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.: FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1860. NO. 5.

TERMS:

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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., " "
Rev. 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 14, '53.

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 LIME, 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 & GRASS.

Aug. 20, 1860. tf

Furs! Furs! Furs!

LADIES' FANCY FUR EMPORIUM.—FAREIRA & 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, in 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.

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

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

"Wide Awake" Meetings

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT THE "BLUES' HALL," and every day between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6½ P. M., at the south west corner of the Diamond, in George Arnold's Clothing Store, he having just returned from the city with a superior stock of Black, Olive and Brown Cloths, for Over and Dress Coats, the best selection of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Coburg Valencias, Solferinos, Mous. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Sheeting and Bagging, all of plain or neat fashionable figures: in a word, the styles are just the "*Agony*" for the times, all of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

ALSO—Ready Made Clothing in every variety, style and size. If we cannot fit you, W. T. KING, who never misses a fit, will take your measure and make you a garment on the shortest notice.

Oct. 6, 1860

1860. Fall Millinery, 1860.

AND DRESS GOODS.—MISS McCREARY is just opening a handsome assortment of BONNETS & LADIES' DRESS GOODS of the latest and most fashionable styles, which she will sell at the very lowest cash prices.

☞Ladies, call and examine them.

Oct. 1, 1860. 1m

Cancer Institute.

AFTER many years of successful practice, DR. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all others with success.—Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state diseases plainly. Enclose a postage stamp to prepay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.

Oct. 15, 1860. 6m

QUEENSWARE.—A new supply just received at FAHNESTOCKS'

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

A Gold Watch for You.

ANY person desiring to procure a good GOLD WATCH, warranted 18 carats fine, by a sure process, requiring no money and but little exertion, can do so by addressing

R. MELVIN,
Gift Book Store,
112 South Third St., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Having secured SPECIAL ADVANTAGES, I am prepared to EXCEL ALL OTHER Gift Book Houses in liberality and quality of Gifts.

I depend upon the SUPERIORITY OF MY GIFTS, rather than upon long advertisements, to secure a continuance of the patronage of the reading public, and purchasers of books and agents WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST to order one of my Catalogues. Address

R. MELVIN,
112 South Third st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 15, 1860. 4m

Wilcox & Gibb's

SEWING MACHINE.

The great and increasing demand for this remarkably simple machine is a guarantee of its superior excellence.

PRICE $30 00.

For Sale at

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
715 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 17, 1860. 3m

A Card.

THE undersigned tender their thanks for the liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to them, and would now invite attention to their extensive stock of FRUIT TREES, embracing all the choicest varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, &c., &c., now ready for Fall planting. Our stock is thrifty and of fine size. Satisfaction warranted. ☞Call with our Agent, Mr. JOHN SCOTT in Gettysburg, Pa., or at the Nursery of

T. E. COOK & SONS,
Bendersville, Pa.

Oct. 15, 1860. tf

Miss S. C. Howard

WOULD respectfully inform her friends that she has just returned from the city with a large assortment of BONNETS and MILLINERY GOODS, and will always have on hand a number of Ready-made Bonnets.—Ladies are invited to call, in Chambersburg street, and see for themselves.

Oct. 15, 1860. 3t

Jurors for November.

GRAND JURY.

Straban—James L. Neely, John Bushman, Philip Donohue.
Mountpleasant—Eli Sponseller.
Gettysburg—George Little, Henry J. Stahle, Wm. H. Culp.
Franklin—Samuel Bear, Joseph Rebert.
Menallen—Solomon Peters.
Berwick borough—Frederick Wolf.
Cumberland—Francis Bream, James McCullough.
Berwick—George Oaster.
Latimore—John T. Stitzel, Paul Troup.
Hamilton—Abner Hildebrand, Michael Dellone.
Liberty—John Flohr.
Germany—John Smith.
Union—Amos Lefever.
Oxford—John Klunk.
Mountjoy—David Little.
Reading—Henry Rummel.

GENERAL JURY.

Cumberland—Samuel Hartzell.
Huntington—George Bream.
Reading—John Geiselman.
Oxford—Simon Slagle.
Germany—Henry Rahter, E. F. Shorb.
Hamilton—John Dellone.
Franklin—John Cole, Peter Ketteman.
Latimore—Isaac D. Worley.
Union—Jeremiah Gitt, John Rife.
Straban—John Wortz, Wm. Stallsmith, Jonas Rebert.
Mountpleasant—James Devine, Jacob Lott, (of A.) Joseph Lilly, John Hauptman.
Freedom—Wm. Ross White.
Mountjoy—Newton Horner, James Reaver.
Hamiltonban—Jacob Hoke, David Stover, Wm. T. Reed, B. A. Marshall.
Gettysburg—Jacob Troxel.
Butler—Frederick Hartzell, Moses Raffensperger.
Berwick twp.—Henry Bittinger.
Menallen—Conrad Weaner, Michael Hoffman.
Conowago—Joseph Klunk, Simon Harnish.
Tyrone—Daniel Diehl, Leonard Delap.

Oct. 22, 1860.

New Fall and Winter

CLOTHING, for Men and Boys, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes, and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which will sold VERY CHEAP. You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods. *That's the spot.* The old County Building, N. E. Corner of the Diamond

Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

Henry Hughes,

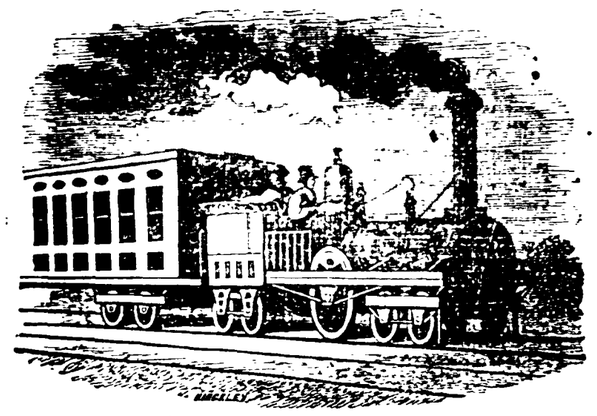
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, GETTYSBURG, PA., having just returned from a visit to the Great Eastern, is now supplied with a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. Give me a call.

Aug. 13, 1860.

DOMESTIC GOODS, in every variety, at SCHICK'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, &c.

A LARGE lot of Crockery and Queensware for sale by NORBECK & MARTIN.

GOOD work and moderate prices are the characteristics of the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery. TYSON & BRO.



☞The following is the Democratic Electoral Ticket, formed by the State Convention, at Reading, in March last. It is the only Democratic Ticket now in the field, (the straight-out Douglas ticket having been withdrawn,) and the only one that stands any chance of defeating that of the sectional Abolitionists, who have Lincoln for their candidate.

All strife between Douglas and Breckinridge men is now ignored in this State. Let them, therefore, RALLY TO THE POLLS, UNITEDLY AND IN THEIR STRENGTH, and deposit their ballots for the Democratic Electors. Let *all* conservative men do the same. In this way alone can the tide of disunion ABOLITIONISM be stayed.

☞BEWARE OF SPURIOUS OR MIXED TICKETS! Before voting, COMPARE YOUR TICKETS WITH THE FOLLOWING, NAME FOR NAME!

ELECTORS

Of President and Vice President of the United States.

George M. Keim,
Richard Vaux,
Frederick A. Server,
William C. Patterson,
Joseph Crockett,
John G. Brenner,
George W. Jacoby,
Charles Kelly,
Oliver P. James,
David Schall,
Joel L. Lightner,
Samuel S. Barber,
Thomas H. Walker,
Stephen S. Winchester,
Joseph Laubach,
Isaac Reckhow,
George D. Jackson,
John A. Ahl,
Joel B. Danner,
Jesse R. Crawford,
Horatio N. Lee,
Joshua B. Howell,
Nathaniel P. Fetterman,
Samuel Marshall,
William Book,
Byron D. Hamlin,
Gaylord Church.

Which Will Be Best?

Reader, of whatever political faith you are, which will be the best? That the country shall remain whole and united as it is, the South being the receptacle and market for the products of the manufactories and workshops of the North—furnishing the raw material and affording labor to the toiling millions of the North, and buying the goods again in return, thus causing general prosperity all around, or that it be disrupted and the intercourse of the two sections of the country severed, the South opening her own ports and receiving her supplies of manufactured articles from foreign countries, and leaving the workshops and manufactories of the North desolate and without a market. Which will be the best? This is a matter for every voter to consider. As the country now exists, the South is the market for the North. Northern cotton mills get their cotton from the South, thousands of hands are employed in them, and receive their pay for their work, and then the cotton goods are again sold to the South. Other manufactories sell their articles of manufacture South. The little town of Lynn, in Massachusetts, alone sells several millions of pairs of shoes annually South.—The iron works and rolling mills of the North find their best markets South. The cities of New York and Philadelphia, and other northern cities, depend almost entirely upon their commerce with the Southern States, and their teeming millions thus have prosperity. Which then will be the best? Will you elect LINCOLN, the candidate of the "irrepressible" Republican party, who will not receive a single electoral vote in any southern State, and whose election incurs the risk of disturbing the harmony of the several States as they now exist, or will you say it is best to "let well enough alone," and contribute all in your power to his defeat. It is for you, consulting your own interests and the interests of the country to say, which will be best?

☞Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, says it will be our fault if we do not soon surpass the best wine grapes of Europe, by selecting the best native grapes and planting their seed.

A Speech to be kept before the People.

Wm. H. Seward, in his speech at Boston, Mass., a few days since, said:

What a commentary upon the wisdom of man is given in this single fact, that fifteen years only after the death of John Quincy Adams the people of the United States, who hurled him from power and from place, are calling to the head of the nation, to the very seat from which he was expelled, Abrahnm Lincoln—[enthusiastic cheers]—whose claim to that seat is that he confesses the obligation of that higher law—[applause]—which the Sage of Quincy proclaimed, and that he avows himself, for weal or woe, for life or death, a soldier on the side of freedom in the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. [Prolonged cheering.] I tell you, fellow citizens, that with this victory comes the end of the power of slavery in the United States. [Cheers.]

This is unmitigated Abolitionism—an Abolitionism that contemns and repudiates the Constitution of the United States, and is governed by a higher law than that instrument. Seward vouches for Lincoln. He knows him, and declares that his election will destroy slavery, and precipitate upon the country *four millions of free negroes.*

Attempted Bribery.

We have been informed by SAMUEL KETTERMAN, Esq., County Surveyor for this county, that a prominent Republican offered him FIFTY DOLLARS if he would oppose and electioneer against Hon. W. P. SCHELL. Mr Ketterman, like a man and a Democrat, spurned the proffered bribe, saying that he did not keep his principles for sale. The name of the person who made this offer is withheld for the present. This is another instance of the fraud and curruption by which the Black Republicans carried the late election. Shall they go unrebuked?—*Bedford Gazette.*

Ominous Movement in Louisiana.—Under the head of "Important movement," the New Orleans Delta of Monday evening states that many citizens of Louisiana have addressed a petition to Gov. Moore, requesting him to convene the Legislature of that State, "with a view of taking measures to meet the great political crisis which now confronts the South."

Address of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

The Democratic State Committee deems it a duty, once more to address you, before the final vote for President of the United States. It is enabled to do so now, with a consciousness that, every sacrifice of private feeling having been made, the Democratic party is once more united in the support of the regularly nominated Electoral Ticket, which, in its aggregate, represents the public sentiment of Pennsylvania, adverse to sectionalism, and faithful to the Union and the Constitution.

The object of the State Committee now is, to invoke for that ticket a zealous and active support. Such a support, given in every county of the State, may reverse the defeat at the State election, and, even if it does not, will save the Democratic party from that disintegration, which an apparent abandonment of its flag would seem to threaten, and which our ancient enemies so much desire. If the Democratic party in Pennsylvania can be demoralized and broken to pieces, the permanent success of the mercenary crowd now forming the People's or Republican party, will be secured, and the State, which is more substantially Democratic that any one in the Union, be handed over for a series of years, to the control of those whose policy is alien to its true interests—the policy against which the Democratic party has so long and so resolutely contended.

A thorough organization and full vote of the Democracy at the Presidential election, is important for other reasons.

Intoxicated by one victory, won mainly through the unhappy differences of the Democracy,—sure, without effort, of another in November,—the leaders of the Republican party are meditating an extensive export of Pennsylvania voters into the neighboring States, especially in New Jersey and Delaware, where the contest is very close. Not wanted, as they think, here, they will be very serviceable there. Let this fraud be frustrated, if possible, by such activity on our part, as will compel our adversaries to remain at home. It may be, should the attempt at colonizing be persisted in, that Pennsylvania now can be redeemed.

But there is a higher and stronger motive to action. Every Democratic vote cast in November—every vote, indeed, against the Republican ticket—is a vote for the Constitution, the Union, and for the rights and property and safety of our Southern brethren, and swells the great conservative body, which whether it be at the time a majority or minority, now stands as the only barrier to sectionalism and fanaticism. Should Mr. Lincoln be elected, and his administration prove, as we fear it will, to be animated by the aggressive spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism, and threaten still more the well ascertained rights of any portion of the Union, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania will be the great constituent of the constitutional opposition, which must check and control the Executive. It is all important that the elements of such an opposition should develope themselves at the polls now. Such a demonstration of Northern Democratic sentiment, even if it should not insure victory, may ultimately save the Union, by showing to the South how many true friends they have in the North, and especially in those Middle States, which are the truest and most loyal to the Constitution. Let it be remembered that when, in 1854, the storm of kindred fanaticism broke upon Pennsylvania, the Know Nothing candidate was elected Governor by an overwhelming majority; and yet, in less than two years, fanaticism died out as suddenly as it arose, and the Democratic party, true to its principles—faithful, even in disaster, to its standard—resumed its influence and predominance in the State. So will it be now. All depends on activity, on concert, on honorable and magnanimous forgetfulness of past differences. Let any one who hints at their revival, who seeks to excite again any unkind feeling among Democrats, be marked as an enemy to his country and to his party. Let the County Committees take immediate measure to secure a full vote of the Democratic party, even in districts where local success is impracticable; for, remember that, in November, every vote counts in the great result and that every Democrat who stays at home, expresses his despair of the Republic, and practically votes with the enemies of the Union and the Constitution.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, *Chairman.*

Philadelphia, October 23, 1860.

14,000 Negro Votes—Ohio Carried by the Negroes.

The official returns of the State election in Ohio, shows that the Republican majority is only something over 8,000. At the same election, under the decision of Judge Brinkerhoff, 14,000 negro votes were cast. The State election in Ohio then was carried by negro votes. Without them the Republican party would have been in a minority of about 6,000 votes. White men of Pennsylvania, what think you of this? Very probably, one of the first acts of the next Republican legislature of this State will be the adoption of resolutions providing for an amendment to the Constitution, allowing negro suffrage in Pennsylvania.—This is what is coming.

Democrats!

Remember that we are now a united party, that there is but one Democratic Electoral Ticket, that the Breckinridge men and the Douglas men will both vote it, and that therefore, we may redeem Pennsylvania, if we go to work. Now is the time to fight for *principle!* The old Democratic flag still waves above us! It shall never be dishonored. To the rescue, Democrats of Adams county.

An Invitation to Tom Corwin.—While Tom Corwin was addressing a Black Republican meeting recently at Jacksonville, Illinois, a note was handed to him. He opened it, and glancing at the first lines; saw it was an invitation, which he told the crowd he would read. Mr. Corwin then read the note. It was couched in the most polite terms, and extended an earnest and pressing invitation to the Hon. Mr. Corwin to visit—only one mile distant—the "Tomb of Hardin, who had been welcomed in Mexico by bloody hands to a hospitable grave!" Corwin was thunderstruck.—*Springfield (Ill.) Register.*

☞*Figs Grown in Maryland.*—We were not aware that figs were grown in Frederick county until we saw and tasted them at the agricultural exhibition in this city last week, and learned upon inquiry that between four and five bushels are raised each year at Mt. St. Mary's College, in this county. Those we saw were the second crop, in size about as large as a hen's egg. The first crop, we learned, are about twice the size of the second crop.—*Frederick Union.*

Pennsylvania Legislature—1861.

SENATE.

1. District—Philadelphia—*Jeremiah Nicholas, R.; John H. Parker, R.; Geo. R. Smith, R.; George Connell, R.
2. Chester and Delaware—*Jacob S. Serrill, R.
3. Montgomery—John Thompson, R.
4. Bucks—Mahlon Yardley, R.
5. Lehigh and Northampton—Jeremiah Shindel, D.
6. Berks—Hiester Clymer, D.
7. Schuylkill—Robert M. Palmer, R.
8. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—*Henry S. Mott, D.
9. Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—George Landon, R.
10. Luzerne—W. W. Ketchum, R.
11. Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren—Isaac Benson, R.
12. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Andrew Gregg, R.
13. Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia—*Franklin Bound, R.
14. Cumberland, Juniata, Perry, and Mifflin—Dr. E. D. Crawford, D.
15. Dauphin and Lebanon—*A. R. Boughter, R.
16. Lancaster—*Wm. Hamilton, R.; *John Hiestand, R.
17. York—Wm. H. Wesh, D.
18. Adams, Franklin and Fulton—A. K. McClure, R.
19. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—*S. S. Wharton, R.
20. Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—Louis W. Hall, R.
21. Indiana and Armstrong—J. E. Meredith, R.
22. Westmoreland and Fayette—Smith Fuller, R.
23. Washington and Greene—*George V. Lawrence, R.
24. Allegheny—John P. Penny, R.; Elias H. Irish, R.
25. Beaver and Butler—Dr. L. Imbrie, R.
26. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—*Jas. H. Robinson, R.
27. Erie and Crawford—Darwin A. Finney, R.
28. Clarion, Jefferson, Forrest and Elk—R. L. Blood, D.

Republican Senators,	27
Democratic Senators,	6
Republican majority,	21

(Newly elected members marked with a *.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—*Joseph Caldwell, Thomas E. Gaskill, Patrick McDonough, Robert E. Randall,* Joseph Moore, Jr., Daniel G. Thomas, Dr. J. H. Seltzer, J. E. Ridgway, *Henry Dunlap, H. G. Leisenring,* I. A. Sheppard, Richard Wildey, *W. D. Morrison, G. W. H. Smith,* John F. Preston, *Thomas W. Duffield,* Chas. F. Abbott.

Delaware—Chalkley Harvey.

Chester—William T. Shaler, Caleb Pierce, Isaac Acker.

Montgomery—*Dr. J. H. Hill, John Stoneback, John Dismant.*

Bucks—Joseph Barnsley, Dr. A. Reily.

Northampton—*Jacob Cope, P. F. Ellenberger.*

Lehigh and Carbon—*Wm. H. Butler, W. C. Lichtenwaller.*

Monroe and Pike—*Charles D. Brodhead.*

Wayne—A. B. Walker.

Luzerne—Lewis Pasne, H. P. Hillman, *Peter Byrne.*

Susquehanna—George T. Frazier.

Bradford—H. W. Tracy, Dr. C. T. Bliss.

Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour—*Thomas Osterhout, Hiram R. Kline.*

Lycoming and Clinton—W. R. Armstrong, H. C. Bressler.

Centre—Wm. C. Duncan.

Mifflin—Adolph. F. Gibboney.

Union, Snyder & Juniata—Thomas Hayes, John J. Patterson.

Northumberland—Amos T. Bisel.

Schuylkill—Daniel Koch, Henry Huhn, Lin Bartholomew.

Dauphin—William Clark, *Dr. Lewis Heck.*

Lebanon——— Bixler.

Berks—*E. Penn Smith, Michael P. Boyer, Henry B. Rhoads.*

Lancaster—Henry M. White, Joseph Hood, Michael Ober, John M. Stehman.

York—*John Musselman, Daniel Reiff.*

Cumberland and Perry—William B. Irvin, William Lowther.

Adams—*Henry J. Myers.*

Franklin and Fulton—James R. Brewster, James C. Austin.

Bedford and Somerset—Edward M. Shrock, Charles W. Ashcom.

Huntingdon—Brice X. Blair.

Blair—James Roller.

Cambria—*G. Nelson Smith.*

Indiana—James Alexander.

Armstrong and Westmoreland—J. R. McGonigal, James Taylor, A. Craig.

Fayette—John Collins.

Greene—*Patrick Donley.*

Washington—John A. Happer, Robert Anderson.

Allegheny—Kennedy Marshall, Thomas Williams, Charles D. Boehring, William Douglas, Alexander H. Burns.

Beaver and Lawrence—Joseph H. Wilson, J. W. Blanchard.

Butler—W. M. Graham, Thomas Robinson.

Mercer and Venango—George D. Hofius, Elisha W. Davis.

Clarion and Forest——— *Devine.*

Jefferson, Clearfield, McKean and Elk—Isaac G. Gordon, Samuel M. Lawrence.

Crawford and Warren—Hiram Butler, E. Cowan.

Erie—Henry Teller, Gideon J. Ball.

Potter and Tioga—S. B. Elliott, B. B. Strang.

Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *Italic.*
Republicans, 70. Democrats, 30.

RECAPITULATION.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
Senate,	27	6
House,	70	30
	97	36
	36	

Republican maj. on joint ballot, 61.

A Tract for the Times.

One of the best Democratic Document that can be distributed at this or any other time, against the sectional Republican party, is Washington's Farewell Address, wherein that purest of patriots and best of men warned his countrymen against the danger of sectional agitation and arraying one portion of the Union against the other. This is the unholy work in which the Black Republican party is engaged, regardless of the fact that it "enfeebles the sacred ties which now link the various parts of the confederacy together." It was against the direful consequences of such a course, that Washington admonished the people in his patriotic address. But as he was a Southern man and a slave holder, we suppose the Black Republican leaders would object to the authority of his wise counsels, and discard them as "old fogy" and "pro-slavery." Such is their fanaticism and their contempt for the teachings of the founders of the government.

Mechanics and Workingmen!

We invite your serious attention to the position assumed by the Republican party on the question of slavery in its relation to the laboring interests of the country. Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of St. Louis, who recently made a stumping tour through this State, speaking at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points, in advocacy of the election of CURTIN and LINCOLN, laid down the proposition that "the real point in issue between the Republicans and their opponents is the predominance of one or the other of the two systems of labor, free or slave." He further said that "the Republicans would be false to their mission if they did not endeavor by every right means, in the language of Mr. LINCOLN, to put the question where the public mind will rest satisfied that slavery is in progress of ultimate extinction."

The mission, then, of the Republican party is to abolish slavery, so that all the labor of the country may be performed by free laborers. Let us see what good this would do the white Mechanics and Workingmen. Nearly all the slaves in the country are employed as field hands. A few are house servants and a few mechanics. In what way does their labor as slaves conflict with the free labor of the country? In no way whatever. The white Mechanics and Workingmen of Pennsylvania surely do not want to go down into the pine forests of North Carolina to gather turpentine, nor into the scorching sun of Georgia and Louisiana to pick cotton or hoe cane. And if they do not want to go there to do these things, then clearly the existence of slave labor in those forests and fields is no injury to them. Slave labor can only become injurious to free labor when brought into competition with it; and so long as they occupy different sections of the country, there can be no conflict or competition between them. The white labor of the North moves in one sphere and the black laborer of the South in another. Free labor travels one road and slave labor travels another. They can only come in collision when both of them attempt to travel the same road.

Now when will the free laborers of the North and the slave laborers of the South stand side by side and compete with one another? Not while slavery lasts. That is clear. But abolish slavery and open the South to free labor, as LINCOLN and the Republicans propose, and what then? Just this: the South would be as firmly closed against white laborers as it is now, unless a portion of the liberated negroes came North, and a portion of our white laborers went South to fill their places and work in the fields along with the negro laborers remaining there! There is not a white laborer in all the North who would not feel insulted if he were advised to go down South and seek employment along with a gang of negroes, whether slave or free, in a field or a factory. Yet this is just the employment offered to him by the Republicans in exchange for his vote—the pay they propose to give him for voting for LINCOLN and helping to "put slavery in progress of ultimate extinction."

Nor is this the worst of it. When the Republicans succeed in the "ultimate extinction" of slavery, the white laborers of the North will not need to go South to get the glorious Black Republican privilege of working alongside of negroes. Whenever the States become "all free," as SEWARD and LINCOLN want to make them, hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions, of the liberated negroes will come North and squat down among us and enter into competition with our white Mechanics and Workingmen on our own soil.—Then we shall have an "irrepressible conflict" between *white labor* and *black labor*, and unless the white laborer is *willing to work as low and live as meanly* as the negro, Sambo will get all the work. Aye, and the Republican employers, who are crying out so loudly for "free labor," would be the first to turn off their free white laborers and employ free negroes at lower wages. Probably, if the truth were known, their great reason for desiring the "extinction" of slavery, is that a horde of liberated negroes may come North and by competition reduce the wages of labor.

This is just what it must and will come to, if ever the Republicans get the power to carry out their programme for the extinction of slavery. The worst day the white laborers of the North ever will see, will be the day when the black laborers of the South shall be set free. We warn our Mechanics and Workingmen not to suffer themselves to be misled on this subject. A vote for LINCOLN is a vote for the abolition of slavery, and a vote for the abolition of slavery is a vote in favor of bringing Southern negroes here to throw white men out of work and reduce the wages of labor. This is the honest truth, and it ought to sink deep in the mind of every poor white man in the North.—*Statesman.*

☞The recent action of the Democratic State Committee, at Reading, has removed every impediment in the way of a union of all true Democrats against the common enemy. Differences in regard to men have been laid aside, and the party is brought back to the stand-point where the Reading Convention placed it. No Democrat is asked now to pledge himself to this or that candidate, but simply to stand by THE PLATFORM AND THE TICKET OF THE READING CONVENTION. Here is a "neutral ground" upon which we may all meet on equal terms. Mr. DOUGLAS has publicly declared that he accepts the Reading Platform. The friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE have proved their adhesion to it by the ready and undivided support they gave to Gen. FOSTER, the candidate who stood squarely upon it. Where, then, is the man that calls himself a Democrat, who can refuse his support to the only representative of the regular Democratic organization of the State—THE READING ELECTORAL TICKET!—*Reading Gazette.*

☞Thomas Jefferson once said that the opponents of the Democratic party would attempt to get into power "at some future day" by stealing the name of "Republicans." How truly has this prophecy been realized. But it is hardly probable that when he uttered it he anticipated that political audacity would ever go so far as to pr[illegible] the service of such a dan[illegible] party as the one that has [illegible]