operation with their own machinery in Nevada, as far as we have learned, that is not a complete success.

All are returning not only large but ENORMOUS Dividends, and the prices of their shares have correspondingly advanced. For instance, on March 2d, the stocks of the older Companies were quoted in the city papers as follows: "Gould & Curry $370; Savage, $915; Chollar Potosi, $305; Imperial $117; Crown Point, $1,010; Alpha, $280; Yellow Jacket, $430." The original price of these stocks was less than $50—some of them only $10. And the Companies more recently organized are not a whit less prosperous, but as far as progressed give every promise of an ultimate success even greater than that achieved by the Gould & Curry. For example, the stock of the Hale & Norcross Company of Nevada, which a few months ago was worth only $40, is now quoted at $4 150. So, also, the Boston and Reese River Mining Company, which commenced work only last fall; its shares, though originally sold at $10, soon went up to $105, and on the 1st of March had advanced to $200.

THE NATURAL CONCLUSION.

It may therefore be safely asserted that no other enterprise requiring the association of capital, offers so many inducements for investment, with so little risk, as Silver Mining. Every Company that owns a mine, and will honestly go to work, MUST BE A SUCCESS! It cannot possibly fail. The only difference between companies at work will be in the amounts of their dividends.

THE REVENUE EXTENSION SILVER MINING COMPANY

Own NINETEEN parallel Silver-bearing Ledges situated on Lander Hill, near the city of Austin, Nevada. Their aggregate length embraces 41,000 feet—nearly eight miles! These Ledges have all been thoroughly tested by shafts, and the ores taken from them have in some instances produced the enormous yield of $10,000 to the ton. One of these, the Revenue Extension Ledge is now being vigorously worked by an inclined shaft, which at latest reports was down upwards of 80 feet, and had produced highly gratifying results. On March 5th the Superintendent telegraphs: "Receipts in Bullion, $1900." And again on March 28th, 'Prospects of Revenue Extension better than ever before."

The Great Hopkins Tunnel, commencing at the foot of the hill, and designed to penetrate it clear through, cutting on its way not only all of the 19 Ledges referred to, but, beyond question also more than a hundred others, and at a depth too, where the ores are always richest, is also the property of this company, and is being pushed forward with all possible energy, being already completed over 400 feet.

When it is remembered that every company at present engaged in reducing ores from Lander Hill is a complete success; that one alone, in the month of January last, took out $140,000 in silver, and that official reports show that the average yield of bullion in the Reese River District, in the year 1865 was upwards of $200 per ton, the substantial basis upon which this company has been organized is at once made manifest.

THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF THE COMPANY is, therefore, not only certain, but ACTUALLY AT THE DOOR. Before the close of the coming summer—perhaps by the middle—it will be ranked amongst the DIVIDEND-PAYING companies, and its stock will, in all probability, advance to $25, $50, or perhaps even $100 per share. Therefore, now is the time to invest in its stock. The working capital remaining unsold is still offered at the original price, $40 per share, and the Directors are anxious that it should be disposed of immediately, in order that there may be no delay in the prosecution of the work on hand. Hence this advertisement.

Persons wishing to invest, whether in large or small amounts, may remit to or address

E. B. HARPER, Treasurer, No. 55 South Third St., PHILADELPHIA.

April 30, 1866. 1m

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE.
PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE.
PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.
BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.
BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

FOR ALL CROPS.

☞ Quick in its action, AND OF MORE LASTING EFFECT THAN EITHER PERUVIAN GUANO OR ANY SUPER-PHOSPHATE MADE FROM A HARD MINERAL GUANO. This is proven by twelve years of constant use.

BAUGH & SONS, Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors, Office No. 20 Delaware Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH BROTHERS & CO., General Wholesale Agents, No. 181 Pearl St., corner of Cedar, NEW YORK.

GEORGE DUGDALE, Wholesale Agent for Maryland and Virginia, No. 105 Smith's Wharf, BALTIMORE.

April 30, 1866. 4t

Disabled Men, Attention!

WANTED, one or two men, in Gettysburg and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell WADSWORTH'S WATER PROOF ARNICA HEALING PLASTER, the best and cheapest Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All Agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above.

April 16, 1866. 3m

Selected Poetry.

A PRETTY THOUGHT.

The night is mother of the day,
The winter of the spring;
And ever upon old decay,
The greenest mosses cling.

Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God who loveth all his works,
Has left his hope with all.

Agricultural & Domestic.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

There is no branch of practical education of greater importance than teaching PRESENCE OF MIND. Disasters which occur are greatly increased by the fright and perturbation which are generally manifested on such occasions. Self-possession and practical knowledge combined, often give an immense superiority to the person who can command them.

Fright and confusion often result directly from conscious ignorance, and a feeling of inability to help one's self. Hence it is of the utmost importance to fix clearly and indelibly in the mind at all times what course should be pursued when accidents occur. The remedy may be then instantly applied. A volume should be written to teach this knowledge which should be taught in schools and colleges, as equally important with arithmetic, chemistry, and book-keeping. As an illustration of our meaning, and also as a small contribution to this object, we furnish a few rules to be observed in certain cases of emergency or of accident.

If a house takes fire, instantly endeavor TO KEEP ALL THE DOORS SHUT. Currents of air and of flame cannot pass through, and it will burn much more slowly, and furniture may be saved, and perhaps the conflagration so retarded that it may be extinguished. We have known houses in a mass of flames in a few minutes, merely in consequence of doors left wide open in the fright and terror of the occasion.

If the lower story is in flames, and inmates are above, the first thing is to direct the attention to loosening a bed cord or tying bed clothes together, which, fastened to the bedstead, will admit a safe descent. A prompt attention to this particular would often save broken limbs, from leaping.

If horses become frightened and run, in all cases KEEP YOUR SEATS, unless they stop so that you may jump out safely. A passenger striking the ground or any obstacle, alone and unprotected, is far more likely to be injured, than when encased in the protecting walls of a carriage. Always avoid the extreme folly of seizing the reins from the driver.

If harness breaks while ascending a hill in a wagon, instantly turn the horses' heads from the bank or precipice if there be any. This will cause the wheels, in backing, to turn to the same side, and prevent falling or running off. The same precaution is to be observed, if a balky horse should commence backing.

Horses which run away and cannot be stopped, may be checked and sometimes cured, if a long ascent is at hand, by turning them up the hill. They soon get tired of this kind of hard work, and if then urged still upward, will be reluctant to run away again.

To save horses from a rapidly burning barn, they must be instantly blindfolded. They cannot otherwise be led out.

In assisting persons who have broken through ice,—procure, if possible, a pole or stick—laid horizontally on the ice, it will sustain a considerable weight, even if the ice is thin, and also assist in laying hold for extrication. Many persons lose their lives in water, by slipping off the ice edge while attempting to raise themselves on their arms. It is better to approach the edge sidewise, and attempt to roll out.

In case of a severe wound, and danger of bleeding to death, before medical assistance arrives, immediately tie a knot in the middle of a pocket handkerchief—(or if one is not to be had, use a suspender)—then tie the handkerchief loosely around the hurt cut, between the cut and the body, placing the knot about a couple of inches from the wound; put in a short stick through the bandage and twist until the blood stops running.—Bleeding to death may almost always be prevented in this way.

In resuscitating persons who have been drowned—place them upon a table or bed with the head a little elevated; procure a pair of bellows if possible—place the nose in the mouth of the patient; close the rest of the mouth with a cloth, and forcibly fill the lungs. Then remove the bellows, press upon the lungs, and drive out the air. Repeat the operation as rapidly and thoroughly as possible for several hours—meanwhile keep the body and extremities warm by hot flannels and rubbing. If no bellows can be had, let the strongest person inflate his lungs to their full capacity, immediately place his mouth on that of the patient, force the air into his lungs—imitate natural breathing as far as possible. The reason why a person dies from drowning is that the supply of air is cut off from entering the lungs—no water by any possibility ever enters them, so by giving the lungs a copious supply of fresh air and inducing circulation by friction and warmth, we are doing all that can be done to restore the patient.

In cases of poisoning, if discovered immediately, take a thorough emetic at once. Many things will answer if no better can be found—a dessert spoonful of mustard in a gill or less of warm water, or 3 or 4 grains of tobacco, (a small quid) will operate as a ready emetic.

WORTH KNOWING.

Last spring I took a small quantity of seed corn and soaked it in a solution of saltpetre, and to test it planted five rows through the middle of a naturally moist piece with seed thus prepared. Now for the result. The five rows planted with corn soaked in the saltpetre yielded more than twenty rows planted in the usual way. The five rows were untouched by the wire worm, while the remainder of the field suffered badly from their depredations, and I should judge that not a single kernel saturated with the saltpetre was touched by the worm, while almost every hill in the rest of the piece suffered more or less. The worms are a little kind of squeamish in regard to eating anything that comes in their way; hence I wish to lay the fact before the agricultural reader and hope it will be carefully tested the coming season, as the cost is comparatively nothing when put alongside of two or three acres of corn nearly ruined by these pests. All moist lands are more or less filled with them, and many farmers dare not plant corn on them, for they say the wire worm will spoil their crop; hence they will let it lie unimproved year after year, when it might be made to produce a bountiful crop.

Tuftonborough, N. H. J. L. HERSEY.

☞ The above information comes a little late, but may still be of service to a few who have not finished planting.

Choice Miscellany.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus.—A correspondent of the New York *Times* says: I have authority for saying that the President regards the writ of *habeas corpus* as fully restored all over the United States save in Texas. That in all cases where the writ is legally issued it should be responded to as above suggested. But the restoration of the writ does not prevent the trial by military commissions, under the law of Congress, of any contractors for fraud.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME TAXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued full instructions to be observed in assessing the taxes this year under the revenue law. As a general thing the instructions are the same as those of last year, as the old law is still in operation; and the present assessment will be made under its provisions. The Commissioner, referring to income returns, says:

"Assessors should instruct their assistants to call personally upon those who have not returned their income on the first Monday in May. If any person is not at home, the notice on the back of form 24 should be filled out and the blank left. This being done, it becomes the duty of the tax-payer to seek the assistant assessor and deliver his return."

It is probable that many persons have already made their return, or will do so by the 1st Monday in May. *Those who fail to* comply up to that day will be served with notices, designating the time within which returns must be made to the assistant assessor. In case of neglect or refusal, after receiving notice, the assessors are empowered to make the return, and to add a penalty of twenty-five per cent., or in case of fraud, to add one hundred per cent. to the amount ascertained to be due.

The duties on incomes are payable within sixty days after the return of the schedule to the assessor. The income must be reckoned for the year ending December 31, 1865, and the tax is 5 per cent. on all sums between $600 and $5,000, and 10 per cent. on the excess over $5,000. The deductions permitted are: 1, the sum of $600 from all incomes; 2, all national, State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year, (including the income tax paid last year;) 3, the amount actually paid for rent, but the rental value of any homestead occupied by the tax payer or his family, in his own right or in the right of his wife, cannot be deducted; 4, the amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, taking the average of the preceding five years. These are all the deductions that can be made.

The income tax is a lien upon property if not paid within the time fixed by law, and the collectors are invested with full powers to take legal proceedings for distraint and collection. The proper observance of the payment will therefore save the tax payer much trouble.

In regard to returns of incomes of farmers, the Commissioner gives the following instructions:

1. Farmers will not be required to make return of produce consumed in their own immediate families.

2. The farmer's profits from sales of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross receipts for animals sold the purchase money paid for the same. If animals have been lost during the year by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm.

3. No deduction can be made by the farmer for the value of services rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays for such services or not. If his adult children work for him and receive compensation for their labor, they are to be regarded as other hired laborers in determining his income.

4. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of articles consumed in the family of the producer, may be deducted.

5. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive labor. If house servants are employed a portion of the time in productive labor, such as the making of butter and cheese for sale, a proportionate amount of the wages paid them may be deducted.

6. Expenses for ditching and clearing new land are plainly *expenses for permanent improvement*, and not deductible.

7. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied during the year to the farmer's lands may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for fertilizers produced on the farm. The cost of seed, purchased for sowing or planting may be deducted.

8. If a person sells timber standing, the profits are to be ascertained by estimating the value of the land after the removal of the timber, and adding thereto the amount received for the timber, and from the sum thus obtained deducting the estimate value of the land on the first day of January, 1862, or on the day of purchase, if purchased since that date.

9. Where no repairs have been made by the tax payer upon any building owned by him during the preceding five years, nothing can be deducted for repairs made during the year for which income is estimated.

10. A farmer should make return of all his produce *sold* within the year, but a mere executory contract for a sale is not a sale; *delivery, either actual or constructive*, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not, is to determine whether the vendor still retains in that character a right over the property; if the property were lost or destroyed, upon which of the parties, in the absence of any other relation between them than that of vendor and vendee, would the loss fall.

11. Tax payers frequently claim deductions for losses from depreciation in the value of stocks or other property of a like nature. No deduction can in any case be allowed for depreciation of value of such property until it is actually disposed of and a loss realized.

12. Costs of suits and other legal proceedings arising from ordinary business, are to be treated as other expenses of such business, and may be deducted from the gross profits thereof.

☞ Mr. John M. Botts, of Virginia—the fast friend of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and who was endorsed as a good "Union" man by all loyal thieves—this man recently gave evidence before the Reconstruction Committee, in which he stated that Mr. Lincoln was willing and anxious on the 7th of April, 1861, to give up Fort Sumter to Gen. Beauregard. This was six weeks after Mr. Buchanan's administration had ceased to exist, and yet it was the fashion to vilify the latter on the subject of these very forts. Now, we ask his slanderers to point to any word that ever fell from his tongue or pen, showing that for a single instant he had an idea of surrendering, to an armed and beleaguering force, one inch of the public property. We are very glad that "Botts" has thought it due to history to make it known that Mr. Lincoln was ready to surrender the forts.

CONFESSION AND DEATH OF AN ARMY CHAPLAIN.

M. M. Pomeroy, the editor of the La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat*, gives the following death-bed scene, which he was called to visit in his recent visit to Chicago:

The Rev. Henry Clannard, an ex-army chaplain who left off expounding the Bible and recruiting for the Saviour, and by endorsing the nigger and abolitionists became an army chaplain in one of the Wisconsin regiments, passed from life to a home beyond a blessed immortality, the other day, and thus shuffled off his mortal coil.

A physician had called on him two or three times a day for a month, doctoring him for an ague brought on while stealing cotton in Arkansas while with Gen. Curtis. On learning that the ex-minister and ex-chaplain would hardly live the night out, we called with the physician.

In a little wooden-looking room not over twelve feet square, in an obscure boarding house in Chicago, we found the invalid.—The room was bare of furniture except a poor bed, a little dirty washstand, two wood-bottom chairs, an old trunk, a pine table, on which was spread a newspaper, on which lay an old bible, a pair of old snuffers, some pill boxes and such stuff. The dying man was propped up in bed, while a faithful negro woman sat on the foot of the bed. As we entered, he rallied a little, and asked the doctor who he had brought with him. On being told that it was "Brick" Pomeroy, he sank back, closed his eyes—rallied a little and said, "Perhaps it is as well. He might as well know it as any one."

And he proceeded to make his dying statement, which was in these words, as we took them down in our memorandum book, as the physician requested:

My name is Henry Clannard. I am forty-one years old. I am a Methodist minister—at least I was one. I was once happy and contented, and loved Christ, my Master, with all the zeal a Christian ever had. At last I grew cold in religion, selfish and envious of the good fortune of others. I wanted to make money and to have some fun. I had no particular education, so I thought I would be a Republican politician. I began by preaching politics from the pulpit, and praying for the negro. It paid me in money, but I lost influence at the Throne of Grace. But I did not care for that, if I could only have influence with the Republican party. I forgot Christ and became interested in the negro. I had influence with a few members of my church and talked politics to them. I was paid by office seekers to influence Christians. Sometimes I have made as high as fifteen dollars at an election for my influence with Christians.

At last I found politics paid better than religion, and I worked for the chaplaincy of a regiment, and got it. Then I let religion go, and went to war. There I wrote letters home denouncing Democrats and copperheads. And I stole cotton, and silver ware, and pictures, and books, and dresses for my wife and sisters, and horses and mules for my brothers, and a piano for the Governor, who gave me my commission, and a gold watch for my captain, and a lot of household furniture to send home for my colonel. And I robbed the soldiers of jelly and such stuff sent down to them to use while in hospital, and I had my share of goods stolen from Sanitary fairs, and made lots of money. Please give me a little piece of that pounded ice!"

The physician gave it to him, when he continued:

"But I was not happy. I drank whiskey with the boys when away from home, and indulged in some excesses not worth mentioning, and laid up quite a pile of money. And I was taken sick while out stealing cotton from a plantation where a widow lady lived. I had coaxed her niggers to run away, and they are all dead now. When the war was ended I came home to Wisconsin, but could not stay there. So I came to Chicago. And I grew sick. And I have got to die. I have called on Christ—I have prayed to God, but somehow I cannot get relief for my soul. The door of mercy seems shut against me. I forsook religion for politics, and now God has forsaken me. I pray to my Saviour, but he don't hear me. I talk to this faithful negro woman—she says, "Yes, massa!" and that is all I can get out of her. I know I can't live long. I feel that I am dying. I feel certain that I am going to hell. Please give me a little piece more of ice. before I go, I want these things written down as a warning to others who forget Christ for politics. I feel that the negro can't save—that Christ won't save me. I was unfaithful to my religion, and am forgotten. I was faithful to the negro, but alas, the negro can't help me when I want help—he can't ease my guilty soul. I am going to hell, and I know it. I expect to meet many persons there who forgot religion for politics. I do not expect to see you again in this world or the next, but I want this confession printed. Please—give me—a—small—small—small—piece—of—of—of—of—ice!"

And thus died the Rev. Henry Clannard!

☞ The chief of the Negro Bureau—Howard, has ordered that all the little nigs, whose parents are too poor or lazy to support them, be taken to the model farm which is about three miles north of Washington City. It is presumed that this order will increase the number of sable weddings in that locality about a hundred fold within the month. The responsibilities of matrimony—the colored article—will hereafter be immensely lessened.

☞ Senator Lowry says "Hiester Clymer is the fittest man for Governor of Pennsylvania." His only objection to him is on the score of politics.—*Erie Observer.*

What Mr. Lowry objects to, is the very thing that will secure Mr. Clymer thousands of votes from the conservative masses of Pennsylvania, who prefer the "fittest man" to an unfit radical, who is the acknowledged tool of D. D. Forney & Co.

☞ "One good turn deserves another." *The Rump conferred the special privilege* of "civil rights" upon the negroes, and, to be even with them, the darkies returned them one of their peculiar institutions—the small-pox. Senator Fessenden and several others are down with it. The disease is prevailing to an alarming extent in the negro quarters of Washington.

☞ The rules of matrimony in Michigan are not exactly as they ought to be. A broken down play actor recently was permitted to marry a child of eleven years, at Detroit. In another town, two men recently exchanged wives, and at another place a fellow sold his wife for five pounds of maple sugar. No wonder they let negroes vote in that State.

☞ If that was a "drunken speech" made by the President on the 22d of February, as stated by the Disunionists, it is queer that the whole Negro Party, in two months' trial, have been unable to controvert a single one of its points.

☞ Thousands of negro children are being educated by the former slaveholders of Florida. Disunion organs will please make a note of the fact.

☞ A national cemetery has been commenced at Winchester, Virginia, which is intended to contain the remains of the United States soldiers buried in that portion of the Shenandoah Valley.

Better Times Coming.—It is not in the nature of things that the power of such a party as the Radical party should last long. The fierceness of the flame must waste its fuel. Great bodies of men cannot forever be deluded.