

The Compiler.



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GENTLEMEN, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1861.

THE COUNTRY SPEAKING!

The Democrats carried Hartford, Conn., on Monday, by 500 majority.
Complete Democratic ticket elected in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Albany, N. Y., April 9.—The Democrats carried the Charter election to-day by over 1,600 majority.
Troy, N. Y., April 9.—The election in this city to-day resulted in the success of Wm. R. McKean, Rep., as Mayor, and S. J. Smith, Dem., as Marshal. A majority of Democrats of the city and ward tickets were elected.
The Democrats of Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, elected their Mayor and other municipal officers.
A number of Republican Governors of States were elected with President Lincoln at Washington, week before last, no doubt engaged in anxious discussion of the question, how to save the Republican party?—the recent elections having shown a decided change in the popular tide. Gov. Cass, of this State, was among the successful, and as one of the results of that "meeting" we find him sending a message to the Legislature, on Tuesday, asking that appropriation be made to put the State on a war footing. It is surmised that the protection of the State (because not invaded) is not at the bottom of this project, but that the Governor means to back up Lincoln in his war upon the South. It may prove a costly business to those who pay the taxes and do the fighting. But what care the Republican leaders in power, as they gratify their sectional prejudices, that their pockets filled?
A contemporary war remarker, that "these Black Republican leaders seem to be the cause of the country, as ruin, bankruptcy and civil war follow in the wake of their triumph."
A bill authorizing a temporary loan of \$500,000 to be made, to put the State on a war footing, passed both Houses on Friday night, the Democrats in a body voting against it, with one exception—Smith, of Philadelphia.
Hon. Greely has written to many of the radical Abolition friends in the West and North, to repair to Washington immediately. Many of them, amongst themselves, obeyed the summons, and are now here, urging the Administration to adopt extreme coercive measures. They say that if Mr. Lincoln will not make war upon the South, the Republican party will be ruined; charging him with their defeat in the elections of last week. They also threaten that if he will not follow their advice, they will denounce his Administration and throw all kinds of obstacles in his way. Seward, especially, is attacked by them with an unparalleled fierceness, because they believe him to be the cause of the wavering policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration.
So says a letter—dated April 6th—from Washington. Instead of peace to save the country, we are to have war—civil, ruinous war—to save the Republican party! To such desperate extremity has this once blessed Union come at last.

Wards of Prophecy.—Who is to Blame?

HENRY CLAY spoke as follows, in the United States Senate, on the 7th of February, 1839:
"Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that we have departed altitudes, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget Union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature.
The section which stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which will happily be concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, confiscated cities, murdered inhabitants and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.
How sadly true, and how prophetic! The triumph of Abolitionism, as Clay predicted, threatens the downfall of the country."

War for the Chicago Platform.

The *Chicago Times* says:—If this Administration wickedly plunges the country into civil war, it will be a war between the Republican party and the Southern States. It will be nothing more than a bloody attempt to force the Chicago platform upon an unwilling people. In such a conflict the Northern Democracy can have no sympathy with the Government, after it becomes the mere agent of a vile sectional organization. Let it be remembered that the Republican party has declared its determination to do an act which the highest judicial tribunal in the country has determined it has no right to do, viz: exclude the property of the Southern people from the common Territories; and to enforce this unconstitutional dogma, the Administration, which has become the more organ of party, is about to use the power of the army and navy. Let it also be remembered that the Republican party, by the force of sectional cunning, has obtained control of the Government against the solemnly recorded protest of a majority of the citizens of the United States, and that it is now in the position of the armed representative of a minority party attempting to force its detestable dogmas upon the majority. A war undertaken for such an object can have the sympathy of none who do not concur in the principles of the Chicago platform. It would be essentially a war for partisan purposes. After their obstinate refusal to settle difficulties with the South, by conceding their judicially ascertained rights, it is a piece of presumptuous assurance for the Republican party to call upon conservative Democrats to help fight their battle. If the Administration is bent upon having a fight, let it be understood that they created the difficulty and their partisans must carry on the war. Northern Democrats can never shoulder a musket or pull a trigger against those whose rights they conscientiously believe have been trampled upon. If this is treason, it is treason against the Chicago platform, and in behalf of the majority of the American people; treason for the Union, and against its enemies. If this is treason, make the most of it.

The Downfall of the Country.

The *New York Herald* looks upon Civil War as inevitable—and remarks:
We must then prepare for the worst. The civil war of the Roses, and of Cromwell, and of La Vendee, will serve to warn us of coming events in our midst—fire and sword, confiscations, forced contributions, terrorism, anarchy and a military despotism. Our merchants, manufacturers, banks, corporations and industrial classes, our men of property and our children of poverty, would do well to prepare at once for these overshadowing and appalling calamities. We may soon expect a change in the species tide which has been flowing in upon us for some time past, till it has gorged our banks, not only from California, but Europe. It will flow back to England for safety; for the strongest doors of our banks will not be safe against the casualties of civil war. Nothing is safe where all laws and all rights are torn down by the strong hand of violence.
Then our Northern people will begin to comprehend the meaning of this "irrepressible conflict," concocted forty years ago for the abolition of Southern Slavery. Then our Northern anti-slavery agitation politicians will begin to realize their folly, and thinking men will begin to see that it would have been better to have granted every concession demanded by the South than to have risked this fearful ordeal of civil war.

What is Lincoln Driving At?

The partisans of the Administration, who are so violent in their denunciations of all who do not approve of the policy of civil war, do not pretend that war will result either in the enforcement of the laws or the restoration of the Union. On the contrary, the admission is explicitly made that "war with the seceded States will not bring them back into the Union." Indeed, after the daily exhibitions of intense hatred to the Southern States, made by that class of Republican journals most anxious for war, it is impossible to believe that they desire to be again associated with the seceded States. If, then, war is not to bring these States back into the Union, what is its object?—When we are called upon to stand by the Administration, we would like to know what the Administration is driving at.
A dispatch from Washington states that the expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter and Pickens has been undertaken against the advice of Lieut. General Scott. He has urged the evacuation of both.

A Paris Letter states that the Emperor of the French proposes President Lincoln's inaugural in every part.

Answers to last week's Enigma.—Bathwell Haugh.

New Goods at R. F. McLean's.

Advert. next week.

Outrageous Apportionment!

This committee appointed by the Legislature to prepare and report a bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts have agreed upon one. The State is entitled to 23 members of Congress; the total population is 2,966,370 and the ratio 126,342.

The committee being composed of nearly all Republicans; they have had things their own way, and the result is an exceedingly unfair apportionment.
Junata is taken off of this district, and the heavy Republican county of Somerset put in its place, in order that the district may hereafter elect Republican Congressmen with less effort and less expense than under the present apportionment.
Under and Snyder counties are hitched to Cumberland, Perry and Junata.
(York is attached to Dauphin. Of this the *Harrisburg Patriot & Union* says:
In making the last Congressional apportionment of the State, the township of Lower Mohanoy, in Northumberland county, was attached to this District for the purpose of connecting Dauphin with Union county. In the new Apportionment bill this township is again taken from Northumberland and attached to Dauphin, after the necessity of using it as a connecting link ceases to exist. But it is feared that York county might be more than a match for Dauphin, and so this strong Republican township is taken from Northumberland to guard against contingencies. This is an evidence of the extreme fairness of the proposed apportionment.

The Patriot & Union remarks further:

We will not enter upon an analysis of this bill, but a glance at the arrangements it makes is sufficient to show that it does gross injustice to the Democratic counties. Montgomery county, whose only crime consists in its large Democratic majority, is cut into three parts: one part being attached to certain wards of the city of Philadelphia, another part to Chester and Delaware and another to Berks. By this arrangement Montgomery county can have no immediate representation in Congress—the bill is literally ripped out of the map, and her territory partitioned among the adjacent districts, as the kingdom of Poland once was among the allied sovereigns. In the absence of an overwhelming Democratic majority, she is regarded in no other light than an outrage upon her rights, as one of the most populous and wealthy counties of the State.
Susquehanna is detached from Bradford and Putnam to Wayne and Luzerne, so as to outweigh any Democratic majority that she might possibly give; while Bradford is to be crushed in Northumberland, Monroe, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming combined.
Very little attention seems to have been paid to preserving or even approximating to an equality of population. The district contains a population of 192,281—exceeding the required ratio by 32,918; while another district has a population of but 101,427—or 29,325 less than the ratio.
Taken in by large Democratic majorities, the required ratio, as follows:
11th District, 159,281
10th do. 136,615
9th do. 148,819
13th do. 101,427
12th do. 133,187

and compare this with the five districts that have the smallest population, viz:

16th District, 708,362
15th do. 101,427
14th do. 109,668
13th do. 114,957
18th do. 116,315
6th do. 115,047

and the comparison shows that the five first named districts exceed in population the five last named by 157,489, or more than sufficient population to form another district, and more than any district contains, except the 11th.
But we have no doubt that the bill will be enacted into a law by the force of party discipline. We are not so certain that some of the districts now counted as certain for the Republicans may not play them false when put to the test of an election.
The *Easton Argus* says:
It is said that at least seventeen Black Republican members of the present House of Representatives are candidates for Congressional honors, and each one has fixed upon a district to make his election sure.—The Black Republicans think they can fix up such an apportionment as to give the Democrats but four members, under any circumstances.
The *Star* has the unblushing impudence to pronounce the bill "fair." The writer's face must be as callous as brass if it did not blush when he penned the word. The Lord protect the people from such "fairness!"
—The bill has passed the Senate by a party vote, and the same vote will pass in the House.

England and France.

The *New York Post*, of Friday week, gave out a rumor that secret agents were despatched to England and France by the Administration immediately after it came into power, to ascertain the views of those Governments on American affairs, and particularly whether they would stand by President Lincoln in an armed attempt against the South. It is said, further, that these favorable reports, and that England and France will "stand by him." The "day" of the Administration to declare its policy has been, in part, occasioned by a desire to learn the result of the missions, and now that the position of these European powers is understood to be all that could be wished, the President and his Cabinet are determined to take immediate and vigorous measures for the enforcement of the laws, at all hazards.
These jealous foreign powers would not doubt glow over a civil war in this country, and cheerfully take a hand in bringing about a permanent dissolution of the Union—probably not caring much which way it would go.

Who are for the Union?

The Black Republicans pretend to be in favor of the Union, but they refused to pass the Crittenden Compromise, which would have saved the Union, and insured quiet and prosperity to the people. The Union professions of the Black Republicans are worth nothing, so long as all their acts tend to create hatred and ill-will among the people of the States. The present course of the Lincoln Administration can have no other effect than to destroy the Union forever.
The *Star* still puff Carl Schurz, the same individual whom a respectable Republican journal, the *Milwaukee News*, pronounced "a scoundrel and an adventurer!"
The "German friends" of the "editor" would better understand him if he should publish the oars he took in the Know Nothing organization, to proscrib and oppress them. Does he mean to insult them by classing "vagabond and an adventurer" with them?
The *Star* has not finished the Congressional election returns. Anything wrong?

Interesting from Washington.

The following interesting paragraphs are extracted from recent Washington letters:
The Northwestern Republicans have protested against concession to the seceded States, and demanded that the Federal Executive should not execute the laws in all the States, "shall at least hold, occupy and possess all the places and property" of the United States. It has been determined, therefore, to hold Fort Pickens as long as possible, on the part of the Confederate States of America, shall render its speedy reduction probable.

The preparations made by some Government officers to raise large armies, will meet with grave objections on the part of the majority of the people of those States, who never will consent to give the necessary money to defray the enormous expense and for the country to be plunged into civil war for the purpose of saving the Republican party from destruction. Besides, it is very questionable whether these troops can be legally used outside of the limits of their respective States, not against a foreign enemy, but against their own countrymen. Will informed gentlemen from the Government inform us, that for every regiment formed in the Middle and Western States for the purpose of coercing the South, two others will be formed to prevent it. Thus, these Republican Governors are merely laying the foundation for civil war in their own midst.
A short time ago the whole country rejoiced because it was given out that the Administration intended to pursue a peaceful policy and recall the troops from Fort Sumter. The friends of Judge Douglas also positively state that he had the best assurances when he interpreted Lincoln's inaugural as meaning peace. But the Judge, who is now in the hands of the Abolition wing of the Republican party, thirsting after the blood of the South, rules the day. Conservatism and peace have been abandoned as useless, because they cannot assist in the grand scheme of destruction.
The news of the mysterious disappearance of a man is a terrible blow to the financial affairs of the Northern States. Nobody is hurt, says Mr. Lincoln.
There are many and various speculations in regard to the result of the Presidential election of the United States. But the Administration and its supporters look beyond the military result to a great political result. If the expedition be repelled or destroyed, they expect, as a consequence, the restoration of the Union, and the preservation of the North, which will maintain the Lincoln Government in safety through their term of four years, although it will be a triumph for division and war.
The Administration has accepted volunteer companies will be on duty. What does that mean? Is it fear that something will be done by an unexpected people through the agency of the Lincoln forces arriving from the South? Or is it the intention of the Administration to send troops to the North by making their people believe that Washington is in danger and the life of the President insecure?

The Governor's Message.

The special message of Gov. Curtin to the Legislature, in relation to the appropriation to arm and equip the military of the State, although couched in temperate and even conciliatory language, is significant of the purpose of the Federal Administration to spread the flames of civil war over the whole country. The message is in substance as follows:—The Government has an object, and as that object cannot be the defence of the lives or the property of citizens of Pennsylvania which are not threatened with assault from any quarter, it must be to cooperate with the Federal Government in the execution of a policy which we have an intimation that as soon as the military of the State are placed upon a proper war footing, the Government intends to offer the services of the State to the Federal authorities for the purpose of assisting in maintaining its power. It is suggested that the Legislature will not immediately upon the suggestions of the Governor, and appropriate \$200,000 by way of a beginning. As this will be only a beginning, and as the resources of the Treasury are inadequate to meet an extraordinary emergency, it will be necessary to authorize a loan. (War is an expensive amusement. As soon as it is fairly inaugurated under the auspices of our Republican rulers, the demand for a few millions will be such that it will be necessary to call for millions upon millions. Loan will follow loan, and when the account comes to be settled up, tax will be heaped upon tax, until the people groan under the heavy burden and realize the meaning of the words, "the land is laid out in a wicked and unnecessary war.")
Let it be clearly understood that this war is commenced in the name of the Union for its destruction. Those who are so infatuated as to believe that the Union can be maintained by force, and by a small minority. A civil conflict is the nearest road to disunion. In the existing temper of the Border States there is every reason to apprehend that they will speed to the beginning of the conflict; and, if they remain neutral, they will be a small minority, and sympathies may be against the Federal Government. The Administration could adopt no measures more likely to consolidate the slaveholding States than to attempt coercion upon the Southern States. Under the circumstances, the Northern States to assume a threatening attitude.—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

ALL THE WORLD.

A Western Congressman, who had satisfied himself as to the purposes of the Administration by an interview with the President on Friday, remarked that "Blood would be spilled in less than ten days."
Washington correspondents say the radical Republicans are in high place at the display of administration vigor and walk about with an air of defiance.
Texas is repudiated at Washington.
The latest reports from Charleston say:—We have no expectation that Fort Sumter will be evacuated. The delay is worrying the people here greatly. The Convention has a majority for peace, but not without the evacuation of the Fort.
The rush for office appointments at Washington still continues. Never was there such a concourse of greedy, hungry applicants. Even the lowest offices are sought after by scores to arouse Northern feeling, and thus save the party from the overwhelming contempt, due to their incapacity and recklessness.
Pennsylvania Arming.
It is reported by telegraph that Gov. Curtin will to-day (Tuesday) send in a message to the Legislature asking for an appropriation of half a million of dollars for the purchase of munitions of war, and the arming of troops upon the Southern coast. Pennsylvania is to be forced by a Black Republican Governor and Legislature into a war, the end of which must be the total dissolution of the Union, and the certain disunion of American freedom.—*Greenbury Democrat.*

STARTLING NEWS!

WAR TO BE INAUGURATED!

Operations to Commence at Charleston!
Civil war hangs suspended over this country as by a single thread. The military force of the new Administration has gained the control of it, and the rebels and traitors of the seceded States are to be whipped into submission. The formidable military preparations of the Government at Washington, which have been going on for more than a week—the mustering of ships of war, transports and troops for active operations, by land and sea—renew all doubt as to the policy it intends to pursue. It is becoming too evident that, so far as Lincoln's Administration possesses the power, the hideous horrors of civil war are about to be forced upon the country.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

A fleet of war vessels, with about 2,000 troops, left New York, last week, for Monterey to proceed to Texas. The movements at the several Navy yards continue unabated. It is stated that two hundred troops have just been ordered from Newport (Ky.) Barracks to proceed to Texas. Colonel Meade, of the New York Seventh Regiment, is in Washington, and is said to have tendered his services to the U. S. Government.

AFFAIRS AT NEW YORK.

The heavy draine upon the regular force at the military stations in the harbor of New York, by the fitting out of the Baltic, Illinois and other vessels, made it necessary for the War Department to issue orders for the immediate re-opening of the various recruiting offices. The fullness in the ranks of the general staff and the manufacturing interests, whereby thousands of men are out of employment, induce many more to offer themselves for enlistment than would otherwise, if trade were more lively and business more prosperous. The number in that city three recruiting offices for soldiers, and one rendezvous for seamen.
There is no doubt that orders for the immediate fitting out of the U. S. ships *Washington*, *Albatross* and *Porpoise* have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.
Commodore Stringham, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Home Squadron, has gone to join his ship at Boston. He will sail in less than ten days for sea service.
New York, April 10.—The steam tug "Uncle Ben" sailed last night from this port with sealed orders from the Government. She had sailed previously, but returned to make repairs.
PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Dispatches from Washington state that the ship of war *Jameson* and frigate *St. Lawrence*, now at the Navy Yard at this port, are to be fitted for sea forthwith.

THE NEW YORK POST ANNOUNCES "COMPETENT AUTHORITY."

The New York Post announces "competent authority," that the Administration has adopted the following plan for throwing supplies into Fort Sumter:
In case of necessity supplies are to be thrown into Fort Sumter by means of numerous small boats, which, presenting smaller and more scattered marks for the cannon of the rebels will perhaps save an unnecessary bloodshed. The Government has chartered a number of schooners and other craft, which are being fitted up for service. These schooners will sail in, leaving boats on the side which is towards Fort Sumter. These boats will, of course, be entirely protected from the guns of the rebels by the wall-like sides and solid contents of the larger vessels.
The men-of-war are to steam and hold themselves in readiness to check any attempt to intercept the boats and schooners by armed vessels, as well as to keep the neighborhood of Charleston clear of possible assaulting craft.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Richmond, April 10.—The Charleston Courier of yesterday morning reports, the arrival of a Lieut. Talcott on Monday, when he had a conference with Col. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard. He was not allowed to communicate with either of them, at Fort Sumter, and started back to Washington the same night. It is understood that the nature of the conference was to obtain permission for an unimpeded storeship to victual the garrison at Fort Sumter, but permission was refused.
Charleston, April 11.—It is reliably stated that General Beauregard did demand the surrender of the fort at 2 o'clock to-day, which demand Major Anderson declined, probably with a reservation.
The community is greatly excited, expecting an attack to-night, but up to this hour no demonstration has been made, and probably no attack will be made to-night.
A large portion of our people are collected on the wharves, on the battery, and at every accessible point facing the harbor, anxiously awaiting the result.
The military in the city are all under arms, but all is quiet.
Another regiment will arrive here tomorrow. Between six and seven thousand men are now on Morris and Sullivan's Islands and other points along the coast.
PRESIDENT DAVIS ABOUT TO TAKE THE FIELD.
Washington, April 10.—Dispatches received here to-day from Montgomery, state that President Davis was considering the propriety of going to Charleston, being satisfied that Fort Sumter was to be the great strategic point where the issue was to be tried as to the power of the Confederate States Government to maintain itself. He and his friends deemed it his duty to be on the ground. He had not decided at one o'clock whether he would go or not.
New York, April 11.—A special dispatch, sent to-day at Charleston at noon to-day, reports all quiet. The troops are all prepared for immediate service.
The Commercial states that it has been confirmed that President Davis has given orders not to fire on a vessel carrying provisions to Fort Sumter.

STILL LATER.

It is currently reported that negotiations will be opened tomorrow between General Beauregard and Major Anderson relative to the surrender of Fort Sumter.
Montgomery, April 11.—The War Department is overwhelmed with applications from regiments, battalions and companies, to be taken into the service. Over seven thousand have offered from the border States, exclusive of 2,000 Indian warriors, who desire to cooperate with the Confederate States. A great number of companies are daily reaching Charleston, Savannah and Pensacola.

War Commenced!

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER!

The war has in reality commenced at Fort Sumter.
On the 8th of April, Gen. Beauregard, in command at Charleston, sent the following dispatch to L. P. Walker, Secretary of War at Montgomery:
"Sir—An authorized messenger from President Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that a vessel containing provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter—peaceably, if possible, otherwise by force."
To this Secretary Walker replied:
"Sir—If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicates to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it."
The demand was made at 2 o'clock on Wednesday. During the afternoon Major Anderson replied:
"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this Fort, and to say in reply thereto, that it is a demand

Local Items.

We are compelled to call upon all persons indebted to us, to make payment as soon as they conveniently can. Our necessities are urgent and we must have money. We shall confidently expect many of our friends in arrears who may be in attendance at Court, (to comment on to-day) to give us "A lift."

The Cornerstone of the new Evangelical Lutheran Church, near New Chester, Adams county, will be laid on Saturday, the 27th inst. Services will commence at 10 o'clock. A. M. Several ministers from a distance are expected to preach on the occasion. Neighboring ministers and the public generally are invited to attend.

Daniel Knesey has been appointed Post Master at Hampton, and C. H. Hayses, Esq., at Ardenville, this county. Robert Crooks at Emmitsburg, Md., and not I. S. ANSAN, as previously announced.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. DANNEY & SULLIVAN, Fairfield. They have opened a new store, and received an elegant stock of new Goods, of all styles; and assure the public that they will sell at extremely low prices for cash. As good bargains are always desirable to the buyer, of course buyers will give them numerous calls. No trouble to show goods.

Mr. Nicholas Rider, of Hanover, was robbed of about \$500 on Wednesday night week. The money was taken from a desk whilst Mr. Rider was absent from home. An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob Mr. Chas. Barnitz, of the same place, who had in his house about \$400.

The Chambersburg Post-Office.

Mr. J. W. DEAL of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, who was not an applicant, has been appointed Postmaster at Chambersburg. As a result, an indignation meeting was held there, in front of the Court-house on Saturday evening week, which was presided over by Capt. James Brown. Mr. J. W. Fletcher read the following resolutions:
WHEREAS, We believe that the appointment of the Postmaster at Chambersburg should be acceptable to the people inasmuch as the duties of his office are to be discharged, and
WHEREAS, Many of the applicants for the office of Postmaster of the Borough of Chambersburg were supported and advocated by nearly all the Citizens of said Borough, and
WHEREAS, We have learned that our Congressman used his official position to secure the appointment of a gentleman who was not an applicant for said office, and who was not urged by the Citizens of the Borough of Chambersburg for said office. Therefore,
Resolved, That we, the Citizens of Chambersburg, in Mass Meeting assembled, respectfully but warmly condemn the conduct of the Hon. Edward McPherson in disregarding the wishes of the people of Chambersburg in the selection of his official position to secure the appointment of another person not known as an applicant by the Citizens of said place, thereby setting aside the claims of those who were applicants, and well recommended for that position.
Resolved, That we most respectfully reprobate against the appointment of persons unknown to the Citizens of this Borough, and request the Postmaster General to suspend his decision in the case until the Citizens of said Borough can be fairly heard before him.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the resolutions, be published in the different papers of this Borough, and that copies of each be sent to the Postmaster General, and also to the Hon. Edward McPherson.
The vote was taken and the President declared the resolutions adopted. The proceedings were "illuminated" by several knock-downs. A big breach in heat, that!

The Very Latest.

We had news here yesterday that the battle in Charleston harbor was resumed in great earnest on Saturday morning, and the commanding sentry on every gun all the points, both from the fleet outside the harbor and from the batteries along the coast.
Major Anderson ceased firing six o'clock the previous evening, and all night he is supposed to have been engaged in repairing damages. The Fort seemed to be great in disabled articles which were sent outside the morning. At 11 o'clock a dense smoke poured out from Fort Sumter, and the federal flag was run up at half mast, signalling distress to the fleet. A breach was made in Sumter on the side opposite to the main entrance. The rebels' shot holes were knocked into one, and the wall from the top was tumbling.
A later despatch reports an explosion at Sumter. Dense volumes of smoke suddenly rose, and it was supposed that the officer's quarters were on fire. Major Anderson had ceased to fire for some time. His flag was still up.
There is a rumor that Sumter has been blown up, but the rumor is not credited.
After the announcement of the capture of several weeks ago, that Sumter was to be peacefully evacuated, the Administration at Washington will be held to a terrible responsibility if it should be proved that the expedition sent to Charleston was the ostensible attack on the fort for the purpose for which it was dispatched, and the result involve the sacrifice of Major Anderson and his men.
It should be the prayer of every American citizen that this unnatural warfare cease, and that no compromise have been a thousand times better?
God save the country?

VIEW FIRST.

It was stated in the United States Senate a short time ago, that the Administration could not collect the revenue in the seceded States, except by capturing all the ports, which would require an army of 280,000 men, and an annual expenditure of \$310,000,000. It was also stated that the Administration would be required to protect Washington. It is said in Washington that this estimate was furnished by Gen. Scott.

VIEW SECOND.

President Lincoln has informed the Virginia Commissioners, sent to Washington to inquire what his war preparations meant, that he would stand by his "inaugural programme."
The N. Y. Courier, which is supposed to derive its information from French diplomats at Washington, announces that the Presidential policy is irretrievably fixed upon coercive measures. This has been Mr. Lincoln's plan incessantly since the 4th of March. All the parleys entered upon with the envoys of the Montgomery Government—all that has occurred that looked like accommodation—has been the personal doing of Mr. Seward. While the Secretary of State thought he was master of the situation, he was only in reality, though unknown to himself, making a policy entirely opposed to his own.
The Kentucky Volunteer Regiment, Louisville, April 12. Dispatches have been received here to hold the Kentucky volunteer regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The order comes from the War Department of the Confederate States at Montgomery.

VIEW THIRD.

A scene in Gettysburg. McPherson's residence. Time: Eleven o'clock at night. House surrounded by Post-Office Ambassadors. Demand an interview. McPherson pokes his head out of the window and exclaims himself in the score of ill-health. Won't be put off. Force in the door. Secret Session. Denouement: Kicked out.

VIEW FOURTH.

A buggy stuck in the mud, overloaded with Patent Office Reports, was by McPherson to comfort disappointed applicants. Woful plight of the occupants of the buggy. Obligated to unload the Reports in a fence-corner.

VIEW FIFTH.

The last Delegation. Final interview. McPherson succumbs to the outside pressure. A microscopic view of one of McPherson's tears shared on the occasion, indicating "blood in his eye."
VIEW SIXTH.
A magnificent "Dissolving View" of the Hon. Edward McPherson sitting in the insignificant "Edward!"
The whole to conclude with the wonderful faces entitled "The Deal to Pay, or the Great Unknow!"

VIEW SEVENTH.

This Splendid Panorama will remain in Chambersburg for one night only, when it will be removed to Washington and exhibited in the Post-Office Department for the balance of the Season. Republicans admitted gratis. Front Seats reserved for the Wide Awake. Democrats excluded.

VIEW EIGHTH.

The whole to conclude with the wonderful faces entitled "The Deal to Pay, or the Great Unknow!"

VIEW NINTH.

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Local Items.

We are compelled to call upon all persons indebted to us, to make payment as soon as they conveniently can. Our necessities are urgent and we must have money. We shall confidently expect many of our friends in arrears who may be in attendance at Court, (to comment on to-day) to give us "A lift."

The Cornerstone of the new Evangelical Lutheran Church, near New Chester, Adams county, will be laid on Saturday, the 27th inst. Services will commence at 10 o'clock. A. M. Several ministers from a distance are expected to preach on the occasion. Neighboring ministers and the public generally are invited to attend.

Daniel Knesey has been appointed Post Master at Hampton, and C. H. Hayses, Esq., at Ardenville, this county. Robert Crooks at Emmitsburg, Md., and not I. S. ANSAN, as previously announced.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. DANNEY & SULLIVAN, Fairfield. They have opened a new store, and received an elegant stock of new Goods, of all styles; and assure the public that they will sell at extremely low prices for cash. As good bargains are always desirable to the buyer, of course buyers will give them numerous calls. No trouble to show goods.

Mr. Nicholas Rider, of Hanover, was robbed of about \$500 on Wednesday night week. The money was taken from a desk whilst Mr. Rider was absent from home. An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob Mr. Chas. Barnitz, of the same place, who had in his house about \$400.

The Chambersburg Post-Office.

Mr. J. W. DEAL of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, who was not an applicant, has been appointed Postmaster at Chambersburg. As a result, an indignation meeting was held there, in front of the Court-house on Saturday evening week, which was presided over by Capt. James Brown. Mr. J. W. Fletcher read the following resolutions:
WHEREAS, We believe that the appointment of the Postmaster at Chambersburg should be acceptable to the people inasmuch as the duties of his office are to be discharged, and
WHEREAS, Many of the applicants for the office of Postmaster of the Borough of Chambersburg were supported and advocated by nearly all the Citizens of said Borough, and
WHEREAS, We have learned that our Congressman used his official position to secure the appointment of a gentleman who was not an applicant for said office, and who was not urged by the Citizens of the Borough of Chambersburg for said office. Therefore,
Resolved, That we, the Citizens of Chambersburg, in Mass Meeting assembled, respectfully but warmly condemn the conduct of the Hon. Edward McPherson in disregarding the wishes of the people of Chambersburg in the selection of his official position to secure the appointment of another person not known as an applicant by the Citizens of said place, thereby setting aside the claims of those who were applicants, and well recommended for that position.
Resolved, That we most respectfully reprobate against the appointment of persons unknown to the Citizens of this Borough, and request the Postmaster General to suspend his decision in the case until the Citizens of said Borough can be fairly heard before him.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the resolutions, be published in the different papers of this Borough, and that copies of each be sent to the Postmaster General, and also to the Hon. Edward McPherson.
The vote was taken and the President declared the resolutions adopted. The proceedings were "illuminated" by several knock-downs. A big breach in heat, that!

The Very Latest.

We had news here yesterday that the battle in Charleston harbor was resumed in great earnest on Saturday morning, and the commanding sentry on every gun all the points, both from the fleet outside the harbor and from the batteries along the coast.
Major Anderson ceased firing six o'clock the previous evening, and all night he is supposed to have been engaged in repairing damages. The Fort seemed to be great in disabled articles which were sent outside the morning. At 11 o'clock a dense smoke poured out from Fort Sumter, and the federal flag was run up at half mast, signalling distress to the fleet. A breach was made in Sumter on the side opposite to the main entrance. The rebels' shot holes were knocked into one, and the wall from the top was tumbling.
A later despatch reports an explosion at Sumter. Dense volumes of smoke suddenly rose, and it was supposed that the officer's quarters were on fire. Major Anderson had ceased to fire for some time. His flag was still up.
There is a rumor that Sumter has been blown up, but the rumor is not credited.
After the announcement of the capture of several weeks ago, that Sumter was to be peacefully evacuated, the Administration at Washington will be held to a terrible responsibility if it should be proved that the expedition sent to Charleston was the ostensible attack on the fort for the purpose for which it was dispatched, and the result involve the sacrifice of Major Anderson and his men.
It should be the prayer of every American citizen that this unnatural warfare cease, and that no compromise have been a thousand times