The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

43d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861. No. 28.

TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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

Jury List—April Term.

GRAND JURY.

Conowago—John Busbey, Sr.
Freedom—Henry Heagy.
Gettysburg—George C. Cress.
Liberty—John Welty.
Mountpleasant—Emanuel Smith, Lewis Will.
Union—John Spangler, Sr.
Cumberland—Charles B. Polley, David W. Horner.
Hamilton—Henry Wolf, Martin Getz.
Berwick tp.—Jacob Hill.
Germany—Sylvester Harner,
Latimore—Israel Flohr.
Reading—John Bowserman, Andrew J. Brough.
Straban—Samuel Freeman, David Lockheart.
Huntington—Thomas E. Gardner.
Franklin—John Cole.
Mountjoy—Michael Fiscel.
Berwick bor.—Francis Strubinger.
Oxford—Henry Wiest.
Hamiltonban—David B. Blythe.

GENERAL JURY.

Oxford—John Stock, Franklin Heltzel.
Conowago—Emanuel Keller, Levi Kindig.
Cumberland—Cornelius Dougherty, Isaac Deardorff.
Franklin—Samuel Eicholtz, Jacob McIlhenny, Samuel Lohr, James Linn.
Gettysburg—Geo. F. Eckenrode, Samuel G. Cook, Wm. H. Culp, Solomon Welty.
Tyrone—Daniel Delap, Jonas Starner, Solomon Sterner.
Hamilton—Daniel Baker, Henry King,
Reading—Charles E. Kuhn.
Liberty—Samuel Krise, William Seabrooks.
Mountjoy—John Maring, John Trostle.
Hamiltonban—Jacob L. Firor, Isaac Robinson, Rufus C. Swope, Isaac Hereter.
Union—George Unger, Jacob M. Bollinger.
Mountpleasant—Alexander Young, Jacob Melhorn.
Straban—Edward Moritz.
Latimore—John W. Fickle, Joel Griest.
Butler—William Slaybaugh, Jacob Peters, Geo. Group.
Huntington—Daniel Reitman, George Gardner, Jonas Johns, George Bowers.
Germany—Jacob Klunk.
Menallen—Charles M. Stewart, William Yeatts, Jacob Pitzer.
Berwick tp.—John Elder.
Berwick bor.—Edward Sourbeer.

March 18, 1861.

Gettysburg

FEMALE INSTITUTE.—*The Summer* Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL NEXT. For particulars inquire at the residence of Rev. D. EYSTER. [March 25, 1861. 4t

Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as *to produce at once a model of neatness and* taste, was conceived and carried out by OSBURN, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture in a superbly executed head of *OUR SAVIOR, and encircling the upper part* of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The engraving is received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves art—who delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engravings, of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York Borough,
2 Buggies, (Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted,)
1 Rockaway,
2 Building Lots in York Borough,
1,000 Valuable Books,
50 bbls. Flour, (warranted,)
1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer,
500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ,
Magnificent Looking Glasses,
Gold and Silver Watches,
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c., &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are all sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed *of by the 1st of July ensuing, and when all are* sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
J. M. AUSTIN. GEORGE WEHRLY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "*Lord's Prayer*" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to recommend *itself* to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking. C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.

York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the *Lord's Prayer*, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.

F. F. HAGEN.

☞ Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size and a Ticket. AUSTIN & WEHRLY.

York, March 25, 1861.

Economy is Wealth,

SAID one of our learned men, and I believe it, for the folks all say they save money by calling at H. G. CARR'S, to buy their Groceries, Queensware, Notions, &c. [Jan. 21, 1861.

Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Monday, the 15th day of April next:*

Geo. W. McClellan, Bor. of Gettysburg,
Charles Will, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Benj. Schriver, " "
Israel Yount, " "
Francis J. Wilson, Berwick Borough,
Henry Kobler, "
Daniel Hartzell, Butler township,
G. W. Rex, "
David Keckler, "
John Busbey, Sr., Conowago
Francis Bream, Cumberland
William Toot, "
David Goodyear, Franklin
Geo. A. Corwell, "
Henry Munshower, "
Richard J. Peters, "
Hezekiah Latshaw, "
A. Miller, "
Henry Bitner, "
Jacob Eicholtz, "
Cornelius B. Hanes, "
Geo. Bear, "
Joshua Price, Germany
Levi Krebs, "
Peter Lingenfelter, "
Joseph Barker, "
Marcellus Crouse, "
Daniel Becker, Hamilton
Daniel Minnigh, "
Reuben Steen, Hamiltonban
Jeremiah Stem, "
Barney Bigham, "
Peter Schively, "
Hannah M. Cooper, "
G. W. Hildebrand, Huntington
John D. Becker, "
Daniel Markley, "
Conrad Moul, Latimore
Mary Brough, Mountpleasant
J. E. Smith, "
Charles Myers, Menallen
Oliver P. House, "
George Shane, Oxford
Henry Berkheimer, "
Jacob Martin, "
Robert N. Dicks, Reading,
Jacob L. Grass, Straban
John Eckenrode, Tyrone
Samuel Sadler, "
Allen M. Cook, "

STORE LICENSES.

Henry G. Carr, Bor. of Gettysburg,
Geo. F. Kalbfleisch, Do.
Jacob Stock, Do.
Nathaniel Eames, Germany township,
George Keidle, Mountpleasant "
Reily & Sneeringer, Conowago "

March 25. JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk*

Borough Account.

R. G. McCREARY, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Gettysburg:

DR.

1860. Mar. 21. To balance in hands,		$3 93
Outstanding Taxes for 1858,		11 18
Do. do. 1859,		272 72
Taxes assessed for 1860,		1464 63
Money received on loans,		775 00
Do. on discounts,		494 67
Do. from County for lamp post,		20 00
Rent from Danner & Ziegler,		62 71
Paving lien collected,		13 85
		$3116 69
1861. Mar. 16. Bal. due Treasurer,		13 09
		$3,131 78

CR.

By orders paid, to wit:

For work and carting,	$404 00
Lamp posts,	*384 60*
Gas, 6 months,	121 60
Lamp lighting, 6 months,	18 75
Hardware and oil,	15 96
Arresting vagrants,	1 13
Lumber and lime,	100 65
Water Company,	15 00
Carpenter work,	12 54
Mason work,	51 99
Engineer's salary,	*45 00*
Officers, holding election,	5 00
Justice's fees, qualifying Council,	40
Stone,	193 34
Fees in Burgess office, Harper,	20 30
Do. do. King,	20 45
Town clock and repairs,	63 00
Repairing engines,	50 00
Engine keeper, 9 months,	30 00
Printing,	*22 00*
Interest on loans,	210 35
Notes paid,	730 00
Brick and sand,	28 61
School tax,	*2 70*
Posting ordinance,	25
Expenses of celebration,	11 75
Attorney and Counsel's fees,	20 00
Clerk and Treasurer,	30 00
Town Council,	30 00
Exonerations on tax of 1859, additional,	10 13
Do. do. 1860,	45 36
Errors in assessment of ditto,	2 62
Collectors commissions,	70 33
Outstanding taxes for 1859,	12 59
Do. do. 1860,	346 31
	$3,131 78

Balance due Treasurer, $13 09

Examined by Town Council and certified March 16, 1861. [April 1, 1861.

$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND WASHINGTON ZINC.
BUY THE BEST.
BUCK LEAD,
100 pounds will cover as much surface as 120 pounds of other White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as durable as other leads.
BUCK LEAD,
Is whiter and more brilliant than any other known White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty.
BUCK LEAD,
Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is unrivalled for body or covering property, 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of other Zinc.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Has no equal for durability; it wears twice as long as other Zinc Paint.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers, TENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
☞ For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m

H. G. Carr

HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS & PRUNE—Also a splendid article LEGHORN CITRONS, all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street.

BUFFALO Robes, Sleigh Bells, Buffalo Socks, Gum Shoes, Umbrellas, Gum Overcoats Carpet Sacks, and Trunks of every kind, kept at PFAHLER'S.

The Muse.

THE NAME UPON THE TREE.

I'm standing as in days of yore,
Beneath our trysting tree;
Beneath whose lofty branches, I
First pledged my vows to thee;
Thy name is still upon the bark,
And though decayed by time,
Yet he has not effaced thy words
From this fond heart of mine;
And though, alas, thy hand that carved
Upon the tree thy name,
Is crumbling into dust, yet
Still love thee all the same.

Within my dreams I see again
Thy form before me now
I feel the garlands, that thy hands
Did twine around my brow;
And as the spirit of the past
Emerges from my soul,
She causes memory's magic waves
Within my heart to roll;
I see upon their crested foam,
Once more the old tree wave;
The vision flees—I wake to know
Thou'rt sleeping in thy grave.

Miscellaneous.

Veracity.

The groundwork of all manly character is veracity. That virtue lies at the foundation of everything solid. How common it is to hear parents say, "I have faith in my child so long as he speaks the truth." He may have faults, but I know he will not deceive me. I build on that confidence."—They are right. It is lawful and just ground to build upon. And that is a beautiful confidence. Whatever errors temptation may betray a child into, so long as brave, open truth remains, there is something to depend on, there is anchor ground, there is substance at the centre. Men of the world feel so about one another. They can be tolerant and forbearing so long as their erring brother is true. It is the fundamental virtue. Ordinary commerce can hardly proceed a step without a good measure of it.—If we cannot believe what others say to us, we cannot act upon it, and to an immense extent that is saying that we cannot act at all. Truth is a common interest. When we defend it, we defend the basis of all social order. When we vindicate it, we vindicate our foothold. When we plead for it, it is like pleading for the air of health we breathe. When you undertake to benefit a lying man, *it is like putting your foot into* the mire.

☞ A good anecdote is related of a well-known vagabond, who was brought before a magistrate as a common vagrant. Having suddenly harpooned a good idea, he pulled from a capacious pocket of his tattered coat a loaf of bread and half of a dried codfish, and holding them up, with a triumphant look and gesture, to the magistrate, exclaimed, "You don't ketch him that way! I'm no vagrant. A'nt them visible means o' support, I should like to know?"

☞ Parson Green, an American preacher, in the habit sometimes of drawing upon a box of sermons bequeathed him by his father, who was also a minister, upon one occasion got hold of a sermon, by mistake, which the old gentleman had once preached to the State prison convicts. It opened well, and the congregation were becoming deeply interested, when all at once the parson surprised them with the information, that, "had it not been for the clemency of the governor, every one of them would have been hung a long time ago."

☞ The following advertisement recently appeared in a country paper:

VON STRAY!

Von small leetle muly Heifer Calf about 12 monts old of sorrel color all over his potty, mit sum white spots on his pelly pelow, and pack apove, and also mit a white speck on his forehead in front, and grey hairs on de leetle end of his tail pehind, strayed away py himself from me his owner. If any potty finds him, and will ketch him, and send word to de printing offis, where he is, I will make 'em present of his hide and taller when I kills 'em, for their trouple, so I will!

☞ The following is an extract from Helper's Book:

"You may frown and fret, but we will abolish slavery, so help us God, though it brings on civil war, though it may dissolve the Union—may annihilate the solar system—yet our determination is as fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven."

☞ A speaker at a stump meeting out West declared that he knew no east no west, no north, no south. "Then," said a tipsy bystander, "you ought to go to school and larn your geography."

☞ "Look here, Jem, these is a hole knocked out of this bottle you gave me." "Why," said Jem, "here's the hole in it now. If it was knocked out how could it be there now."

☞ A fellow out West, being asked whether the liquor he was drinking was a good article, replied: "Wal, I don't know, I guess so. There is only one queer thing about it, whenever I wipe my mouth, I burn a hole in my shirt!"

☞ "Were you ever cross-questioned?" asked a man of his neighbor.

"Yes, when questioned by my wife, after spending the evening abroad—cross enough, in all conscience."

☞ The press most popular with printers—A press of business.

Too Late.

The *Tribune* at the eleventh hour appeals to the Union men of the South, remarks the *Journal of Commerce*, to show their hand, and let it be known whether they are ready to co-operate with Union men in the North, for the preservation of the Federal Government. It asks—"Is there a Union party in the seceded States?" Alas for the blindness which, till now, has refused to be enlightened! There would be no need of asking such a question as this, had the Republicans refrained from their fierce menaces of coercion, in that terribly abused interval between the election and the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. By threats and denunciations, succeeding immediately to a triumph at the polls, and fulminated indiscriminately at slaveholding States, the Union sentiment there was to a great extent crushed out and silenced. So incensed were the mass of the population in those States, and especially in the Cotton States, that an expression of loyalty to the Union could scarcely be tolerated.

There was another grand error. The vindictive spirit of partizanship at the North had gained such strength pending the violent sectional controversies of previous years, that it could brook no opposition, and dealt out its deadly missiles long after victory had been proclaimed. The refractory Southerners were to be driven to the wall—their ports blockaded—their resources cut off. *Legislatures* hastened to vote large summs to carry on the coming war, and to furnish the requisite military equipments. This confirmed every apprehension which had already found a lodgment in the Southern mind. No better proof was needed, even among the incredulous, that the great anti-slavery party of the North was bent on the forcible extinction of the hated "institution." True wisdom would have dictated a course of great moderation, coupled with kindly assurances; and so would have given strength and succor to the true conservative men of the South who still remained faithful to the old Constitution, and who were determined to seek their rights in the Union, rather than out of it. But no. They were beaten down by their own professed friends, and soon overpowered by increasing numbers.

It is well if those who have so loudly cried, "Let slip the dogs of war," begin to discover the incalculable mischief they have done. Though the Union is destroyed—perhaps irrevocably—it may not be too late to avert the shedding of blood.

The Republican Disunionists.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Courier* thus writes:—

"There is a growing feeling here among Republicans in favor of a dissolution of the American Union. It has crept into the Senate and found favor. It is a pet remedy in Republican caucus chambers. The party in power is not equal to the emergency which their accession to power has created; and their remedy is the dismemberment of the nation.

"'Let the slave States go?' That's the cry. 'Let *them go with their negroes*—the country is big enough without them.'"

It is difficult to believe that so many men in the North as are united under the black banner of the Republican party could be so insensible to the manifold blessings which this Union especially confers upon this section, as to wish for its dissolution. Yet it is impossible to resist the conviction that they deliberately designed and planned what they have done. Their acts and the disastrous results of those acts must be taken as the denotements of their policy, or else they must be supposed to be entirely *without a policy*—a presumption not to be entertained as to a party composed of men of any intelligence. They are either disunionists or idiots. It is more rational to suppose that ten thousands of bad men *should bind together with a design*, even an uncommonly wicked design, than that *such a number should confederate without* any design, exhibiting an unprecedented assemblage and union of fools and idiots.

It is every day becoming more manifest that the Republicans have a policy, and that it is a disunion policy—else they would promptly assure the country of peace and proffer acceptable guarantees to the Southern States. The *Courier's* correspondent propounds this pointed question:

"Is it too much, for the sake of the American Union, to guarantee the South equality in the American Territories?"

Terrible Famine.—The famine in India is desolating the Northwestern provinces for a thousand miles in extent. Human beings were dying at the rate of 400 or 500 a day.—Mothers are selling their children as slaves for 6d. each, that they may have bread, if only for a single day.

Death of Judge McLean, of Ohio.—The telegraph announces the death of the Hon. John McLean, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. His demise occurred on the 4th inst.

☞ Salt Lake is probably the saltest body of water on the globe. Three barrels of this water are said to yield a barrel of salt. The water is of a light green color for about ten or twenty rods, and then dark blue. No fish can live in it—no frogs abide in it—and but few birds are seen dipping in it.

☞ The London pickpockets have trained dogs to such accurate operation that they jump at a gold watch, seize it, snap the chain and bolt off where their master is waiting.

☞ The nerve which never relaxes—the eye which never blanches—the thought which never wanders, these are the masters of victory.

The Dissolution of the Union.

"If the cotton States remain out of the Union, and never come back, much as we might deplore the dismemberment of our proud confederacy, yet there is even in this calamity a *source of comfort*—the permanent dissolution of the Union is the certain death of locofocoism."

We take the above paragraph from the last number of the Chambersburg *Repository* and *Transcript*, a leading Republican journal. The editor appears to rejoice over the dissolution of the Union, because it will secure "the certain death of locofocoism." Well, well—that may be. To put down the Democratic party it is necessary to first put down our once proud Union. To put down the Democratic party, the industrial pursuits of the country must be paralized, and thousands and tens of thousands of workmen thrown out of employment. And yet these dire calamities afford a "*source of comfort*" to Black Republicanism, merely because they insure "the certain death of locofocoism!" What a confession is this! Had the Democrats been successful in the last campaign, our country would still be a whole, and the American flag would this day be found unfurled in every State. Business of all kinds would be brisk beyond former years, and millions of our countrymen who are now starving, would be profitably employed.—*Our whole people would be happy and our* whole country prosperous. But, how is it under the rule of LINCOLN abolitionism?—All is gloom. The Union it dissolved—brother is armed against brother—business is at a stand-still—thousands of business men are failing—mechanics and workingmen *are without employment—ruin stares us in* the face—but yet all this is "*a source of comfort*" to our opponents, because it secures "the certain death of locofocoism."

What say the people to this heartless declaration? Are they willing to witness a divided Union, bankruptcy and distress, merely that a malignant abolition sentiment may be gratified? Can they afford to starve because the principles of a reckless, abandoned and unprincipled faction unless the demand? We trow not. They will, at the first opportunity, rise in the dignity of their strength, and hurl the demagogues out of power who have brought our present calamities upon the country. Abolitionism has triumphed once, and for the present time, and *the people will experience a real source of* comfort" when this pestiferous faction shall be dead and buried.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

The Union Party.

The Republicans are endeavoring to fasten upon the Democrats a disposition to favor the secessionists, because our party is laboring to avert civil war and indescribable suffering, by the adoption of a policy that will prevent the over-heated partizans of both sections from having their wishes gratified. The Democratic party needs no defense against the vile attacks of this character that have been made upon it. Its history is crowded with examples of devotion to the country, and its most eminent and popular leaders have generally been the foremost in the defense of that Union, which Republican success has broken. In its present policy it is only pursuing the teaching of our wisest statesmen, who have always told us that the Union, to be permanent, must be cemented by the mutual affections of the different States for one another, and that all difficulties to be happily arranged, must be settled by the gentle spirit of Compromise. Whenever one portion of any nation conduct themselves in such a manner as to give deep dissatisfaction to another, it is useless to hope that their disturbed spirits can be quieted by any other course than that of conciliation. The impossibility of quelling a discontented people by force, is significantly shown in the abortive efforts in Texas, Italy, and in our own Colonial struggle. If this Union is to be saved—if its flag is to float on, proudly bearing its present thirty-four emblematic stars—the noble work will be accomplished alone, through the adoption of a free and fair compromise, brought on by the active and patriotic efforts of such leaders as Douglas, Breckinridge, Johnson, Crittenden and the other true men who are gloriously co-operating with them, for the restoration of mutual confidence between the now distracted States of the Confederacy.—*Erie Observer.*

Connecticut.

The election to Congress of Geo. C. Woodruff, Democrat, in the Fairfield and Litchfield district, in place of Ferry, Republican., is now conceded even by the Republicans. His majority is about 80. So the Congressional delegation is equally divided—2 Dem. and 2 Rep. In the last Congress, 4 Republicans. English's (Dem.) majority in the New Haven district is over 1,000.

Senate—8 Democrats and 13 Republicans. Last year, 7 to 14.

House—about two-thirds Republicans.—This fact need create no surprise, when it is considered that a rotten borough system prevails in Connecticut, by which several townships of less than 1,000 inhabitants send *each* as many Representatives as New Haven, with a population of 10,000. Windham county, with a population of 34,618, sends 24 Representatives, nearly all Republicans, while New Haven township, with 40,000 inhabitants, sends two, and Hartford, with 30,000, sends two more. An equal ratio with Windham county in proportion to population, would give to these two Democratic towns about 50 Representatives. They actually have four!

☞ Mary Ann Lovett, convicted at Louisville of throwing vitriol upon Mrs. Parrott, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

Activity at the Navy Yards and Military Posts.

The "line of policy" said to have been adopted by Mr. Lincoln is not clearly known or understood, but the indications are that it means "civil war," and hence the active military and naval movements, especially at New York, create intense excitement.—Whither the "transport fleet," so hurriedly fitted out there, is bound, no one seems to know. The New York papers of Saturday evening are filled with all sorts of statements and rumors. From the Commercial we extract as follows:

The vessels chartered by the government as transports, are the Atlantic and Baltic, late of the Collins, and the Illinois, of the Vanderbilt line.

These vessels will proceed to sea under sealed orders, and their destination can only be conjectured. The fact that the Atlantic has cleared for Brazos may be taken as proof that she will go to that port.—She is coaled and well provisioned for a long trip, and accommodations have been furnished for six hundred men and five hundred horses.

The utmost haste and energy is manifested in getting the Atlantic ready for sea, *and she will doubtless sail this evening.* In addition to her lading of stores, she will take out seven hundred United States soldiers, including two companies of flying artillery. The two companies now number one hundred and sixty men, but will be made up to the full complement of two hundred by the addition of recent recruits. The addition of this army corps to the list of passengers throws some doubt upon the supposition that the Atlantic is bound for Sumter or Pickens; for flying artilery would be quite useless for service at either fort.—It is possible that one of those forts may be reinforced and supplied, and then the remaining troops and stores be left at some point in Texas.

At Governor's Island.—At this military station the utmost activity prevailed all day on Friday. Men are engaged in loading lighters with provisions, clothing and large quantities of shells. On the dock, besides a large quantity of mortar shells, were piles of the smaller, but more destructive balls, with which columbiad guns are loaded. Two of these guns, weighing 15,000 pounds each, were on an adjacent wharf at which lay the schooner John N. Genin, which, it is conjectured, is to be laden with munitions of war. Within a month past two other schooners have been thus laden at the same pier, and have departed for parts unknown. In the vicinity of the wharves were 37,000 shells, a large number of gun carriages, each of which are directed to "Captain Vogdel, U. S. A., Fort Pickens, Florida."

What Will be Known in Ten Days.—Capt. Meigs, accompanied by a lot of mechanics and carpenters, left the city to-day. He brought on here from Washington some experienced artificers and men accustomed to fortifications. On being asked where he was bound, he replied: "In ten days you'll know all about it."

Resignations of Army Officers.—Major Holmes, the commander-in-chief of the United States military forces at this station, and general superintendent of the recruiting business, resigned this morning, and the announcement created the utmost confusion in the garrison. The major is a native of North Carolina, and entered the service thirty-one years ago. It is said, too, that Major Edward Johnson, who is on duty here, and a Virginian by birth, though appointed from Kentucky, has resigned.

From the Express of Saturday evening, we gather the following:

The officers on the Island affect to deny that there is any discontent among the troops. They, however, take particular care to-day to keep outsiders from conversing with the men. One of the latter, when asked to-day if he was willing to go South and fight, significantly replied:

"Would you kill your brother without a cause? No, sir. We are soldiers, 'tis true, and our business is to fight, and we will fight if we can fight Indians or Mexicans, but the boys never will fight their own countrymen."

The officers are not pleased with the prospect of a collision with their fellow-countrymen South. They are quiet as to their destination, but from the drift of their talk it is inferred that they are destined for Fort Pickens, which is to be reinforced and provisioned by aid of men of war convoys.

The New York Commercial, Rep., thinks the troops are bound for Texas.

The views of the Herald are:

"We think it can be no longer disputed that Fort Pickens must be peaceably evacuated by the United States, or that between their military forces and those of the seceding States there will be a bloody collision for the occupation of said fortress. We are semi-officially assured that it will not be peaceably evacuated, and therefore a bloody collision at that point seems to be inevitable. In the event off such a collision we know what will immediately follow. Virginia will lead of the border slave States into the Southern Confederacy, and an alliance offensive and defensive, among all the slave States, will be the next act in the drama. And what next? The movement perhaps, of a southern army of twenty, thirty, or fifty thousand men upon Washington, largely collected from the revolutionary secession elements of Virginia and Maryland.

"Our readers will thus perceive that we are standing upon the threshold of a "house divided against itself" in battle array; that we are upon the verge of a civil war, in which all the slave States will be combined against the government at Washington; and that there is at least some manifest danger of that southern army invasion of Washington which, it is thought, only General Scott's formidable warlike precautions prevented on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. Civil war! Our people have no actual knowledge of the terrible import of these two dreadful words—civil war!—We read of its horrors in France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Spain and Mexico, and shudder at its desolating and brutal atrocities. But at length we are suddenly arrested in our brilliant career of National prosperity, happiness and power, by this horrid apparition of civil war."

It was undoubtedly determined by the administration a fortnight ago to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter. What has occasioned the delay in complying with the "military necessity" is not understood. Some suggest that it is intended to force the government of the Confederate States *to take the initiative* in a war, in the hope that the hands of the Lincoln government will be strengthened by it.

Army and Navy Affairs.—Says the *Sun*:—Our columns to-day contain quite an extensive exhibit of activity in army and navy affairs. We cannot of course determine what amount of importance to attach to these things, and therefore shall not attempt to discuss them on their merits. But it is quite a novel proceeding in American history for such extensive preparations of a warlike character to be going on, without the least public information as to their design, and without authority of Congress.—The thing has all the appearance of making war, and resembles more the mode of action under an absolute despotism than such as we have been accustomed to in the United States.

No one can doubt, that had any Democratic or Whig President ever undertaken to adopt such a course of procedure, and to have totally ignored the people and the co-ordinate branches of the government, as this administration is doing, there would have been an outburst of indignation from one extreme of the country to the other.—But secrecy and an apparent lack of all sense of responsibility seems to prevail at Washing, and to such an extent that we may be involved in a foreign or civil war without the slightest regard for the interests, will, or co-operation of the people.

Wages under the new Tariff.

We find in the city papers of Saturday last, the following despatch:

"PHŒNIXVILLE, Chester co., Pa., 22d.—The Phœnix Iron Company doing business at this place, and one of the largest iron manufactories in the United State, have just given notice to their employees, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 men, that their wages would be reduced from ten to twenty five per cent. on the 1st day of April, *the same day the Morrill Tariff goes into effect.*"

There is comfort for the laboring class, *truly! This is the reward Democratic em*ployees receive for doing the bidding of their masters in voting for Lincoln! The cloven foot is visible at last. Germans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, ye who delve and dig, and toil and moil, to build up the nabobs who virtually own your labor, can you be blind to the *trick so knavishly practised upon you?*—You were told that if you would vote for Lincoln a better tariff would be adopted, the Morrill Tariff Bill would become a law, and that in that event your wages would be increased. You took the Lincoln jugglers at their word and how shamefully you have been deceived! They have kept the word of promise to the lip, but have broken it to the hope. Instead of your wages being raised, they are to be reduced! *Instead of em*bling you more efficiently to support your families, the bread is to be taken out of your children's mouths, and coined into dimes and dollars for the purses of your aristocratic employers. Oh! how bitter are the fruits of the tree you have assisted in planting! Beautiful and exceedingly fair to the eye did it seem to you, but ashes and dust compose the kernel. Shall not this fraud be a warning to you in all times to come?—When the wily and oily-tongued orators of the "Republican" party spread their net of sophistry for you again, will you not call to mind their specious promises unfulfilled, and, profiting by the remembrance, turn a deaf ear to their cunning words and stand firm and unwavering in your adhesion to the great political architect of your country, the unconquerable and time-honored Democracy?—*Bedford Gazette, March 29th.*

☞ Some of the leading Republican journals assert that Mr. Lincoln neither expected nor desired the enactment of the Morrill tariff bill, and they advise him to call an extra session of Congress for its repeal, and the avoidance of the complications with the Southern Confederacy that its execution is likely to produce. The N. Y. *Evening Post* even goes so far as to pronounce in favor of free trade and direct taxation. The *Times* regards the new tariff a most serious obstacle to the adjustment of our sectional differences; and points to Mr. Lincoln's Pittsburg speech as evidence that he did not anticipate hasty action upon the Morrill bill—the very same speech which was quoted in Pennsylvania as indicative of the President's friendship for protection; but which really proved nothing more than his total and disgraceful ignorance of the subject.

Pennsylvania was promised protection as the consideration of her vote for Lincoln. The promise was fulfilled by passing the Morrill tariff when secession made it worthless; and now the Republicans propose to retract their steps from practical necessity, and because the calamity brought upon the country by their sectional policy renders the Government powerless.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ "Napoleon Alexis Dobbs, come up here and say your lesson. What makes boys grow?" "It is the rain, sir." "Why do not men grow?" "Because they carry umbrellas, which keep off the rain."—"What makes a young man and woman fall in love?" "Because one of 'em has a heart of steel, and t'other a heart of flint; and when they come together they strike fire, and that is love." "That's right, my boy; now go and plague the gals."

☞ Man is an animal; so is a hog. It is a bad rule that won't work both ways; therefore man is a hog.

☞ Why is life the riddle of riddles?—Because we must all give it up.