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A terrible wound was found on the left side of the neck, severing the main artery and fracturing the right jaw bone. By the side of the deceased lay a bundle of candies, with which her fiendish murderer had no doubt anticipated her to accompany him. The wound was at first supposed to have been inflicted with a pistol ball, but on a post-mortem examination, it seems to have been the work of a knife or other sharp instrument.

There are various surmises as to the perpetrator of this most infamous, horrible and unparalleled crime, and the motive that could have induced it. Many are of the opinion that it was committed by an escaped lunatic from the insane Asylum, some of the inmates of which Institution occasionally find their way into the city. Others are disposed to attribute it to a penitentiary convict who had threatened vengeance against Gov. Curtin, or some member of his family, for refusing to pardon him, and that he abducted Mr. German's little girl, supposing her to be a daughter of the Gov.

A mistake of the kind might have occurred, as the families live in close proximity, and the children of both have been intimate associates in play.

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JACOB, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16th, 1862

Opinions of Lincoln's Proclamation

The New York Times, commenting on the President's Emancipation Proclamation says:

From now till the first of January—the day when this proclamation will take effect—is little over three months. What may happen between now and then, in the progress of the war, it is hard to say.

This, we take it, is a virtual acknowledgment that the proclamation aims at a "slave insurrection" in the South, with all its accompanying horrors—the indiscriminate slaughter of white men, women and children, with the accompaniments of arson, rape and all the hellish crimes which Giddings and his associates have for years desired to see perpetrated by the negroes upon the whites of the South.

The North American of Philadelphia, does not doubt that this proclamation will lead to "a revolution in the rebel states," which means insurrection and its infernal concomitants.

The New York Tribune, the organ of the traitorous radicals, is rejoiced—it is in ecstasies over the proclamation. It says, "It is the beginning of the end of the rebellion; the beginning of the new life of the nation."

Grovelly is satisfied now; he will no more complain of the President; he has accomplished his purpose. Even Phillips will be pleased now. The President has "proclaimed a policy," which pleases these life-long enemies of the Government of the Union.

"God bless Abraham Lincoln!" will be repeated by all the tribe of Negro worshipping fanatics, fools and fops in human shape who have for so many years, been reviling the memory of Washington and stigmatising the Constitution (which he helped to frame, and which hearty approved,) as "a league with death and a covenant with hell."

Grovelly has given them the cue, and they will all take up the cry: "God bless Abraham Lincoln!" though hitherto they have execrated him and pronounced him a "mad brute"—the "Illinois slave hound," etc. They are reconciled now, and one of the purposes, if not the main purpose of the proclamation is already accomplished!—God help Abraham Lincoln!

Gen. McClellan and his Enemies.

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Through the pernicious influence of this faction, Gen. McClellan had been stripped of his command, and his army transferred to another. After a series of sad reverses and disasters, brought about by incompetent generalship, that same army retreated to Washington, defeated, broken and demoralized with the enemy advancing behind it. In this dark and gloomy hour, the President, perhaps more through love than duty, flew to the brave young General and inspired him to take command of the army and save the capital. The General cheerfully assented and re-assumed the command from which he had been so shamefully degraded. How well he performed the work assigned him, the history of the last two weeks have told.

But no sooner is the immediate danger over, than his enemies are again at work plotting his destruction. Loud and deep murmurs are heard on every hand, because he failed to achieve impossibilities. At the meeting of Republican Governors at Altoona, last week, the removal of McClellan, it is said, was urged by the more radical portion of them, headed by the notorious Andrew of Massachusetts. The pet of the Abolitionists who is to succeed McClellan, is the redoubtable Major General John E. Fremont, who stood upon a little point of dissent a short time ago, threw up his command in Virginia and retired from the service; and who has been aptly described as "a statesman without a speech, a soldier without a battle and a millionaire with only a nap."

The War. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation has created much excitement at the Rebel capital. It is intemperately denounced as contrary to the usages of private warfare and an outrage on civilized property. So far as we can judge by extracts from Richmond papers and the first day's debate on the subject in Congress, the Rebels contemplate the raising of the old death's head and cross-bones flag of Capt. Kidd, and the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children as a measure of retaliation. They are just as mad as when they first heard of Gen. Pope's subsistence orders; then they would hang every one of Pope's officers, sure; but after catching 40 or 50 of them, and having time to think it over, they paroled or exchanged them without hanging. In Congress, a resolution has been referred to a committee, that President Lincoln's act "should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution."

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Who Defeated the Compromise.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16th, 1862

Who Defeated the Compromise.

This is a most important question at the present time, for it is now conceded that if the Crittenden Compromise had been adopted by Congress and submitted to the people, the desolating war in which the country is now engaged, would have been avoided. But the Republican party, its leaders and its representatives in Congress, were determined that no compromise should be submitted to the people. They voted against the Crittenden compromise measures in Congress, and defeated them; they are responsible for the failure of this most humane and patriotic effort to prevent a bloody conflict in the country. In proof of this position the evidence is so full and unmistakable, the facts so plain and apparent, that all must be convinced who will look at the official record on the subject.

Here is the vote by which the Crittenden Resolutions were defeated. It will be seen that every Republican in the Senate voted against them.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latimer, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thompson and Wigfall—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Morrill, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—20.

In order that the loyal and patriotic men of this country may understand the importance of these resolutions, and what would have been the effect of their ready and honest adoption by the Representatives from the Northern States, we direct attention to the following extracts from the speeches of Senator Pugh, of Ohio, and Senator Douglas of Illinois, delivered on that occasion.

The Crittenden proposition has been endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by the Legislature of the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of electors of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart to day, that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State; yea, sir, and of nearly every State in the Union. Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this chamber I heard one of them who assumes at least to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it and maintain in the Union if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of this chamber.

Therefore, all of your propositions, of all your amendments, knowing as I do, and knowing that the historian will write it down, at any time before the first day of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittenden resolutions in this chamber would have saved every State in the Union but South Carolina, Georgia would be here by her representatives, and Louisiana those two great States which at least would have broken the whole column of secession—P 1460, Globe.

On the same subject Senator Douglas said: The Senator (Mr. Pugh) has said that if the Crittenden proposition could have been passed early in the session it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would. While the Crittenden proposition was under consideration with my cherished views I witnessed my readiness and eagerness to accept and order to save the Union, it would have been upon it. I can continue to see a resolution that Senator Douglas has introduced at all times in compromise with the secessionist proposition. I witness that the Senator (Mr. Toombs) was also a supporter of it.

A man accused of murder, robbery, or glary, arson or any of the most heinous offenses in the catalogue of crime, may demand a habeas corpus, be confronted by his accuser and learn the nature of his accusation, and be discharged on bail, except in cases of murder, except in cases where the evidence is too plain for doubt. These are constitutional rights declared to be inviolable. But how is it now? Any evil-disposed person, or personal or political enemy, may set a policeman or constable to arrest you, drag you from your family and business, hundreds of miles away to some prison or fort. The accusation and your accuser are kept secret, the habeas corpus is suspended, and you can get no hearing, or when you do get one, you have no way to get your witnesses to establish your innocence. Is it any wonder that the nations of Europe look upon us with amazement?

When General Reno fell, Gen. Sturges was within a few yards of him. He was in command of the division formerly commanded by Reno, increased by several new regiments, and the men had just distinguished themselves in driving the rebels from the summit of the Blue Ridge. These generals were bosom friends; had been classmates at West Point, and graduated together. When Reno fell, Sturges ran to his assistance, had him picked up and said, "Jesse, are you truly wounded?" To which he replied, "Yes Sam, I am a dead man." Gen. Sturges had him placed upon a litter and carried to the rear, where he died in an hour. His last words, before leaving the battle field, were, "Boys, I can be with you no longer in body, but I am with you in spirit."

CAMP LEZARUS.—A pleasant hour may be spent of an afternoon at dress parade in camp. The location is fine, and the parade ground is a good one. The men learn rapidly, it is said, under Major Hendrickson, but it would add much to the display if the troops were armed, and we should think the men would learn faster.

We saw, on a recent visit, only three hundred in battalion, but they say there are seven or eight hundred in camp—a very fine body of men and well officered, we should judge in most of the companies. The band paid the camp a visit on Sunday. The officers should employ the Band every afternoon at dress parade.—Record.

ERRATA.—Our "Printer boys" in dating the STAR for this week got a little ahead of time, instead of Wednesday Oct. 15th, they have it 16th, one day ahead.

Resolutions.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16th, 1862

Resolutions.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God, in His all-wise dispensation, to remove from our midst by the ruthless hand of war, at the battle of Meyer's Springs, Maryland, on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 1862, our brave, though impetuous friend and fellow soldier, WILLIAM LAZARUS, we regard it as an imperative and solemn duty, to express our regret in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, his comrades and companions in arms, in testimonial of his kindness as a relative, his worth as a companion, and his bravery as a soldier, do most deeply sympathize with his bereaved parent and friends in the loss which they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his friends, and also, that they be published in one or more of the newspapers of Columbia county.

B. F. JOHNSTON, } Com. ED. C. GREENE, } I. NEWT. KLINE, }

Meyer's Springs, Md., Sept. 20, 1862.

Resolutions.

At a meeting of the students of the Orange Villa Normal School and Academy, held September 22d, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has been announced to us that our recent friend and classmate WILLIAM LAZARUS, has fallen upon the field of battle, therefore

Resolved, That we have heard with unfeigned regret of the death of our friend and classmate, who has been so suddenly removed from us, and who has fallen upon the field of battle while endeavoring to defend the freedom and the blessings we enjoy.

Resolved, That we will cherish the memory of our departed friend, and for his sake, will prize more highly that liberty which was purchased by the blood of our fathers, and which is preserved only at the cost of so many precious lives.

Resolved, That as a token of our sorrow for the departed, we will follow his remains to the grave, and will wear crepe upon our left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, and also to the papers of the county for publication.

FERRY DE LONG, } Com. AGNES J. ACHENBACH, } CHARLES C. TRENCH, }

It is amusing to read the Abolition organ at Washington accusing the National Intelligencer of treason. The editor of the Intelligencer thinks that if Jeff Davis should get to Washington his paper alone would be suppressed; that Davis would be a good friend to the Intelligencer. Our opinion is that Jeff would do a good thing if he suppressed the Republican; but along with the good, we apprehend Jeff would do more evil than would compensate for that little good.

The sin of the Intelligencer consists in the constant opposition to the emancipation of slaves without which, the Republican thinks the rebellion will never be put down. Now why does the Republican issue a proclamation emancipating all the slaves in Virginia, to John Brown? The editor has a lot as much power to accomplish the end as the Government of the United States and as much law for its guide in the matter.

The Republican ought to order the arrest of Gen. Jackson and others, who seem to stand very much in the way of its projects.— Those who stand between the Republican and a Union servants, so that the Republican can not get at them. Let them be forthwith arrested and sent to Fort Warren, and do not be in the way of the Republican's efforts about negroes. Putting the rebellion by emancipating slaves is the stereotyped plan proposed to the boys to catch birds since Adam was a ad—throw salt on their tails; and there is about as much statesmanship and sense in it. And yet these crazy noodles assume to set themselves up as judges of patriotism by their asinine standard. According to them, whoever is not a simperton is a traitor. Had it not been for such men as the editor of the Republican the conspirators of the South would have failed to rally the force they have to their standard; and if Abraham Lincoln would suppress the Republican and all such treasonable and revolutionary sheets, and not leave it for Jeff. Davis to do, he would aid his cause more than he could by any war measure he could adopt.—Louisville Democrat.

A RETURNED SOLDIER.—Lieut. U. H. Ent arrived at this place on Saturday night last from the army of the Potomac, where he has been nearly one year, fighting the battles of his country. He was first Lieutenant in the Hurley Guards of this place, which were attached to the gallant 84th.— They passed through several hard battles, fighting nobly, but not without considerable loss. The company has suffered equal to any in the Regiment. The Lieut., we are informed, has got an honorable discharge, on account of ill health; not having been fit for duty for some two months or more. He has been a faithful soldier whenever fit for service; never shrunk from any responsibility were it ever so critical or laborious. The company all speak of him as having made a capital officer.

Governor Peirpoint has sent to Washington a budget of intercepted letters and other testimony, showing that they are bent on recapturing Northern Virginia, including Wheeling, which they propose to destroy if they cannot hold it. The Kanawha salt works are in successful operation, and large supplies of this desirable article are sent by wagon-trains to Richmond. The arrival of General Milroy at Wheeling, with his brigade of Western Virginia troops, has somewhat restored confidence, but there is an earnest desire for a larger force.

The Battle at Corinth.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16th, 1862

The Battle at Corinth.

The following is a report of General Rosecrans to General Grant, in relation to the battle near Corinth. The telegraph furnish ed but a brief extract from it:

CORINTH, Miss., Oct. 4. To Major U. S. Grant: Despatch received, telling me to follow up the rebels. This morning Price made a fierce and determined attack on our left; the contest lasted until eleven o'clock, and was very deadly to the enemy. They drove in our centre; some of them penetrated to the Corinth House. Hamilton, who was on the main line of their attack, maintained his ground in all but one spot, and made an advance and secured the centre, with two first-rate regiments. Colonel Sullivan gave us time to bring our batteries into action, and saved the day on that side. Van Dorn and Lovell made a most determined attack on the extreme right on the Cherrail road. They were led to the attack through the ditch, the other two stopped not fifty paces from it; all that grape and canister could do was tried, but when it reached that point a charge was ordered, when it became a race between the Twenty-seventh Ohio and the Eleventh Missouri. This was too much for the staggered columns. Many fell down and held up their hands for mercy. They were badly