THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

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

43RD YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, OCT. 22, 1860. NO. 3.

TERMS:

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OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER" on the sign.

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.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

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

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.

Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

Dr. A. W. Dorsey,

FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.

Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.
Dr. W. A. Mathias, " " "
Jacob Reese, Esq., " " "
John K. Longwell, Esq., " " "
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., " " "
Isaac Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.

Oct. 25, 1858. 6m

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

A Chance

FOR A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—WARREN'S PATENT Corn Planter, patented by D. WARREN. This is an agricultural implement which on account of its durability, simplicity and cheapness, will be generally adopted by Farmers. With it one man can do the work of three. Before a patent was procured it was thoroughly tested by a number of Farmers and in every instance gave perfect satisfaction State, County and Township Rights for sale. Enterprising men can realize handsome profits by purchasing States or Counties and canvassing. Apply personally to D. Warren and George E. Bringman. Communications addressed to GEORGE E. BRINGMAN, at Gettysburg, Pa., containing postage stamp, will receive attention.

☞ Agents wanted in every County and State. [July 9, 1860. tf

Lime Factory

IN GETTYSBURG!—ATTENTION, FARMERS!—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public in general, and the farming community in particular, that they have erected two spacious LIME KILNS, at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, and are now burning, and will continue to burn, large quantities of the BEST LIVE, which they will dispose of at the lowest living rates. Farmers and others are invited to give them a call. By supplying a good article, which they expect always to do, they cannot fail to give satisfaction. McCURDY & CRASS.

Aug. 20, 1860. tf

Sands' Sarsaparilla.

NATURE'S TRUE RESTORATIVE.

THE BEST, PUREST, AND SURE TONIC & ALTERATIVE EVER PREPARED.

It is recommended by the leading medical authorities and is highly approved by all who have tried it. *Delicate ladies find it a perfect restorative;* and persons who lead a sedentary life will find their nervous and general system strengthened and improved by its use.

The great object of this medicine is:

FIRST. To purify the system of all morbid matter, and impart to the blood such properties as to make it new, pure, and rich.

SECOND. To cleanse the stomach and bowels of acrid humors, acidity, and all mucus matter, which cause so many and fatal diseases.

THIRD. To soften and relieve stricture of the skin, and thus establish a healthy and natural flow of the "insensible perspiration."

FOURTH. To impart tone and strength to the digestive organs, and give great vigor and vitality to all the organs of the body.

FIFTH. To eradicate all diseased, impure, and poisonous particles from the blood, flesh, and bones, and effect their complete expulsion from the body.

SIXTH. To counteract the ill effects produced by the use of mercury, and to remove all scorbutic eruptions, arising from whatever cause.

Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla and take no other.

☞ Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

Sept. 24, 1860. 1m

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to dispose of the exceptions to the account of ISAIAH W. OFF, Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM OFF, deceased, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, dec., hereby notifies all persons in any way interested, that he will sit at his office, for the purpose of disposing of said exceptions, on *Wednesday, the 24th day of October, A. D.*, 1860. J. C. NEELY,

Oct. 1, 1860. td *Auditor.*

☞ SPALL AP & A. SCOTT & SON'S and see the celebrated SELF-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT FRUIT CANS and JARS, which are the cheapest reliable and convenient vessels for preserving Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds, warranted to keep perfectly by the most reliable testimony. [July 16.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very accommodating terms, TWO FARMS.

No. 1, situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles east of Gettysburg, 1 mile from the Railroad, containing 110 Acres, more or less, the improvements on which are a STONE HOUSE, good Bank Barn, and other out-buildings.—About 15 acres are in Meadow, and there is running spring water in every field, which never fails. There is a large Orchard of choice grafted Fruit, about 4 acres. About 2700 or 2800 bushels of Lime have been put upon the farm, and its convenience to the Railroad renders Lime very accessible. There is a due proportion of Timber.

No. 2, situate in Cumberland township, on the Emmitsburg Road, a mile and a half from Gettysburg, containing 145 Acres, more or less, the improvements on which are a new FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, large Brick Barn, and other out-buildings; a well of water at the barn, and one at the house. About 22 acres are in Meadow. There is a due proportion of Timber. About 3,000 bushels of Lime have been put upon the Farm.

☞ The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

PETER TROSTLE.

Sept. 3, 1860. tf

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—*On Thursday, the 25th day of October next*, in pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrators of the e-tate of ANDREW BROUGH, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, lately occupied by said deceased, situated about one mile north of Hampton, on the old Menallen road, containing 114 Acres, more or less, with sufficient Timber and Meadow—adjoining lands of Andrew Brough, Jr., James Townsend, Jacob Miller, and others. The tract is well watered by a small stream passing through it, and a number of springs in the fields.—The improvements are a Two-story Roughcast HOUSE, with Back-building, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, and Corn Crib, and other out-buildings; two good wells of water, one at the House and one at the Barn, with pumps in them; with an Apple and Peach Orchard, and other fruit. This Farm is handsomely situated, and is of the Granite soil.

Also, A TRACT OF WOODLAND, adjoining the above, and lands of Jacob Smith, Jacob Miller, and others, containing 2 acres and 56 perches.

☞ Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on either of the Administrators, the first named residing in Latimore township and the last in Butler township.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN H. MYERS,
JEREMIAH DIEHL,
Administrators.

By the Court—H. G. Wolf, Clerk.

Oct. 6, 1860. ts

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN MUMMASBURG.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of Wm. D. GOBRECHT, Esq., deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Tuesday, the 30th day of October inst.*, SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND, in Mummasburg, Franklin township, Adams county, known on the General Plan of said town as Nos. 4, 6, 7, 29, 59, 60 and 62. On the latter are erected a Two-story Brick HOUSE, with a Two-story Kitchen attached, a Wash-house, Barn, and other out-buildings. There are two wells of water, with pumps. The improved property is in all respects very desirable.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by BENJAMIN LEASE,
JOSEPH T. BARE,
Administrators.

By the Court—H. G. WOLF, *Clerk.*

Oct. 6, 1860. ts

Orphan's Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of PETER HOFFMAN, deceased, by virtue of a Decree of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to him directed, will expose at Public Sale, and sell, upon the premises, *on Monday, the 29th day of October inst.*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, a TRACT OF LAND, late of said Peter Hoffman, deceased, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Strayer, Joel Griest, Levi Hoffman, and others, containing 13 Acres, more or less, of improved land, consisting of meadow and arable land. It lies upon the public road leading from Petersburg to Dillstown; and the head waters of Latimore creek pass through it. It is in a thickly settled neighborhood, and is a desirable property.

☞ Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

JOHN TRUMP, *Trustee.*

By the Court—H. G. WOLF, *Clerk.*

Oct. 6, 1860. ts

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., under the firm and style of Rahter & Bro., expired on the first day of October, by mutual consent. All those knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Rahter & Bro. are requested to make settlement on or before the first day of December, in order to save costs.

F. RAHTER,
H. RAHTER.

☞ The Carriage-making business will be continued at the old stand by Christian Rahter & Ferdinand Rahter, under the firm of Rahter & Son. A continuance of the public's liberal patronage is solicited. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Oct. 6, 1860. 3t

Furs! Furs! Furs!

LADIES' FANCY FUR EMPORIUM.—J. FAKEIRA & THOMPSON, Old Stand, No. 818 Market Street, above Eighth, south side, Philadelphia. We beg leave to call the attention of the Ladies, to our large and varied stock of LADIES' & CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

Having had great experience, and enjoying peculiar facilities in the selection of Furs, we confidently offer our new stock to the inspection of the ladies, feeling assured that they will decide with us, is its being unrivalled for beauty and variety, consisting as it does, of every description of American and European Furs, manufactured in the latest and most approved styles. Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Cloaks, Muffs, Cuffs—embracing Sable, Mink, Stone Martin, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, French Sable, French Squirrel, American Fitch, and Silver Martin.

☞ Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same, by furnishing a good article at the lowest Cash prices.

FAKEIRA & THOMPSON,
No. 818 Market street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—OLD FURS altered to fashionable styles. [Oct. 6, 1860. 3m

IF you do not believe it, try them and convince yourselves, that FESSLER'S PICTURES are the best and cheapest to be had in the county.—Gallery N. E. cor. of the Diamond, Gettysburg

POET'S CORNER.

PRAISE.

[The following hymn is by Robison, the author of "Come, thou Fount of every blessing:"]

Mighty God! while angels bless thee,
May a mortal lisp thy name?
Lord of men, as well as angels!
Thou art every creature's theme;
Lord of every land and nation,
Ancient of eternal days!
Sounded through the wide creation,
Be thy just and awful praise.

For the grandeur of thy nature
Grand beyond a seraph's thought;
For the wonders of creation,
Works with skill and kindness wrought;
For thy providence that governs
Through thine empire's wide domain,
Wings an angel, guides a sparrow,
Blessed be thy gentle reign.

But thy rich, thy free redemption,
Bright through darkness all along—
Thought is poor, and poor expression;
Who can sing that wonderous song?
Brightness of the Father's glory!
Shall thy praise unuttered lie?
Break, my tongue, such guilty silence,
Sing the Lord! who came to die—

From the highest throne of glory
To the cross of deepest woe,
All to ransom guilty captives!
Flow my praise, forever flow!
Come, and oh! to leave it never,
Come, Lord Jesus, take thy throne!
Quickly come, and reign forever;
Be the kingdom all thine own!

MISCELLANY.

How Coffee Came to be Used.

It is somewhat singular to trace the manner in which arose the use of the common beverage of coffee, without which few persons in the world now make breakfast. At the time Columbus discovered America, it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and Upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the superior of the monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, upon the report of shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent countries, and in two hundred years it had reached Paris. A single plant brought there in 1714, became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies. The Dutch introduced it into Java and the East Indies, and the French and Spanish all over South America and the West Indies. The extent of the consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume it, at the cost, on its landing, of from fifteen to sixteen millions of dollars.

A Bad Character.

We always were aware of the importance of preserving a good reputation for truth and honesty, but we have met with nothing lately, so well calculated to impress the disadvantages of having a bad character upon the mind, as the following anecdote:

A mortal fever prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies of those who died from time to time overboard. One day when the Captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a sick man who was struggling violently to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating very bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive.

"What are you going to do with that man, you black rascal?" said the captain.

"Going to throw him overboard, massa, cause he dead!"

"Dead! you scoundrel," said the captain, "don't you see he moves and speaks?"

"Yes, massa, I know he says he no dead, but he always lie so, nobody never *know when to believe him!*"

☞ We once heard a fellow, famous all over the country for his tough yarns, tell the following. He was telling what heavy wheat he had seen in New York:

"My father," said he, "once had a field of wheat, the heads of which were so close together that the wild turkeys when they came to eat could walk around on the top of it anywhere."

We suggested that the turkeys must have been small ones.

"No sir," continued he "they were very large ones. I shot one of them, one day, and when I took hold of his legs to carry him his head dragged in the snow behind."

"A curious country you must have had to have snow in harvest time!"

"Well I declare," said he, looking a little foolish, "*I reckon I've got parts of two stories mixed!*"

☞ An Irishwoman appeared in the County Courts of Louisville, recently, to be appointed guardian for her child, when the following colloquy ensued—

"What estate has your child?"

"Place your honor, I don't understand you."

"I say what has he got?"

"Chills and fever, plase your honor."

☞ It is doing some service to humanity to amuse innocently; and they know very little of society who think we can bear to be always employed either in duties or meditations without any relaxation.

☞ He that gives good advice builds with one hand; he that gives good counsel and example builds with both; but he that gives good admonition and bad example, builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.

Extraordinary.—The most extraordinary event that we have lately heard of was, that a gentleman having had a borrowed book in his possession *only two years*, returned it uninjured and unsolicited, although the owner's name was not written on the title page. Is not such a circumstance worthy of honorable mention?

A Lordly Park.—Gen. Harding, a gentleman of great wealth, residing near Nashville, Tenn., has a park including 800 acres. In it he has 300 deers, about 30 buffaloes and a herd of elk.

Diptheria in Maryland.—The Easton *Star* learns that diptheria is prevalent on Tilghman's island. Six or eight deaths have occurred in two weeks.

☞ The Brighton (Eng.) Guardian records the death of a clerk named Bellringer, in that town, from sucking his pen. A slight wound in his lip being open, the ink produced erysipelas and death.

☞ What shall it profit a man if he print a paper a whole year and lose his subscription?

Burr, Blennerhasset and Wilkinson.

An interesting and important chapter of history is about to be furnished in the publication of the Blennerhasset papers. The revelation of the Burr conspiracy has never been complete, and these papers—for Blennerhasset, it is known, kept regularly a journal—will do much toward the full exposure of the place and preparations of the ambitious traitor. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in this connection, furnishes the following interesting points connected with the history of Burr's great guilt:

Before Blennerhasset came to America, and while Burr was yet a young lawyer in New York, another intriguing, ambitious and rather brilliant man appeared on the stage of Western politics. This man was James Wilkinson, who commanded the American Army on the St. Lawrence, in 1813, and who, at the time I speak of, was an officer of the Army holding important posts. In 1787 this man went first to New Orleans, where he established a commercial house, and then returned to Kentucky. Louisiana was then a province of Spain. The Spanish authorities formed the idea of separating the western country from the Union, and making a Spanish empire in the Valley of the Mississippi. For this purpose they interested Wilkinson, Judge Sebastian and many other leading men in that enterprise. The more patriotic part of the community utterly rejected the plan; but there is no doubt that many of the leading characters of Kentucky were implicated in the "Spanish Association" which was then formed. Judge Sebastian was tried, and found guilty of receiving $2,000 per annum from the Spanish government.

Wilkinson was also tried, but acquitted for want of direct evidence. It was proved, however, that he corresponded in cypher with the Spaniards, and was amply supplied with Spanish gold. Passing by nearly twenty years, we find Wilkinson, with that singular latuity which at that time marked the military appointments of the Government, in command of the army, invading Canada on the St. Lawrence. He had become dissipated and lost his energy. He was drunk in the cabin of the boat when the gallant Scott, commanding the advance, was already in the precincts of Montreal, which he could have easily taken. Just then Wilkinson ordered a retreat, and the fruits of the campaign were lost. Armstrong was then Secretary of War, and the disgrace of the Army was reflected upon him. Half a dozen years after, the New York *Review* was published, and in it, Armstrong, who held a most caustic pen, reviewed the life and conduct of Gen. James Wilkinson. Taking up the Spanish affair and the Burr business, Armstrong proved incontestibly that Wilkinson was either a traitor to his country or his friend. On his trial, however, Wilkinson had taken the last alternative and excused it on the ground of extraordinary patriotism! The Spanish Association and the proceedings at the time constitute the preliminary chapter to the Burr affair.

Burr, after the death of Hamilton, disgraced before the public, turned his eyes to building up an empire on the Western frontier, as Houston, Walker, and others have done since. The material to be used was the great horde of adventurers ever ready for a new enterprise, and the assumed idea that the Western people would be ready to separate from the Union if they could secure the navigation of the Mississippi. There is most abundant evidence to show that disunion, the separation of the Western States, was one of the objects in view, but not the only one. Burr having lost all caste at the North entered on a career of speculation. One object was Mexico—another, the separation of the United States.—In the Marietta *Gazette* were published articles, suggested by Burr, and written by Blennerhasset, *sounding* the people of Ohio and Western Virginia on that topic. Afterwards he confined his views to the separation of Louisiana. His cypher letter to Wilkinson mentioned among other things, the seizure of Baton Rouge. I shall not go over the details of this affair, but I shall merely refer to the sort of characters Burr dealt with—especially as some of these persons have become historical. On the 11th of July, 1804, Burr shot Hamilton. On the 2nd of March, 1815, he took his celebrated leave of the Senate. On the 29th of April he was at Pittsburg. From Pittsburg he went down the Ohio, and passed over to the Cumberland. In July he spent a week with Andrew Jackson—a man, said Burr, in many points after my own heart. In the course of this trip, and subsequent ones, his associates were James Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton, John Smith, (Senator from Ohio,) Samuel Swartwout, Herman Blennerhasset, Andrew Jackson, Comfort Tyler, &c. These were all men remarkable for speculative enterprise, and in their subsequent career have been somewhat known to the people of the United States. James Wilkinson has been exhibited as a reckless, dissipated, unprincipled man. John Smith was expelled from the U. S. Senate. Sam'l Swartwout became a notorious defaulter. Jonathan Dayton was a land speculator. Herman Blennerhasset went forth a ruined man, and his wife was buried in New York by the charity of an Irish Society. Andrew Jackson was, by the battle of New Orleans, made President of the United States.

There is great consolation to me, in the history of Burr and his companions. Good people cry out against the evil of our times, and political corruption. I doubt very much whether we have at this time as large a proportion of corrupt, reckless and unprincipled men, as there was in the time of Adams and of Jefferson. The truth is, that for many years subsequent to the Revolution, the word honor was substituted for all virtue and all religion. Burr and his companions were *men of honor*. And what was honor? It was *simply to keep faith* with their boon companions, and be ready to fight a duel if they did not. The barbarism of "honor" has disappeared, and among men of character the higher and better motive of religious principle has taken its place.

Meteors Falling into the Sun.—On the 1st of September last, a distinguished astronomer, Mr. Carrington, had directed his telescope to the sun and was engaged in observing his spots, when suddenly two intensely luminous bodies burst into view on its surface. They moved side by side through a space of 35,000 miles, first increasing in brightness, then fading away; in five minutes they had vanished. This remarkable phenomena was witnessed and confirmed by another observer, Mr. Hodgson, at Highgate, who, by a happy coincidence, had also his telescope directed to the great luminary at the same instant. It may be, therefore, that these two gentlemen have actually witnessed the process of feeding the sun, by the fall of meteoric matter.

☞ An important decision has been made in the Superior Court in New York, touching the rights of hotel keepers. A distinction is made between boarders and transient guests; hotel-keepers have no lien on the baggage of the former, though they have on that of the latter.

☞ The man who was "hemmed in by a crowd," has been troubled with a stitch in his side ever since.

Read! Read!

The Republican Party—WHAT IS IT?—Mr. Calhoun said, "We live in strange times—it seems there are Christians more orthodox than the Bible, and politicians whose standard is higher than the Constitution." Anticipating the *future* course of the *Abolitionists*, he said of his Southern friends, "Do they expect that the *Abolitionists* will resort to arms and commence a crusade to liberate our slaves by force? Is this what they mean when they speak of the attempt to abolish slavery? If so, let me tell our friends of the South who differ from me, that *the war which the Abolitionists wage against us is of a very different character and far more effective.* It is the war of *religious* and *political* fanaticism, mingled, on the part of the leaders, with ambition and love of notoriety, and waged, *not against our lives, but against our characters.*"—(*Speech, 9th March*, 1836.)

CALHOUN A PROPHET.

"Those who imagine that the spirit (of Abolitionism) now abroad in the North will die away of itself, without shock or convulsion, have formed a very inadequate conception of its real character. *It will continue to rise and spread*, unless prompt and efficient measures to stay its progress be adopted. Already has it taken possession of the pulpit, of the schools and to a considerable extent of the press."

"However sound the great body of the non-slaveholding States are at present, *in the course of a few years they will be succeeded by those who will have been taught to hate the people and institutions* of nearly one half of the Union, with a hatred more deadly than one hostile nation ever entertained towards another."—(*Speech, Feb.* 1837.)

VOICE OF HENRY CLAY.

Speaking of the Abolitionists he said:

"With them the right of *property is nothing; the deficiency* of the *powers of the general government is nothing.*"

"With this class the prohibition of the removal of slaves from State to State, and *the refusal to admit any new State, comprising within its limits the institution of slavery*, (Republican platform of to-day,) are but so many means conducing to the accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous end at which they avowedly and boldly aim; are but so many short stages in the long and bloody road to the distant goal at which they would finally arrive."

"I have said that the immediate *abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia* (see Mr. Lincoln's record) and the Territory of Florida, and the exclusion of new States, were only means toward the attainment of a much more important end. *Unfortunately*, they are not the only means. *Another and more lamentable one is that which this class is endeavoring to employ, of arraying one portion against another portion of the Union.* With that view, in all their leading prints the alleged horrors of slavery depicted in the most glowing and exaggerated colors, to excite the imagination and stimulate the rage of the people of the Free States against the people of the Slave States. But the means to which I have already adverted, are not the only ones * * * * * the *ultra* Abolitionists are employing to effect their ultimate end. They began their operations by professing to employ only persuasive means, in appealing to the humanity and enlightening the understanding of the slave-holding portion of the Union." "For some time they continued to make these appeals to our duty and our interests; but impatient with the slow influence of their logic upon our minds, they (the ultra Abolitionists) recently resolved to change their system of action. For the agency of their power of persuasion they now propose to substitute the powers of the *ballot box*; and *he must be blind* to what is passing before us, who does not perceive that the inevitable tendency of their proceedings is, if these should be found insufficient, to *invoke finally the power of the bayonet.*"

"But it may be contented by the *ultra Abolitionists* that their object is *not to stimulate the General Government*, but to operate upon the States themselves in which the institution of slavery exists. If that be their object, why are these Abolition Societies and movements all confined to the free States? Why are the slave States wantonly and cruelly assailed? Why do the Abolitionists presses teem with publications tending to excite hatred and animosity on the part of the inhabitants of the free States against those of the slave States?"—(*Speech, February*, 1839.)

So much for the truth that Republicanism of to-day is what *Abolitionism was*, with this exception:—Republicanism *boldly proclaims* that its object is to "*stimulate the General Government.*" Ultra Abolitionism did not venture to do so in 1839. Intelligent readers can draw their own comparisons. And now let us hear what Henry Clay said about PROPERTY IN SLAVES:

"To the wild speculations of theorists and innovators, stands opposed the fact, that in an uninterrupted period of two hundred years' duration, under every form of human legislation, and by all the departments of human government, African negro slaves have been held and respected, have descended and been transferred, as lawful and indisputable property. They were treated as property in the very British example, which is so triumphantly appealed to as worthy of imitation. Although the West India planter had no voice in the united Parliament of the British Isles, an irresistible sense of justice extorted from that legislature the grant of *twenty millions* of pounds sterling to compensate the colonists for the loss of their property."—*Same Speech.*

The writer will only add what appears to be very applicable to the Republicans at this moment, in reference to their policy and its consequences:

"The Abolitionists (that is what Henry Clay called them,) let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants, of the free States as a man, against the inhabitant of the slave States. Union on the one side begets union on the other." "A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, while the forms of its existence remain." "One section will stand in a menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinions will be quickly followed by the clash of arms."

The Republican party of to-day—what is it? It is the Ultra Abolition party of the past, grown into a formidable and dangerous union of the people of the free States against the people of the slave States.

A Sweet Prince.—A candy statue of the Prince of Wales was manufactured by a St. Louis confectioner during the recent visit of the Prince to that city. It was placed upon the table where the Prince and his companions dined, and the Duke of Newcastle was so well pleased with it that he purchased it for presentation to the Queen.

☞ In Monroe county, Ky., there lives a man ninety-six years old, who has this year planted and cultivated fifteen acres of corn, and which is now of the best corn in that region.

☞ The town of Fort Huron, In., is reported to have been destroyed by fire, only one house left standing.

Words of Jackson.

The following is an extract from the farewell address of Andrew Jackson; words fitly spoken, and worthy of the consideration of every citizen at the present time:

The citizens of every State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and such men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from their improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

The True Doctrine.

Thus speaks that distinguished patriot, James W. Gerard, Esq., of New York, to his old Whig friends who are leaning toward Lincolnism:

"It is vain for the respectable and conservative portion of that party to assert that their policy is to prevent the spread of slavery into the Territories now free; that may be their view, and they may sincerely think so, but that is not the limit to the policy of their leaders, (whose dupes they are,) if their own acts and speeches are to be credited. The secret circulation of Helper's book in the Southern States was not necessary to keep slavery out of the Territories; a conflict between the free labor of the the North and the slave labor of the South, which they say must be so severe, (irrepressible) that one party or the other must yield, is not necessary to prevent slavery being extended to the Territories.

"I, therefore, oppose Mr. Lincoln for his Abolition doctrine, declared in his speeches, that slave labor must conquer free labor, or the reverse, that the two are incompatible in our country, and cannot exist together. Now as no one supposes that the Southern people will ever make slaves of us at the North, it follows that the intention of this party is, that Northern freemen shall leap over the boundaries of the Constitution and make free the slaves of the South."

We hope that Heaven will commend this sound advice to the conscience of all Christians and law-revering men.

The Crisis.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, has recently made a visit to the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, and conversed with him freely upon the probable results of Lincoln's election, at the South. Mr. Stephens' answer to the direct question: What course would be pursued at the South on the happening of such an event? is given as follows:

"Mr. Stephens—Undoubtedly an attempt at secession and revolution. I have viewed with painful apprehension the approaching crisis for years past. Fifteen years' experience in Congress has qualified me to become somewhat intimately acquainted with the temper and feelings of our people; and I am satisfied beyond a doubt that, in the event of Lincoln's election, there will be at least an attempt at revolution. There will be blood spilt—some may be hung; but that the attempt will be made, I am certain. I cannot foretell the end, but I hold revolution and civil war to be inevitable. The demagogues have raised a whirlwind they cannot control nor stand before, and as much as I deplore the event, I cannot close my eyes to its consequences."

Vandalism.

The American Flag Fired by a Wide Awake Torch!—While the Republican party all over the country has exhibited so little respect for the American flag that they were induced to blot out in '56 the stars representing the Southern States, we little conceived that one among them could be found so utterly debased as to *set fire to the American flag!* And yet this act of Vandalism was left for a Wilkes-Barre Wide Awake to consummate! On Friday evening last, the Democrats held a meeting on the Court House Square, which was addressed by Col. J. G. Freeze, of Columbia county, Stanley Woodward and E. B. Chase, Esqs., of Wilkes-Barre. The meeting was well attended, and all its doings were characterized by good order. A flag waved from the speakers' stand, which was allowed to remain there when the meeting adjourned. The Wilkes-Barre Wide Awake Club, which had paraded the streets early in the evening, went to Scranton, and returned about one or two o'clock in the morning. As these worthies approached the Square, one of them was seen to walk up to the stand where the flag was nailed, and deliberately applying his torch to it, burned it from the pole. Such an act furnishes its own commentary. How can any National Union-loving man vote with a party whose teachings tend to the destruction of our country's flag?—*Luzerne Union.*

☞ A schoolmaster of Montreal, who had been somewhat of an enthusiast in the science of Geology, has recently made a good hit, by which he pockets the sum of $200,000. He took a lease on a tract of land near Acton, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, upon which a little copper ore had been picked up by the farmer who owned it. Setting to work, he soon developed a magnificent copper mine, which has just been sold for $500,000, of which he receives $200,000.

Within four miles of Williamsport, Pa., there are twenty-five steam sawmills, containing in the aggregate about one thousand saws, with a capacity for cutting at least one hundred and fifty million feet of boards yearly. The largest of the mills recently cut seven hundred thousand feet of lumber in five days.

FROM THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

Freemen, Read—The Regard of the Republicans for the Constitution of the United States.

The States which prohibit their officers and citizens from aiding in the execution of the Fugitive-slave Law, are:

Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey.

States which deny the use of all public edifices in aid of the master are:

Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan.

States which provide defense for the fugitive are:

Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

States which declare the fugitive free, if brought by his master into the State, are:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont.

State that declares him free absolutely is:

New Hampshire.

Comforts for the master who pursues his rights under the law and Constitution, but in contravention of treasonable State Statutes, framed for the purpose of embarrassing his action, defeating his claim, and in every possible way ingenuity can suggest, rendering the law entirely ineffectual:

States.	*Fines.*	*Imprisonmen*
In Maine	$1,000.	5 years.
In Vermont	2,000	15 years.
In Massachusetts	5,000	5 years.
In Connecticut	5,000	5 years.
In Pennsylvania	1,000	3 months.
In Indiana	5,000	14 years.
In Michigan	1,000	10 years.
In Wisconsin	1,000	2 years.
In Iowa	1,000	5 years.

The Constitution of the United States provides that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up to their masters, to whom they owed service, and that no State shall pass any law in contravention of this provision. These Republican Legislatures deliberately nullify the Constitution. Is such a party fit to be intrusted with the administration of the Government? Here is what Daniel Webster said at Capon Springs, N. J., on the 28th of June, 1851:

"I do not hesitate to say and repeat that if the Northern States refuse wilfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact.—'*A bargain broken on one side is a bargain broken on all sides.*'"

What Have the Republicans Done!

In Massachusetts they have enfranchised negroes and disfranchised all foreign-born white men.

In New York they have given negroes the right of suffrage.

In Ohio, in 1856, Mr. Monroe, a Republican member of the Legislature introduced a resolution to strike the work "white" from the Constitution of the State.

The Republican Supreme Court of Ohio says that mulatto suffrage is constitutional, and the Republican Legislature, says that while they are in power it shall continue to be constitutional.

The Republican Supreme Court of Ohio have decided that mulattoes are "white citizens of the United States," and have a right to vote, hold office and sit on juries.

When the Democracy in the last Ohio Legislature proposed an amendment of the Constitution which would effectually prevent negro suffrage, the Republican majority defeated the amendment.

In Cleveland, the Republican Board of Education placed white children to sit side by side with negroes—one of the members of the Board saying that "he would sooner his children should sit beside a negro than beside a frizzle-headed Irishman or a bare-heeled Dutchman."

The Republicans in one of the townships in Logan county, Ohio, have elected a negro to a township office.

The Cleveland *Herald*, a sound Republican paper, says: "We unhesitatingly aver that seven-tenths of the foreigners that land on our shores have less intelligence than full-blooded Africans."

Another Beautiful Extract—Carl Schurz Rivaled by Greely.

We have already published the denunciation of the Declaration of Independence and of the immortal signers by CARL SCHURZ, one of the most celebrated of the Lincoln orators in this campaign. As worthy to go along side of it, we give the opinion of Horace Greely, in the New York *Tribune*—the most distinguished of its editors—of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, another kind of revolutionist. Read:

"John Brown, dead, will live in millions of hearts. It will be easier to die in