ADVERTISEMENTS insorted at the usual rates Jos Painting done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly apposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment -"Coupling Printing Office" on the sign.

Receipts and Expenditures

OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1860.
Commissioners' Office, Adams co., Pa.
Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled
'An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," arquiring the Commissioners of the respective counties to publish a statement of the Receipts and Rependitures yearly, We, the Commissioneers of Taxes of said county, report as follows, to wit: from the 4th day of January, 1860, to the 6th day of January, 1861-both days in-

43d Year.

. M. Pittenturff, Req., contract in full

for Opossum creek bridge,
J. M. Pittenturff, Esq., contract in part
for Conowago bridge at E. Berlin,
Christman & Ziegler, contract in part

Do. presidential election,
Road damages and damage views,
Repairs at bridges,
Isaac Lightner, sheriff, for summoning

Collectors' fees, Outstanding tex and quit reuts in bands

In testimony that the foregoing Statement of

said office, at Cettysburg, the 8th day of Jan-

Auditors' Report.

164 00 having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, do report the following to be a general 4 50 statement of said accounts from the 4th day of

To cash in hands of former Treasurer

Outstanding county taxes and quit

rents in hands of collectors,
Amount of county tax and quit rents

Cash from Isaac Lightner, sheriff, for

jury fees for 1860, Such from Win. B McClellan, Esq., for

jury fees for 1860, Cash from H. G. Wolf, for jury fees for

6 83 Cash from M. Samson, in full for county building, Cash from V. & J. Warner, in part for

> Do. Daniel Forney, fine, Do. Kesiah Cuff, costs,

Exonerated tax from sundry

Abatement on State quota, 58 05 Error in outstanding taxes of former

Treasurer,

" Fees,

" Excherations,

Disbursements on county orders,

Balance in hands of Treasurer.

Treasurer's commission,

Feb. 4, 1861. 4t

688 77 By outstanding taxes for 1854,

Additional tax from sundry persons,

CR.

1858,

1859, 1860, 1855,

1867, 1958, 1859,

1857,

1859

audit, settle and adjust according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of

said county, commencing on the 4th day of

January, 1860, and ending on the 8th day of January, 1861—both days inclusive: that said

account as settled above an ientered on record

of Adams county, is correct, and that we find a balance due County by Treasurer of Two

Eighty-six Cents. (\$2.640 86.) and in-outstand-

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of

so kets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit

the times. Persons desiring anything in his line

will find it a decided advantage to examine his

Great Reduction

N prices of plain and figured French Me-

rinoes, all-wool Delaines in neat and medium styles, union Cashmeres and Delaines in great

variety, batin Travers, Poil de Shivers, and a

sold at LOW PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE COMPILER

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

BALTIMORE ST., GETTYSBURG.

WHERE ALL KINDS OF

Job Printing.

CIECULARS,

SUCE AS

ARE DOUB

With Meatness,

Dispatch, and at Prices to Suit the

nice lot of union Plaids. All the above will be

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Call soon.

Jan. 21, 1861.

HAND-BILLS,

17 54

10 63 16 01

HORSE BILLS

WM. B. MEALS.

J. L. SCHICK.

CARDS—all kinds of

BLANKS, &c. &c.

HENRY DYSERT,

35648 98

2640 86

O the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county:
We, the undersigned, duly elected Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said county,

January, 1860, to the 8th day of January, 1861

DANIEL GRISELMAN,

Commissioners of Adams county.

JAS. H. MARSHALL, WM. B. GARDNER,

Selence in hands of Treasurer.

Attest—J. M. Walter, Clerk.

Directors of the Poor pay, Officers' pay at spring election,

jurors. Exonerations to collectors,

of collectors,

mary, 1861.

of Adams:

1860,

at last settlement,

Treasurer's commission.

for Conowago bridge at Dellone's mill, 526 00 Sheuds & Buehler, iron registers for jail, 18 00

182 00

397 12

226 06

R1 00

307 57

2640 86

\$55637 45

15484

WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER, Esq., Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement, \$1

Outstanding County Taxes and Quit

Rents in hands of Collectors, 11

County Rates and Levies assessed for 1860:

Borough of Gettysburg, \$1386 79

" Quit Rents, 178 50 d township, 1248 49 Cumberland township, Germany Oxford 1135 44 Huntington Latimore 903 95 1406 18 Jiamiltonban. 657 64 908 65 Liberty Hamilton Menallen Straban 1357 50 1458 57 Franklin Conowago Tyrone Mountjoy 942 16 Mountpleasant Reading Berwick . 1130 12

900 84 192 31 Berwick bor .. Loan from Bank and sundry persons, Abstement on State Quota, Cash from Isaac Lightner, Sherif, for Jury fees for 1860, Cash from Wm. B. McClellan, Esq., for Jury fees for 1860, Cash from H. G. Wolf, for Jury fees for 1860, Cash from M. Samson, in full for

Freedom

Union

159 57 426 31

1254 01

19972 60

636 68

21 .00

6 00 44 70

125 00

954 53

379 44

313 95

208 14

857 91

586 22

346 61

county buildings, Cash from V. & J. Warner, in part for old court house, Cash from Michael Rupp, for old Cash from Mrs, Griest, on note of Juel Griest, Cash from Water Company, Cash from J. Bushey, Z. Myers and

H. G. Wolf, Esqs., for coal, Cash from Daniel Forney, fine, Cash from Kesiah Cuff, costs, Additional tax from sundry per's, 1660, Exonerated tax Error in outstanding taxes of former Treasurer.

The Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appear to be in the hands of the following Collectors, to wit: Years. Collectors. Bor. & Turp. 1854. John E. Heikes, Huntington, Bor. & Turps. 1855. Samuel Sadler, Tyrone, 1856. Samuel Weaver, Gettysburg,

Quit Rents, 68 94 87 75 1857. H. G. Carr, Gettysburg, Quit Rents, John McCreary, Straban, Jacob C. Pittenturf, Tyrone, Henry Bittle, Germany, 56 74 Jacob Cashman, Mountpleasant, 316 51 Emanuel Ziegler, Garrante 1859. Emanuel Ziegler, Gettysburg, 89 97

James Wilt, Huntington, James Relgie, Latimore, A. Hartzell, Hamiltonban. Phineas Marsden, Mountpleasant, 178 98 Wm. Slifer, Union, 1860. R. D. Armor, + Gettyrhurg, " " Quit Rents,
" Henry Butt. + Cumberland,

John G. Byers, † Germany, Lawrence Oaster + Oxford Wm. B. Gardner, Huntington, 930 66 Andrew Shultz, Latimore, Robert Watson, Hamiltonban, F. McIntire, + Liberty, Emerical Hull, + Hamilton, Wm. Overdeer, | Menallen, Peter Muckley, + Straban, 994 37 627 29 George Lady + Franklin, John Small, + Conowago.

Samuel Delap, † Tyrone, 626 04 Tobias H. Eckenrode, † Mountjoy, 454 93 Henry J. Hemler. + Mountpleasant, 1090 93 Emanuel Neidich. Reading, Jacob Hull, + Berwick, Emanuel Wildsein, Union, Aaron Wisler, + Butler, Samuel Haner, † Berwick bor.,

marked thus † have paid in part.

By Orders paid out as follows:
By auditing and settling public accounts, \$42 00 Wm. McClean, Esq., Auditor appointed by the Court to audit aublic affairs, Printing, blanks. &c., 443 17 in settlement book, in the Commissioners' office Sheriff's bills of court costs, Clerk's pay, 200 00 balance due County by Treasurer of Two Abatement to collectors of 5 per cent., 1160 74 Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Dollars and Fox and wild cat scalps, General jury and tip staves' pay, Assessors' DAY, Jailor's fees for keeping prisoners and

turnkey,
Wood, stone coal, hauling, &c., for
public buildings, 245 44 7 🗬 Repairs at prison, Grand jury and tip staves' pay. Prothonotary, Register and Clerk of Sessions' fees,
Tax refunded to sundry persons,

114 92 tance below St. James' Church, would announce Court Cryer's pay, Certificates of constables' returns, Counsel fees, Treasurer of Alms House, 6200 00 style and finish, with and without bases and Postage and stationery for Commissioners's office.

Notes and interest paid bank and sun-16192 85 stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. dry persons, Quit rents paid George Himes' heirs, B'm. B. McCiellan, Esq., District Attorner's fees. Jacob Raffensperger, Esq., Commis-

sioner's pay, Daniel Geitelman, Esq., Commissioner's pay, James H. Marshall, Esq., Commission-

er's pay,
Keeping prisoners at E. penitentiary,
Isaac Lightner, Sheriff, conveying
prisoners to E. penitentiary,
Justices' and Constables' fees for com-**•** 12**•** 00 misting Vagrants, Railroad and Express Co. for freight, Lewis Zeitler, in full for repairs of

terra clock, Remeting Berwick twp. election poll, 15 25
James Dickson in trust for new twp. line, 64 00 Madical attendance on prisoners, 9 50
Palating furniture & fence at court house, 26 15 Posts and boards for fence " "
Carting and filling lot at court house,
Adams county fire insurance company
(\$\tilde{\text{(\$\text{1}\)}}\), on court house,

(\$5,000.) on court house, Mahael Rupp, court house keeper, Datid Ziagler, Jr., for skelving vanks, Handware, &c., for public buildings, Got. W. McClellan, Req., boarding jury, 2 days, as best, pipes and fixtures for court



A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Br H. J. STAHLE, TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1861.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

For The Compiler. BEMONSTEARCE.

O call me not fickle, inconstant or mean, Though with you so much of late I have been If I should now wander away from you here, And never return to embraces so dear.
I always have told you I was but a friend, And asked not your love for my friendship (

lend; Your company pleased me, I own it is true, But I dreamed not of trying your affections to

1071 04 'Twas only to spend a long weary hour, That prompted me first to seek for your bower 534 72 We met with a smile, no harm was in this, Our parting was scaled with a nectarine kiss. We met and we chatted like young folks of yore, Then we kissed as I left you and passed from the Beceipts and Expenditures exhibited smal at the office of the Treasurer of said county is a correct and true copy, as

I told you 'twas time that our courtable should end, For I feared that you loved me too much for county is a correct and true copy, as For I feared that you loved me too much for a taken from and compared with the original re-maining in the books of this office, we have Amil wouldnot get married till I had seen more

hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of Of the world, and its ways, and its deep hidden lore. I knew that you loved me by what I had seen Since with you so much of late I have been, And I truly was sorry that I had attained An object at which I never had simed. Forgive me, dear girl, for what I have done, And don't let your love be so easily won. And now I must leave you, O! pray do not cry, Our parting is needful, so dearest, "good bye. Hunterstown, Feb. 1861. PEDAGOGUE.

TAIL-HOLT BETTER THAN NO HOLT.

-both days inclusive:
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER, Esq., Treasurer, and
Commissioners, in account with the County The following laughable affair is from a olina, It is the story of a man named "Oliver Stanley," who was taken by wild "in-\$1071 84 gins." After some consideration, they put it his into an empty oil barrel, and headed him up, leaving the bunghole open that he might be longer dying. The prisoner relates a portion of his experience in this wise:

I determined to get out'n that or burst a trace; and so I pounded away with my fist, till I beat it into nearly a jelly, at the end of the barrel; but it were no go. Then I butted awhile with my noggin, but I had no butted butter strife they, doubtless, reasoned with memserves, thus:

"What will be the effect of encouraging of their country and promoted bitter strife thus:

"What will be the effect of encouraging of their country and promoted butter strife thus:

"What will be the effect of encouraging of the between the people of its two great sections, but will be the effect of encouraging of their country and promoted butter strife thus:

"What will be the ef 11079 23 21838 50 this that the free negros will do very little oldrams have when they but: for you know, they back ever so far when they make a tilt. So I caved in, made my last will add testament and virtually gave up the ghost. It wur a mighty serious time with me for sure. While I were lying thar to balancing accounts with tother world, and afore I had all my figgers made out to see how things'ud stand, I hearn suthin scramboulating in the leaves, and snortin' every while search the whipstich like he smelt suthin' he didn't advanctly like. I lay as still as a salamander and the whit may be there's a chance for Stanley yit. So the critter whaterer it varied and heart's blood of the sort of the barris and they will see Shavery still salawed the representations of the enthusiastic proposing the wildest and most enthusiastic colonics, by compensating slaveholders for their losses, nobody in England will then have sny interest in opposing the wildest and most enthusiastic expressions anti-slavers of most enthusiastic proposing the wildest and most enthusiastic expressions anti-slavers of the Nouth. These facts are most enthusiastic expressions anti-slaver in opposing the wildest and most enthusiastic proposing the wildest and most enthusiastic expressions anti-slavers of the Nouth. These facts are most enthusiastic proposing the wildest and most enthusiastic antimetry. Englishmen will love to refer they make a tilt. So I caved in, made my last with pride and boasting to the large sum have sny interest in opposing the wildest and most enthusiastic antimetry. Englishmen will love to refer they make a tilt. So I caved in, made my last with pride and boasting to the large sum have sny interest in opposing the wildest and most enthusiastic activities. Englishmen will love to refer they make a tilt. So I caved in, made my last with pride and boasting to the large of the contract of their losses, nobody in England will then have sny interest in opposing the wildest and most enthusiastic activities. And in the representations of the cent 12 00 till I beat it into nearly a jelly, at the end 87 75 old court house, 164 00 154 12 Cash from M. Rupp, for old staye, 4 50 93 30 Do. Mrs. Griest on note of Joel Griest, 55 00 Do. Water company, 36 CO
Do. Bushey, Myers and Wolf, for coal, 21 00 125 00 and thought, maybe there's a chance for etc.; and his ardor was at first cooled by 125 00 and thought, maybe shere's a chance for etc.: and his artior was at his case.

636 68 Stanley vit. So the critter whatever it mout be, kep' moseyin' round the bar'l.—

"After a little reflection, however," said "After a little reflection, however," said in, smelt mighty perticler, and gin a monstrous loud snort. I helt what little breath in that to keep the crittur from smellin' the internals of the bar'l. I soon seen it was a went on a new tack. I said that the scorn and defeated in his new tack. 50 00 Last he came to the bunghole, put his nose Mr. L., "I continued my eulogy of the \$55637 45 strous loud snort. 235 78 time immortal. Thinks I old fellow, look mies of inglishmen, and of their govern-419 99 out; old Oliver sin't dead yit. Just then he as always everyand by moreonary considers. 701 91 put his black paw in jist as fur as he could, The first tho't I had was to nab his paw, as 32 01 adrowndin' man would ketch at a straw; but 122 30 I soon seen that wouldn't do, for you see he couldn't then travel. So I jist waited a spell

> at the top of my voice: "Charge, Chester, Charge! On, Stanley, On !" And the bar he put, and I knowed tail-holt \$55637 45 were better than no holt; and so we went,

stinkin', ily prison. And sure nuff, the bar at full speed leaped over a caterack fifty feet high. Down we went together in a lile, to say cowhallop, on a big rock, burstin the bar'l and nearly shakin' my gizzard out'n me.-I let go my tail holt—had no more use for it—and away went the bar like a whirlgust ov woodpeckers were after it. I've never seen nor heard from that bar since, but he has my best wishes for his present and fu-1224 11 ing taxes Fifteen Thousand Four Hundred and ture welfare.

Thirty-four Dollars and Twenty-eight Cents, (\$15,434 28.) JOHN BRINKERHOFF, AMOS LEFEVER, **Well, Mr. Leggett, said Mr. W., 'you the shift of Dick, a darkey in may believe this, but I do not. Ibelieve that the ashes on the cigar that you are smoking.'"

In the above sketch, I repeat, I do not profess to give the language of Mr. L., but he neighborhood were charged to him; on English Anstocracy.'"

**Well, Mr. Leggett, said Mr. W., 'you the shift of the shift of the ashes on the cigar that you are smoking.'"

In the above sketch, I repeat, I do not profess to give the language of Mr. L., but have endeavored, in my own language, to Kentucky, who was a motorious thief, so vicious in this respect that all the thefts in the neighborhood were charged to him; on one occasion Mr. Jones, a neighbor of Dick's master, called and said that bick must be sold out of that part of the country, for he had stolen all his (Mr. Jones') turkeys.

Mr. Wilson said that the abolition of Dick's master could not think so. The Dick's master could not think so. The the neighborhood were charged to him; on business to East York street, a short dis- had stolen all his (Mr. Jones') turkeys .-

"You stole Mr. Jones' turkeys," said the master. "No, I didn't, massa," responded Dick.

ture; I saw one of your rails on de fence, so

By the London journals, it seems that the alarm occasioned in England by the prospect of the suspension of the cotton upply from this country is assuming all the catures of a panic. The commercial and ry existence depends on there being no incotton. Most of these are familiar here as: shape or other for many years back.

Secretary of the Navy and other officers of the department on Wednesday, and has left for Charleston to cast his fortunes with those of his native State. Two of his sons are still in the United States service—one is a lieutenant in the marine corps on board GIVE US A CALL!

a leutenant in the marine corps on board their great aim, their ruling desire, is to retry movement here, know that prior to the United States ship St. Louis, which vestain them in their families, and to transmit the Abolition of Slavery in the British collide, say to be had at H. G. CARES.

In see privileges from their ancestors, and sequanted with the sequence of their great aim, their ruling desire, is to retry movement the Abolition of Slavery in the British collide, say to be had at H. G. CARES.

In see privileges from their ancestors, and sequanted with the sequence of the United States ship St. Louis, which vestain them in their families, and to transmit the Abolition of Slavery in the British collider, say to be had at H. G. CARES.

DISUNION CAUSED BY THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

We present the following important communication to our readers without comment. glish nation.

and that he continued to cherish in after life a very compassionate feeling for the poor negroes. At the time of the general emancipation of the slaves in the Print of the latter advancing even were life a very compassionate feeling for the poor negroes. At the time of the general emancipation of the slaves in the Print of the latter to jump from the but the British colonies, anti-slavery so cieties of a totally different character were formed in New England, and that these so cieties were based on the principle of his captor. A second of the slaves in the poor latter to jump from the but the negro was almost as soon in the grasp of his captor. nancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies Mr. Leggett's business called him to the city of Mexico, and while residing there he met Deputy Commissary-General Wilson, of the British Army, an agent appointed by the British Government to make the financial arrangements connected with the payment to the West India slaveholders of their portion of the £20,-000,000 voted by the British Parliament as a compensation for the forced sacrifice of

their property.

Mr. Leggett said that, when he learned Wilson's errand, he took occasion, while he was sitting with him one day after dinner, to express his admiration of the British Government and the British people, for that noble act, the vote of £20,000,-000 sterling, to procure liberty for 800,000 matter.

men.
"Mr. Wilson did not seem to sympathize book entitled Fuber's River Scenes and Char-finished, he simply turned to me, and said, actors. The incident is located in North Car-Do you think, Mr. Legyett, that this emancipa-tion of the negroes will prove to be a wish meas-

"Certainly, I replied," said Mr. L. "How

as always governed by moroenary considera-tions, and too willing to sacrifice justice, and scrabled about to make some 'scovery. humanity, and all the virtues, to the lust of gain: but here was a case in which the cool heads that directed the action of the Govvernment deliberately burdened their counwith great flatterbation of mind. The next fields of wealth, but in full prospect of demove he made was to put his tail in at the bunghole of the bar'l to test in-nards. I seen that were my time to make stroying the commercial value of their West India colonies, and of impoverishing the population. In the free States, a flerge antipeople there, and the proprietors in Eng-land—and all from a humane feeling, and a my Jack: so I seized my holt, and shouted high sense of justice—a high sense of what is due to poor, helpless, down-trodden negro slaves. It was the noblest act recorded in

history! I know of no parallel to it any \$15434 28

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn in pump over some presents, break the bar'l all to pursuance of law, do report that we met, did shiverations, and liberate me from my nasty audit. settle and adjust according to law, the stinkin', ilv prison. And sure nuff, the bar who control the action of the British government. were led by such motives as you ascribe to them, to sarrifice the commercial interests of their coun-

government really believed that the aboliwould end in the commercial ruin of the islands, I could not conceive of any other

Dick's master could not think so. The slavery in the British colonies would natural two, however, went into the field where ly create an enthusiastic anti-slavery senti-110 00 to the public that he is still prepared to furnish two, however, went into the field where 93 80 all kinds of work in his line, such as Monu-Dick was at work and accused him of the innent in England and America, and that in fore the experiment of negro emancipation in the America this would in process of time extension of the slave States, which would end in a dissolution of the American Union, and the professed to believe that its effect would be happy The master persisted.

"Well," at length said Dick, "I'll tell you, massa! I didn't steel dem turkeys; but last night I went across Mr. Jones pasture; I saw one of your rails on de fence, so I brought home de rail, and confound it, Mr. Leggett, but the following paraphrane of the government knew, when they gave their samewhen I come to look, dare was nine turkeys conveys, in my own language, the impression made upon my mind of the course of reasoning by which Mr. W. came to his con-

clusion: "The English Aristocracy have ruled England for ages. Their position is more enviable than that of any similar class in any other country on the globe. They rule the industrial interests there feel that their velanded estates embrace a large portion of erruption of, or considerable falling off in, all the lands in the kingdom; and these public. the quantity of that staple which we send estates are entailed in their families. The them. Several suggestions are thrown out House of Lords is composed exclusively of arracially of anti-alarery meetings, during a by writers as to the means by which England the Aristocracy; and they have such increased independent of us for her fluence in the elections that the members are familiar here are familiar here are familiar here. well as there, having been ventilated in one tent the near relatives of the Lords. Offices and excitements are got up in England, not **Capt. Ingraham bid farewell to the Army, the Navy, the Colonies, at Foreign the world, but chiefly, if not exclusively,

Aristocracy, with its heavy taxation for the support of sinecure offices, may not be so essential as they have heretotore supposed to the prosperity of England; and that the English people would perhaps make more rapid progress if they would throw off this burden, by republicanising or Americanising their institutions. The great danger to the English Aristocracy lies in this idea in the English Aristocracy lies in this idea in the minds of the English people: for, if it and thus, by continued angry action and reminds of the English people; for, if it should takes out and apread, it might end action, ripen a hostility between the North in a revolution in which they would lose all and the South, which would naturally end their privileges. Hence they study every in a dissolution of the American Union.—
thing in America and in England with the deepest interest in its bearings on this now for twenty-five years, and, with whatef-

negroes! He gave full utterance to his felings, and almost exhansted the vocabulary of eulogy to find the commendatory epithets which he applied to England and Englishmen.

"The English Aristocracy know that the swer.

"Itow much of the large amount of money expended by American Abolitionists in support of this organized system of hostility to the same year ne appeared at the court in Holliday sburg, where the ease numerously signed petitions for the port of this organized system of hostility to the Abolition of Slavery could be obtained in Constitution of the United States has been districts and among classes, where there contributed in England we know not, but the trick Attorney entered a nolls proceeded far, the Dis-"The English Aristocracy know that the swer. districts, and among classes, where there contributed in England we know not, but trict Attorney entered a nolle proseque and so with me," said Mr. L., "and when I had was no interest to check the current of the we do know that, while conservative Amer-

Abolition of Slavery in the British colonies; but the most important effect will be the effect in America. America is divided almost equally between free States and Slave States; between States in which the negroes are so few that no harm results from their emancipation, and States in which Slavery is so deeply rooted that it can not be safely abolished without ruin to all classes of the slavery sentiment, a bitter hatred of flavery and Slaveholders, can be excited almost as easily as in England, and, in process of time, by constantly fanning the flame, such a hostility can be kindled between the people of the two great sections that it will lead to the destruction of the American Union, and the failure of the grand experiment of Democratic government by men of the Anglo-Saxon race. And this failure of Democracy in America will be a new lease, and a long lease, to the English Aristocracy of their powers and privileges. In short, Mr. Leggett, 'I believe that the English Aristo-"I replied," said Mr. L., "that if the cracy lent their influence to the Abolition of Slave-men who controlled the action of the British colonics that they may use it as a ry in the British colonics that they may use it as a wedge for the division of the American Union .tion of slavery in the British West Indies They did it to promote their own interest, to perpetuate their own privileges; by the destruction of the Union and prosperity of Democratic America, and motive for their conduct than the noble one which I had assigned."

Well, Mr. Leggett, said Mr. W., 'you was believed the secure their object, they care no more for debt of £20,000,000 sterling and the commercial man believed the secure their object, they care no more former had not been debt of £20,000,000 sterling and the commercial man believed the secure their object, they care no more former had not seen that the secure their object, they care no more former than the noble one to secure their object, they care no more for debt of £20,000,000 sterling and the commercial man prospering of remercial and the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object, they care no more for the secure their object.

do not undertake to give the language of pressed his belief that they scho controlled the action tion to the measure, that there was every reason to expect that it would be calamitous to the negroes, to the planters, and to the British people, and knew too that they could easily have prevented it, but that they still supported and encouraged it, because it would promote the interests of the English Aristocracy, by enabling them to excite, in the free States of America, such an anti-slavery feeling, as would lead to a division of the American Union and the destruction of the great Democratic Re-

of the House of Commons are to a great ex- ly satisfied me that anti-slavery meetings of honor and power, and sinecure offices for the purpose of a removal, or an amelior

From Harper's Weekly, New York. | popular opinion and sentiment in England, | and Christian; that it had already happily

| feet, let the present state of the country anwas no interest to check the current of the popular feeling. They knew that they could icans have often been publicly and wanton-ly insulted in England in connection with tions in Parliament without granting them, for they could have continued to receive them respectfully, and postpose action upon them coullessly, if their interest had required it. But after a time they, doubtless, reasoned with themselves, thus.

American institutions; and if any popular Union! No Compromise! and the cry is form. He accepted the offer and has made orator, or writer, in England shall propose echoed by the New York Tribune and other it his business ever since to appear in his to deprive the Aristocracy of their powers papers down to the lowest of its satellites. No Wide-Awake habiliments. The New Haven compromise, say they! Let civil war revel News says that the Wide-Awake fraternity through the land! let brother put the knife thus justified himself: internals of the ber'l. I soon seen it was a bar of the woods, who had lived there from mics of Englishmen, and of their governtime immortal. Thinks I. old fellow, look out; old Oliver sin't dead vit. Just then he campaign, and made no say they. Let the Union go down into ob- thus justified himself:

the expressions of my admiration, but I der Democratic institutions, he will be mer through the land be went on a new tack. I said, that the enemies of their governtime immortal. Thinks I. old fellow, look on the land is purposed. This will be the effect in England of the say they. Let the Union go down into ob- though the campaign, and made no say they. Let the Union go down into ob- the proposal through the said thus justified himself:

to the throat of brother!—let the land be "I carried this thing around, day after flooded with bloodshed! No compromise! day, during the campaign, and made no say they. livion, and

* * "Eldest Night And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold Eternal anarchy, amidst the noise

Of endless wars,"
but no compromise, say they. Let heaven rig."
The News says "we doubt not there are frown upon our country, and uprootall vestige of liberty, and happiness from the land, and let European despotism take the place who, during the heat of the late campaign, and let European despotism take the place of the Union, but no compromise say they.

General Jackson on Coercion-Advice of a Patriot.

General Jackson, in his farewell address to the American people, in March, 1837, thus alluded to coercion. Ill said:

"If such a struggle is ever begun, and the arrayed in arms against those of another in marching with their caps and torches, to doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it the tune of "Dixey's Land," was only a may, there will be an end to the Union, march to want and woe. and with it an end to the hopes of freemen. The victory of the victors would not secure avenge their wrongs, but they would them- tucky has adjourned over to March 20, reselves share in the common ruin."

These words of the venerable patriot ought to be inscribed in letters of gold and everywhere distributed. A civil war is the end of the Union. Let no Republican, after this, presume to quote Andrew Jackson in favor of coercion.

Blood will not save the Union. Mr. Pendleton, a member of Congress

from Ohio, recently presented to the House memorials from ten thousand citizens of that State, in favor of Senator Crittenden's proposition, and accompanied the presentawhich we give the following extract:

"If an army could maintain the Union, half a million of men would spring up in a night. If money could keep it together, the soil would leap with joy to produce its golden harvest. If blood, old and young men would yield it like streams which water their soil. But an army of blood and money will not preserve the Union. Justice, reason, and peace may. What force can compel a State to do what is required to be done by legislation? The whole scheme of coercion is impracticable, and contrary to the genius and spirit of the Constitution. The Southern States are prepared to resist, and when armed men come together there is war. The enforcement of the laws against the secoding States is coercion, and coercion is war. If the South say they have grievances, redress them, and calm their agitation and irritation. Remember, these men who thus come to us are bone of your bone.-

They are your brethren and fellow citizens. You may grant what they desire without losing your character and self respect. He begged them in God's name to do it. Give peace instead of discord; maintain the government and preserve this great confedera-ted empire. His voice, to-day was for conciliation and compromise, and in this he echoed the voice of those whom he represents. If you will not grant this, in God's name let the affected States depart in

At the late Presidential election fan Francisco polled 4,000 more wites than N. Orleans.

During the late discussion in the Senate on the resolutions relative to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union,

THE PERSONAL LINERTY MILL

nance of the Constitution and the Union, some of the Republican members took strong grounds against the repeal of the 95th and 95th sections of the amended Penal Code, because, as they alleged, no fraitive could escape under their provisions.

In August, 1855, a negro called Jake Green ran away from his master, Col. Isaac Parsons, of Hampshire county, Vs. The owner proceeded with his nephew. James

owner proceeded with his nephew, James Parsons, Jr., and several other persons, to

this State, for the purpose of capturing him.

The searching party stationed themselves at

three several points in the neighborhood, where the negro was supposed to be concealed. Mr. Jas. Parsons, the defendant

and a negro alleged to have been Jake Green, on the morning of the 20th of October, met in the same train of cars starting from Hol-

lidaysburg. The colored man, a few mo-ments after Mr. Parsons took his seat in the car, and while the train was in motion, was seen to leap from the platform with a black carpet bag in his hand, and after re-covering himself, (for he fell to the ground,) No. 21. popular opinion and sentiment in England, has enabled them to impress the minds of the gradual but total abolition of the middle classes there share in the gradual the Northern States, and was soon stopped by the bystandhas enabled them to impress the minds of the great body of the middle classes there with the belief that the English Aristocracy, with its powers and privileges, is essential to the prosperity and glory of the English nation.

The negro was soon stopped by the bystanders, and was states, and was the time very active in the border Slave States, especially among the slaveholders, who, after individually emancipating scores of thousands of their own slaves, united him with stealing his master's horse, the negro was soon stopped by the bystanders, who supposed that he was running away with a stolen carpet bag. Mr. Parsons by this time had come up to the man, and scized hold of him. The defendant charged him with stealing his master's horse, or who supposed that he was running away with a stolen carpet bag. Mr. Parsons by this time had come up to the man, and scized hold of him. The defendant charged him with stealing his master's horse, or who supposed that he was running away with a stolen carpet bag. Mr. Parsons by this time had come up to the man, and scized hold of him. The defendant charged him with stealing his master's horse, or who supposed that he was running away with a stolen carpet bag. The writer is known as a gentleman of intelligence and integrity:

A VIEW BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

In the fall of 1853 the writer met in Paris the late Mr. Aaron Leggett, formerly a wealthy merchant in this city, and a member of the Society of Friends. We conversed frequently on the political prospects of our country as affected by the agitation of the Slavery question. Mr. L. said that, when he was an active and sealous member of a Manumission Society, and that he continued to cherish in after life a rear warm of the success of demosealous member of a Manumission Society, and that he continued to cherish in after life a rear warm of the success of demosealous member of a Manumission Society, and that he continued to cherish in after life a rear warm of the late of the success of demosealous member of a Manumission Society, and the fall of 1853 the writer met in Paris are getting now to be well acquainted with abolition of slavery by law in their respectseriously shaken by the success of demoseriously shaken by the succes of demoseriously shaken by the success of demoseriously shaken by the succes of demoseriously shaken by the success of demoseriously more rapidly than Englishmen, in commerce and the arts, in the diffusion of knowledge among the people, in population, wealth, and all the elements of national greatness; and all the elements of national greatness; and intelligent men of the middle classes in England are beginning to think that Aristocracy, with its heavy taxation for the support of sinceurs of sinceurs of the many not be so that the standard was taken, but the negro was almost as soon in them. A melect followed, during which Geo. Potts, and intelligent men of the middle classes in England, and that these so-cieties were based on the principle of hitter had a middle classes in the measures which had been framed, with great consideration and wis had an altercation with Parsons, and at the very momet a negro named. Snyder Carr produced the free papers of one Francis Johnston, whose descriptions are soon in them. cription did not at all agree with that of the captured fugitive. During the excitement and while James Parsons, Jr., was completely hemmed in, the slave Jake Green made good his escape. He was thus fairly rescued by a mob, who themselves made the proeeedings of the arrest "riotous and tunul-tuous;" but as if to add insult to injury, Par-sons was immediately arrested for kidnepping, and debarred the privilege of pursuing the fugitive slave. The indictments were framed respectively under the first and fourth sections of the act of 3d March, 1847, (Purdon's Digest, 611 and 612,616 and 618.) Mr. Parsons procured bail to answer,

> the case ended. It is gery evident that Parsons lost his slave through a riot and tumult raised by Abolitionista, and to defend him from another gross outrage, cost the State of Virginia upwards of \$2,500.

> The principles which governed this ar-rest must govern all arrests of fugitives they are all made in a riotous and tumultuous manner, simply because the riot and turnult is invariably raised by those who nullify the Fugitive Slave law, and are opposed to such arrests. Call you that friendly or un-friendly legislation?—Putriot & Union.

HISTORY OF A WIDE-AWAKE:

A young man in New Haven was recently thrown out of employment in consequence of the hard times, who manifested great anxiety to get into some sort of business. He asked employment of a gentleman of that city, who inquired if he had not been a Wide-Awake. The answer was, yes. The next question was, if he still had his unjoint of the still had he will be the wil This was also answered attirmative-

ly. The gentleman then offered him a dolremonstrated with him about it, and he

honorable them, it is equally so now; and it is giving me means to pay for my board and washing. You attend to your business, and I will to mine; but if you don't like my style, furnish me better employment, and I

wasted time and money with the Wide Awakes, who would now jump at the opportunity of earning a dollar a day by parading through the principal streets, in their uniforms.

Are there none such in Adams co. Have they got what they bargained for? They were told that "flush times" would follow Lincoln's election—plenty of work, and money in abundance. We fear that many citizens of one section of the country are hundreds are now realizing that all their

"The Tennessee election has gone largely to them the blessings of liberty. It would for the Union, and the Legislature of Kenfusing to call a convention at all. This has been done by the firm attitude of the Republicans in Congress, and of Mr. Lincoln. who, by refusing to assent to any plan of compromise, have given the most efficient pledge in their power that the new admin-istration will stand by the Constitution as it is, until it shall be regularly amended by an authoritative National Convention." N. Y. Tribune.

This statement is entirely worthy of a paper which assured its readers before the Presidential election that the success of Lincoln would pour oil upon the troubled waters, and effectually silence the clamor of the secessionists. It is a part of the game tion with some appropriate remarks, from of systematic falsehood by which the peo-which we give the following extract: of the Union, and encouraged to push forward the irrepressible conflict until it is too late to save the Confederacy from destruc-tion. The idea that Tennessee and Kentucky have been induced to declare for the Union because the Republicans and Mr. Lincoln have hitherto refused to assent to any plan of compromise, is utterly preposterous. Every man who knows anything about the feeling of those States is aware that they, in common with Virginia, Maryland and other border States, have, so far, stood fast to the Union with the hope of effecting some com-promise whereby their rights and interests would be secured in the Union; and that this is the sole reason which has deterred them from casting in their lot with the se-ceding States. The moment they become convinced that compromise is out of the question, and that there is to be no abatament in the stubborn, unyielding hostility of the Republicans towards them, so soon will the border States join their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. This may but it is on be In unwelcome conclusion, that no man can resist who has paid the lightest attention to the position of these States.—Patriot & Union.

> Henry Winter Davis, of Maryhand. made a speech in Congress, a few dispet since, which was of a most violent and in flammable Black Englishmen shareful. fiammable Black 199 He may be fishing for a seet in Idealand Cabinet.

Talenta in It.

L. S. St. Market