# The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 19, 1861.

## Democratic County Committee.

THE Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county will meet at the house of CHARLES WILL, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 24th day of August instant*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing days for the holding of the Delegate Elections and the County Convention, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every member is urged to be present.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, *Chairman*.

☞The following persons compose the Committee:

Gettysburg, J. Brinkerhoff, H. J. Stahle; Freedom, M. McFadden; Straban, Theo. Taughinbaugh; Liberty, F. McIntire; Hamiltonban, Daniel Snyder; Franklin, Benj. Deardorff; Butler, M. Thomas; Menallen, Joseph Wolf; Tyrone, John Eckenrode; Huntington, J. B. Miller; Latimore, Jacob Hecht, Sr.; Reading, T. N. Dicks; Hamilton, John Dellone; Berwick bor., Joseph Wolf; Berwick tp., John Miller; Oxford, J. S. Gitt; Conowago, Francis Krichten; Mountpleasant, J. E. Miller; Union, Wm. Bell; Germany, Simon S. Bishop; Mountjoy, S. B. Miller; Cumberland, Jacob Lott, Sr.

Aug. 12, 1861. tm

## A Proclamation.

*By the President of the United States.*

*Whereas*, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessing on their arms and a speedy restoration to peace: *and whereas*, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God—to bow in humble submission to His chastisements—to confess and deplore their sins and aggressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; *and whereas*, when our beloved country, once, by the blessings of God, united, prosperous, and happy, is now afflicted with factious and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and, in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy; to pray that we may be spared further punishment though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the laborers and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency; Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof, &c.,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

☞We learn from Washington that Gen. McClellan has set on foot the most active and vigilant measures in connection with the operations of the army. All intercourse with Virginia, and communications of every character, are to be cut off effectually.—Troops and pickets are to be stationed all along the line from Point of Rocks as far down as Leonardtown. Regiments are reported to be at Bladensburg, Port Tobacco and other prominent places. Washington is to be completely guarded from an attempted simultaneous attack at different points.

☞The official account of the Bull Run or Manassas battle has at length been published by General McDowell. From it we learn that our killed in the engagement amounted to 19 officers and 462 non-commissioned officers and privates; and our wounded to 64 officers and 947 non-commissioned officers and privates—in all 1492. "The return of the missing," he says, "is very inaccurate, the men supposed to be missing having fallen into other regiments and gone to Washington—many of the Zouaves to New York."

☞The President is understood to have appointed ex-Senator James Cooper, of Pa., but now of Maryland, (who has of late been active in raising Maryland troops for the Union cause,) to a Brigadiership in the volunteer service.

☞Col. Watson, Democrat, Postmaster at Lawrence, Mass., who raised and commanded a regiment of three months volunteers, has, since the expiration of his military term, been ousted from the Postmastership, and Geo. S. Merrill, a stay-at-home Republican, has been appointed in his place. These are "no party" times, eh?

☞The Republicans of Erie county will nominate a straight-out Republican ticket on the 10th of Sept. They have a heavy majority in that county, and therefore need not resort to the "union" trap to catch Democrats.

## The Trap of the Republican Leaders.

The Republican County Committee, on Tuesday last, after considerable anxious discussion, came to the conclusion "that "every tub could *not* stand on its own bottom," and therefore resolved to ask the Democrats to co-operate with them in getting up a fusion or "union" ticket. The Republican leaders have become very sick of politics *all of a sudden*. From their shouting and crowing last fall, one was led to suppose that they expected Republicanism to reign forever; and their course during the winter was calculated to keep up the delusion.

When dissolution stood, threatening, at the door of the Union, invited there by the success of a *sectional* party, patriots everywhere raised their voices in favor of Compromise, and prayed for the adoption of the fair and honorable plan offered by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky. Our unity and happiness as a people depended upon the acceptance of that Compromise. But would the Republican leaders take it? No. Because it did not accord with the anti-slavery plank in the Chicago Platform, it was rejected—and because rejected we now see the country engaged in a bloody civil war. The same feeling which governed Republican members of Congress governed the leaders here—They were for their *political* Chicago Platform above everything else—and it was at the time announced that a petition containing 106 names had been sent to Congress by them *against* Compromise.

These are the men who *now* talk of "ignoring party politics." The move is altogether too suspicious. Many an unsuspecting man was led into the dark "councils" of Know Nothingism under this self-same plea of "ignoring party politics," whilst in reality it was only a trap to decoy voters from the Democratic party. The bait now thrown out by the Republican leaders has the same intent, knowing, as they very well do, that to make straight out nominations of their own would only be to place men in the field to have them most shamefully defeated.

The Republican leaders must not be disappointed if the people do not place the most implicit confidence in their ninth-hour Union professions, because the people cannot fail to remember that only last fall these leaders and their organ spoke in *ridicule* of Democrats as "Union-savers" as though to manifest regard for the Union then was the merest child's play, deserving rather censure than approval. In short, the record of the Republican leaders here may be summed up in two words—*political manœuvring*. Their present *generous* offer is only another step in the same game.

In most, if not all the counties of this State, the Democrats have resolved to maintain their separate party organization, and to decline any alliance with the Republicans, under the pretence of sustaining the Government in its efforts to subdue rebellion. The resolutions passed by the County Conventions already held give ample evidence that the Democrats have taken this course in no factious spirit, and with no desire to embarrass the operations of the Government in any constitutional or legitimate proceedings for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of the Union.—But believing that Democratic principles and Democratic men are more necessary now than at any previous period in the history of our country, they are determined to stick to those principles, and use every exertion to elect men who will endeavor to carry them out.

We find the following communication from an old Democrat in the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*. It will suit this locality as well as that:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The usual time is approaching for forming a ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, and I beg leave to make a few suggestions to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, and particularly of Dauphin county. I would exhort and beseech the tax-payers of the county and State not to be led away from their true interests by the cunning sophistry of the "People's," or Republican, party leaders. It is obvious, from the signs of the times, that the party now in power, both State and National, are alarmed at the dangerous position into which their acts have brought our heretofore happy country, and that they fear to come before the people again under old false pretences or names; hence their intense anxiety to form a "Union party," knowing, as the whole world knows, that the Democratic party is, and ever was, the true Union party of the Nation—not Union for power and plunder, but for an *unviolated Constitutional Union*—and knowing also the love which Democrats cherish for the old Union flag, which their righteous principles had kept waving over us until the sectional plunderers have rent it in twain; hence, I say, their desire to obliterate party names, and cajole Democrats to join them to perpetuate their ignominious reign.—How many, I would ask, of the leaders of the newly-christened "Union party" voted last November the Bell and Everett ticket, which was doubtless a Union ticket? Or do they not, now that they have no other available resort, hope to gull Union-loving Democrats to again believe their professions and join their *specious* "Union party?" I entreat the Democrats and tax-payers of the county and State to again rally to the old standard of Democracy. Attend your primary meetings, send good men to your county conventions, and let them place on your county and State tickets true, capable and honest men, and support them with a will on election day! Have no affinity with those whom you know to be your enemies, under whatever name or pretence they may approach you.

Let us revert to the promises made to the people during the late campaign: "work for the laborer," "high prices to the farmer," "prosperous business to all classes," "a protective tariff that would fill the Treasury," "land to the landless," "homes for the homeless." "*Oh! glorious times!*" said the stump speakers and Abolition press.—But, hark! what did Democratic speakers and presses say? Did they not tell you in Pennsylvania that if you elected a Republican Governor and Legislature you would have an increase of State debt and a rotten shinplaster currency, and the election of Lincoln and a Republican Congress would bring on a fraticidal war, bankruptcy in business, an enormous national debt, and direct taxation—*just what is now upon us?*—Which has proved the true prophet? I would say to all who are Union men, for the sake of the Union and its glorious benefits to the whole people, listen not to the syren songs of the men who have so often deceived the unwary, and who yet seek to subvert your liberties and rob you of your possessions, to aggrandize themselves.

A VETERAN DEMOCRAT.

☞In our experience, we have observed that those people and presses that are constantly calling out "No Party," are the ones that invariably adhere the closest to party.

☞The Democrats of Juniata county will nominate their ticket on the 9th of September.

## Attempts to Decoy the Democratic Party into a Fatal Alliance.

The Republican State Committee of Ohio recently proposed to the Democratic Committee to call a joint Convention for the purpose of nominating State officers, upon the simple basis of supporting the Administration. The proposition was promptly rejected. The Democracy of Ohio were too wide awake to be caught in that trap. They were not prepared to abandon their organization at a time when the necessity of its maintenance is most imperative, or to afford the Republicans the coveted opportunity of escaping from the responsibility of their acts before the people, upon the specious pretence of affording a united and efficient support to the Government in its efforts to suppress rebellion.

As if by concert the same movement in a greater or less degree is being made by the leaders of the Republican party all over the country, who, in utter despair of maintaining their party organization on its own merits, are soliciting an alliance with Democrats, with the view of forming a new party out of the material thus compounded.

The Republicans in Pennsylvania are moving in the same direction in their calls for county conventions—a fact showing that want of faith in the ability of that party to stand alone is not confined to any one locality. In Lancaster county the Republican Committee has issued a call for a "Union Republican County Convention" in the following terms:

"The members of the People's party, of Lancaster county, and all others in favor of the perpetuity of the NATIONAL UNION and of maintaining the National GOVERNMENT in its efforts to put down armed rebellion, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections within their respective districts, &c."

Here, within a short space we have an invitation to Republicans, People's Party men and all those in favor of maintaining the National Government (meaning Administration) to unite in the formation of a county ticket. The call is not so comprehensive as it is intended to appear, being, after all, confined to those willing to give an unreserved support to the party in power.

It is wonderful how under every variety of designation the same leading idea of supporting or opposing the Administration in power always appears uppermost with the opponents of the Democratic party. When the late administration was in office their calls used to be framed in this wise—"Republicans, members of the People's party and all others opposed to the present National Administration, &c." Now the language is reversed and the invitation comprehends all favorable to the National Administration. The contest is thus made to turn upon men, and not upon measures—upon temporary policy, and not upon eternal principles. One of the Republican organs of Lancaster county has the assurance to declare that "in this all Democrats who have their *hearts in the contest* can join on a perfect equality." In other words, all Democrats who are not ready to join in a Republican convention have not their hearts in this contest and are traitorous to the Government. In order to be esteemed patriots, Democrats must be traitors to their principles and convictions. We imagine that the Democrats of Pennsylvania will prefer abiding by their cherished principles, grievously wounded or openly trampled upon by this Administration, and take the risk of consequences.

So in Chester county, the Republican standing committee, with more art that their Lancaster brethren, have issued a call to "the citizens of Chester county, regardless of former party ties, who are in favor of sustaining the present National Administration in its noble efforts to uphold constitutional liberty, and to maintain the Union, &c." It appears that even in Chester county the Republicans do not feel able to stand alone, and are begging for assistance in this, the hour of their greatest need.—But the invitation amounts to the same as the others. It is nothing more or less than a request that Democrats should renounce their faith and come to the support of Republican principles and a Republican administration.

The Democratic party will never falter in its devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and in its obedience to the Government, but it will stand fast by its principles and organization, as the only means of rescuing the country from the evils of misgovernment with which it is now afflicted. —*Patriot & Union.*

## The Fusion Scheme.

We were the first in the county to denounce and expose the latest manœuvre of our political opponents, and we are gratified to notice the unanimity with which all true Democrats are speaking out in opposition to anything bearing even the remotest semblance of an uncongenial affiliation in politics with the unrepentant supporters of doctrines which, as a party, we have always condemned. We are for the Union and the Constitution, and, in our judgment, the best security for both is found in the principles and usages of the Democratic party. We again caution our friends to beware of the mischievous contrivance.—*Han. Citizen.*

☞The Republican "union" trap is falling to pieces in York county. The following, in the *York Gazette*, is a raking shot at the "machine:"

MESSRS. SMALL & WELSH:—I see my name published to a call for a No Party Convention. I am a Democrat—and signed that call on the assurance that it was for a full Democratic Union Ticket. It turns out to be a *Black Republican tick;* and I am unwilling to have my name used to aid the unworthy purposes of the old enemies of the Democratic party. Please publish this to avert the disgrace I should feel in apparently participating in a work that I utterly repudiate and abhor. I go for a full Democratic Ticket, and will die, as I have lived, by the old Democratic Flag.

A. M. HERSHEY.

York, August 8, 1861.

☞Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of Va., late Minister to France, arrived at Washington week before last, to settle his accounts. On Tuesday he was arrested, by order of the Government, and taken to prison, but on what charge is not stated.—It is thought that something like retaliation may be intended in view of the fact that Messrs. Magraw and Harris, who went to Manassas to recover the body of Col. Cameron, were taken prisoners and are held as such by the Confederates.

☞Col. Farnham died at Washington on Thursday, from wounds received at the late battle, combined with an attack of typhoid fever.

☞The Annual Mass Meeting of the Democrats of old Berks was held at Reading on the 6th inst. It was a very large gathering. David Kutz, Esq., presided.—The resolutions adopted declare for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution;—"that the unanimity and spirit with which the people of the North have responded to the call of the President for material aid in the present crisis, should not be taken as an indication of the least desire, or even willingness on their port, to war upon the people of the South, or upon their peculiar institutions;"—"that the levity with which both the present National Administration and the dominant majority in Congress, have treated the most apparent violations of the Constitution as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the disposition shown by those two branches of the national government to merely exert the *coercive* powers confided to the General Government, in the present fearful trials of the nation—are not calculated to inspire the people with confidence in *their* ability to lead the country safely through the perils surrounding it; hence that a *National Convention* of Delegates from all the Union-loving people in the United States ought to be called immediately, as provided for by the Fifth article of the Constitution, for the purpose of deliberating upon the present state of the Union, and of devising some proper means for attaining the great object of the present unfortunate war, the speedy restoration of *peace* on the basis of the *Constitution and Union;*"—"that we are now as heretofore the uncompromising enemies of corruption and peculation, and that we denounce the wholesale robberies committed upon the national treasury; that we call for the exposure and condign punishment of the principals and their accessories, and that our expressed determination to support the government in its every effort to uphold the Union, will not prevent us from inflicting summary punishment upon those now rioting in ill gotten gains, arising from nefarious contracts, to pay which the people must and will be taxed for generations to come;"—"that the present State Administration is unparalleled in our history for its open and shameless corruption. It has plundered the Treasury, it has robbed the soldiers, it has increased the taxes upon the citizens, it has polluted and debased the channels of legislation, and has lent its aid, often publicly and ever privately, to every scheme hatched in the brains of abandoned politicians, by which the rights and interests of the people have been bartered away for gold;"—"that the thanks and gratitude of the people are due to the gallant soldiers, who at the first blast of war rushed to the support of the Union and Constitution; actuated by no sordid motive, discarding all mere personal differences of opinion, they dedicated themselves to the preservation of their country. Their glory, their fame is in the safe keeping of a grateful people, who will uphold and cherish them at all times and under all circumstances."

☞Several large and enthusiastic Democratic Meetings have recently been held at Drumore Centre, Lancaster county, at the latest of which (that glorious old Democrat, John McSparran, presiding,) the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our once happy country is now engaged *unnecessarily* in a civil war, without a proper effort on the part of the present Executive having been made to settle the causes of difficulty by compromise; therefore

*Resolved*, That we *are now, and ever have been ready and willing* to adjust our National differences upon the Compromise proposed by Mr. Crittenden, believing that (since the commencement of our present trials) such a Compromise would always have met with the approval of a large majority of the people.

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of a cessation of hostilities until another effort be made to restore peace and prosperity to our beloved country, by some such compromise as the above.

*Resolved*, That we witness with dismay the Constitution violated in many of its plainest provisions; the military power overriding the civil; the liberty of speech and of the press, and the writ of Habeas Corpus (that venerated and almost sacred safe-guard of the citizen) set aside, under the plea of "military necessity."

## Republican Abolitionism.

A meeting of the Republican Central Club of New York city was held on Tuesday evening. The following resolution, presented at a previous meeting, was considered:

*Resolved*, That the surest and quickest way to end the rebellion and establish permanent peace is to declare *immediate and unconditional emancipation*.

Mr. Isaac J. Oliver thought this country was not entitled to and would not receive the sympathy of the civilized world till the emancipation of slavery was declared.

Dr. Kennedy thought the platform of the Republican party ought to be changed so as to be in favor of the entire and immediate emancipation of the slave wherever he may be found. He was for waging the war on that principle.

Dr. Gould wanted the resolution so worded as to have the slaves emancipated immediately by martial law, without awaiting the action of Congress.

Several others spoke in favor of the resolutions, *when they were adopted without dissent.*

☞The Republicans of Washington and Westmoreland counties held their nominating conventions week before last, and nominated straight-out Republicans for all the county offices.

And yet they tell us these are the times of "no party."

☞The bill to increase the pay of soldiers and non-commissioned officers was amended in Congress by the substitution of "two dollars" for "four dollars." The pay of privates will therefore be thirteen instead of fifteen dollars per month.

☞The Democratic Conferees of the Seventeenth Judicial District, composed of Montgomery and Bucks counties, met on Tuesday week, and nominated Hon. W. J. WOODWARD, of Columbia county, as the Democratic candidate for President Judge.

☞The New York *Journal of Commerce* publishes a list of *eighty-three* Northern papers, taken from the exchanges received at that office in one day, which are opposed to the present war, and in favor of the earliest settlement possible.

☞A Republican member of the Iowa Legislature made $34,000 out of his contract to clothe the State volunteers.

## The Mob Spirit.

The mobbing of two printing offices in New England is beginning to alarm those who at first felt disposed to excuse, if not justify, such violence. The New York *Commercial*, a very prominent and respectable Republican journal, thus expresses itself:

"We call upon all good citizens everywhere to nip in the bud this evil, which is beginning to break out at the North. It must not be allowed to make further headway, no matter what the provocation, or the consequences will be more disastrous than a battle lost. Our great strength lies in the possession of our liberties, and these pre-suppose the right of every man to differ from his neighbors, and to give expression to his views, no matter how obnoxious, so long as they do not conflict with the statute in that case made and provided."—In such a case it becomes the duty of those charged with its execution to enforce it to the letter. Short of that, no man can with safety to himself or the community, permit the freedom of the press to be abridged for an instant."

The Boston Post (a war journal) also remarks:

"These repeated riots are sowing seeds of anarchy destined to destroy all the rights which raise an intelligent man above the savage—a Christian community above a barbarous one, and a civilized state above a congregation of freebooters. No matter what the provocation, the violation of law in trampling upon the rights of person and property are alarming indications of the sway of unbridled passion, and the substitution of everything dreadful in the madness of revenge for that justice which the observance of law and order only can secure. People of New England, beware! You are placing your feet upon dangerous ground."

☞In referring to the late mobs, the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says: "If we would be safe we must keep this civil war far away from us. It is time enough after the country is saved, to gratify personal and partizan malignity."

## Free Speech.

We commend the following to those Republicans who, just now, think it an awful thing for a man to speak out his sentiments unless they happen to chime in with the entire policy of "Old Abe." The extract is from the message of Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, to the Legislature, a few weeks since:

"Let us never—under any conceivable circumstances of provocation or indignation—forget that the right of free discussion of all public questions is guaranteed to every individual on Massachusetts soil, by the settled conviction of her people, by the habits of her successive generations, and by express provisions of her constitution. And let us therefore never seek to repress the criticisms of a minority, however small, upon the character and conduct of *any administration*, whether STATE or NATIONAL."

## Letter from Mr. Magraw.

The following letter from Henry S. Magraw, of Pennsylvania, who went for Col. Cameron's body, and is now a prisoner in Richmond, has been received at Washington:

"JULY 25.

"Arrested 23d, on the ground that we had come within the lines of C. S. improperly. We are now held as prisoners of war, and are quartered in a tobacco house, in company with the captured Federal officers. Have met many friends here who have been exceedingly kind. Indeed, we were treated with kindness and consideration from the time we were put under arrest at Fairfax Court House. The officer in charge of us, and I believe of all the prisoners, is a brother of Mrs. Lincoln, a Mr. Todd, of Kentucky. When the United States government refused to recognize the C. S. government as belligerent, and failed to send a flag of truce under which their dead and wounded might have been properly cared for, the authorities on this side became very rigid in reference to these prisoners.

"Before this they were allowed to remain at an hotel on parole. Now they are confined and under guard all the time. As we passed the battle ground day before yesterday, we saw some of the dead lying unburied. When the Confederates had buried their own dead, and cared for their wounded, they then turned their attention to the killed and wounded of the enemy. Harris and I have no expectation of being released at an early day, although efforts have been made in our behalf by leading Southern gentlemen in high position. But they will not bend the rule in our favor, and say that the measure meted out to their captured shall be our fate."

## Then and Now.

A cotemporary gave the following reasons for voting for Lincoln, before the election:

"Second, because his election will give peace and quiet to the country, of which it is sadly in need."

"Third, because in his election all branches of industry will revive, business will be good and wages high."

The people are now having a taste of what the Republicans mean by "peace and quiet," and "good business and high wages."

☞The *Boston Post* says that the following form of petition for the removal of Secretaries Cameron and Welles is quietly circulating in Washington, Philadelphia and New York:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

May it please your Excellency, we, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, availing ourselves of the right of petition, which is the privilege of the humblest citizen, beg leave respectfully to represent to your Excellency, as follows:—

That we are profoundly convinced that the War and Navy Departments of the Government could be administered with more efficiency, success and national honor, by many of our fellow citizens, than they have been, or will be, by the present incumbents;—

That we therefore hereby respectfully petition your Excellency to appoint a new Secretary of War and a new Secretary of the Navy:—

And that, in so petitioning your Excellency, we believe that we express the convictions and wishes of thousands of loyal citizens and soldiers of the United States, who would not only lay down offices, but who would lay down their lives, to serve the interests of the Republic founded by WASHINGTON.

Your Excellency's obedient servants.

☞The Republican leaders last winter were too stiff in *politics* to yield one plank in their platform TO SAVE THE COUNTRY. How can they now ask Democrats to yield their organization in order to save the Republican leaders? The question is a pertinent one just now.

☞The Republican State organ, at Harrisburg, the *Telegraph*, declares that "there cannot and there never will be peace again in what once formed the United States, as long as Slavery exists in the South."—That's Garrison Abolitionism, and treason to the Constitution.

☞The Administration has become alarmed by the recent depredations of privateers, and is making vigorous efforts to render the blockade more stringent. Some sixty or seventy merchant vessels, of the proper character, have been secured, for service at the mouths of the Southern harbors.

*From the Patriot & Union.*

## Concerning Treason.

We observe that a number of Republican newspapers in this State—generally of the slave-insurrection stripe—are busy in denouncing Democrats in their several localities as traitors and secret sympathizers with the enemies of their country; but we have not heard of a single instance where information has been made against a Democrat for treason with the view of testing the truth of the alleged crime before a court of justice. Our laws define and punish the crime of treason, which is one of the most heinous offences of which a citizen can be guilty. If any one has good reason to believe that an individual or association of individuals has or have committed treason, it is his duty to go before a magistrate and make the charge, in order that the suspected party or parties may be tried and, if guilty, punished. The failure or refusal to make such information is itself a crime known as misprison or concealment of treason, punishable by law. If the charge of treason is publicly made, without proper evidence and specification, the person preferring such newspaper charge is either uttering slander against his fellow citizens, or hiding treason, so long as he refuses to make such information as will subject the suspected parties to trial before a court of justice.

Why is it that these Republican newspapers that are constantly bellowing treason, and endeavoring to stir up their partizans to mob violence, do not take legal steps to punish and put a stop to so much treason? It would be more manly to make open and specific charges than to indulge in so much cowardly insinuation.

The truth is that these papers are bringing charges for partizan purposes against Democrats which they know would not bear investigation. It is part of an organized system to cow down and trample upon the Democratic party—to prevent free discussion and enable the plunderers who have fastened their claws upon the treasury (principally through the War Department) to screen their performances from the public eye. Thieves yell traitors! to facilitate their escape with the plunder in the din.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania will do, and have done, their whole duty to the Government and the Administration by which it is controlled. Their property, their lives and their exertions have been generously proffered to sustain an Administration which would now be utterly helpless without their cordial support. When Wide-Awakes and Abolitionists held back, they promptly shouldered arms at the summons of the Government. And this patriotic alacrity is to be rewarded by wholesale charges of treason from the baser sort of Republican prints; and every art is used to incite their followers to acts of mob violence. Democrats have witnessed these things with indignation, but with resolute determination to maintain their rights as citizens. They desire to live in peace and harmony, but if they are compelled to defend themselves from open violence they will do so as becomes freemen.

☞The Republican Convention met in this place, on Tuesday, and nominated a full Republican ticket. "No party" any more! Oh no! Only 32 delegates were present, leaving 6 districts unrepresented.—*Bedford Gazette.*

☞The Republicans of Fulton still think they have "a party" in that county. They are to settle their ticket on the 7th of September.

*What the Habaneros Think of Bull Run.*—From Havana we have files of Prensa and Diario down to the 3rd inst. Both these journals devote much space to American war news, and seemingly take great interest in the struggle. The Prensa, in a leader, portrays what must be the deplorable effect of our civil war upon society, upon commerce, on trade, and all branches of industry. The editor also speaks of the action at Bull Run in terms not very complimentary to us as a nation, expresses the opinion that we can exist only as two nations, and concludes by imploring Heaven to have mercy upon us all.—*Exchange.*

*Affairs in Harrisburg.*—A bad state of things exists at Camp Curtin, if we may believe the accounts we read in the Harrisburg papers. It is said that every day and night soldiers, intoxicated, parade the streets of the State capital, armed with bayonets and loaded muskets, to the great terror of the citizens. In several instances they have entered private dwellings to annoy and insult the female inmates. The press of that place is now suggesting that, if the proper military authorities cannot or will not restrain the licentiousness of the soldiers, the people must determine to protect themselves.

*Five Females Burnt to Death.*—On the 8th ult., a fire occurred at Newman's Cove, a short distance from Bonavista, N. F., in the house of a man named Brown, who, with his son, was out fishing, when melancholly to relate, five of his daughters were burned to death. The mother escaped through the window, with the hair all burned off her head.

☞The banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston have agreed to take *fifty millions* of the government loan, they to be the sole recipients of the treasury notes.

☞In a recent speech in the House at Washington, THADDEUS STEVENS remarked that the expenses of the Government were at the rate of *a million and a quarter of dollars per day*. At this rate the expenses of a year will be *four hundred and fifty-six millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars!* or $14.70 for every man, woman and child—white and black—in the whole *thirty-four* States of the Union.

One year of this civil war, according to the above estimate, will cost as much as the seven years' war of the Revolution, the three years' war with Great Britain, and the two years' war with Mexico, combined; and should it continue for two or three years, what then? We leave our readers to make the calculation for themselves.

*A Mule with a Colt.*—The San Jose (Cal.) Tribune says a mule passed through that city recently, with a healthy foal by her side—the progeny of the mule. There are said to be few instances of this kind on record.

☞It is stated at Washington by relatives of the late Col. Cameron that he was interred in a Methodist grave yard, near Bull Run, with the honors of war, by the Confederate troops.

☞Mr. Charles Barnitz, one of the oldest citizens of Hanover, died suddenly on Wednesday evening.

☞It is now certain that Hampton was burned by the Confederates.

## Speech of Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island.

Governor Sprague, returned from the bloody field of Stone Bridge, opened the extra session of the Rhode Island legislature on Thursday week, with the following pertinent address:

"The senators are aware of the object that has called them together, both from the proclamation which has been made and by events with which the whole country has become familiar.

"When the action of this body was first taken, the State and the country felt that the war would, from the necessities of the case, be of short duration. Since that time events have transpired which have opened the eyes of the whole country to the magnitude of the rebellion which they are called upon to crush out. The repulse which the army has recently suffered has been owing to so many causes that it is impossible to attribute it to any one which we should regard as satisfactory—all of them pointing to the condition of things which we now behold. The State and the country, however, may feel assured, from the change in the program at Washington, and by the people throughout the whole North, that the errors of the past will not be repeated in the future, and also that every movement for the future will hardly fail to result in success.

"The probabilities are that in no case on the record of the world's history has an army been called into the field possessing so little knowledge of the strength and position of the enemy; and, such being the case, it was impossible for any troops in the position ours found themselves in to have sustained themselves for any considerable length of time. It has opened the eyes of the country to the immensity of this struggle, and in that view of the subject the result may be bearable.

"The troops of the North entering the field against those of the South have, in every case, occupying equal advantages, been able to drive them from the field; but protected by superior position, by batteries and superior force, it has of course been impossible—utterly out of the question to attempt to drive them from their strongholds.

"Such being the case, and the country calling upon the States for so much more than was at first anticipated, taxation by the General Government, and next by the State, increasing, I have been induced to call the Legislature together to see whether they are willing to continue the liberal course which was inaugurated when this contest first began.

"The war will of necessity be a long one. We have been in error as to the strength of the enemy and as to the long and persistent course which has been pursued by the South tending towards this point; while we have been occupied in our business they have been creating revolution. We were under the impression that they were lacking in all the resources which go to raise and maintain armies. Whereas, in almost every particular, we have found them superior to ourselves, we have found not only the physique of their men equal to ours, but their clothing, their arms, their subsistence and their means of transportation—everything that goes to make up military efficiency, superior to ours. And when we have been obliged to be the attacking force, marching under a Southern sun, exhausted, without provisions and without shelter, they have been encamped and in fortified positions in a country unfriendly to us and friendly to them, where they could receive information of every movement of ours and we could learn nothing whatever as to theirs."

## Prince Napoleon at Manassas.

*His Return to Washington—What He Saw There.*—On Friday night week Prince Napoleon returned to Washington, with his suite and the French minister, from Manassas. He rode from Fairfax to Manassas with 4 of the U. S. horses in the hands of the Confederates. Three regiments of cavalry and four of the Confederate infantry held possession of Fairfax. When it was known at Manassas that Prince Napoleon was coming the excitement is said to have been very great, as there was a universal desire to give him a suitable reception. A dispatch says:

Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Johnson are both at Manassas. They received the Prince with the greatest possible respect. He arrived at about 11 o'clock on Thursday evening, and breakfasted with these Generals. All their pressing invitations and entreaties that he would go on to Richmond and see President Davis the Prince declined.

The fortifications of Manassas are formidable, and the guns, particularly those of "Sherman's Battery," form an important part of the defenses. Gen. Beauregard informed the Prince that he captured sixty-two guns at the battle of Bull Run. The baggage wagons taken at that contest were standing around in all directions. At departing, the Confederates gave the Prince a salute.

It is stated that since his return to Washington, the Prince has instructed his traveling companions not to converse with any one concerning who or what they saw among the Confederates.

☞The best pegged shoes—such as can be furnished at about one dollar and fifteen or twenty cents a pair—will wear as well—better—than sewed shoes for which the Government pay nearly twice as much. If Government would purchase directly of the manufacturers here, at manufacturers' prices, it would be satisfied of the fact. But instead of doing this some favorite contractor is bargained with—he comes here and buys an inferior article of pegged work say at ninety cents or one dollar a pair—and sells it to Government for one dollar and twenty or twenty-five cents: it proves unsatisfactory, and the Government declares pegged work unsuitable for the service. Then sewed shoes must be advertised for and another shave takes place. A liberal price is paid, an inferior article is supplied—the inspector, being a friend of the contractor, passes it; the Government is deceived, the soldier suffers, and the contractor and his confederates pocket a fortune. Now if these numerous middlemen and favorite partizan contractors could be dismissed, and the proper officers of the Government would purchase directly of the manufacturers, the men would be well provided for, the people's treasury saved from robbery, and taxation much lightened. But then it would sadly interfere with the pecuniary wants of Congressmen whose friends are inspectors and contractors, and curtail the means for lavish personal expenses required to keep a mischievous demagogue in office.—*Boston Post.*

*Denouncing the Mob.*—The mobbing of the office of the Democratic Standard, at Concord, N. H., is too much for the New York Tribune, and it does not hesitate to denounce the conduct of its partizans on the occasion. The Journal of Commerce denounces the conduct of those in Baltimore, who undertook to suppress the freedom of speech in front of the Eutaw House. The Express agrees with the Journal, and declares that law and order must go hand in hand with constitutional liberty. There is no good reason for excesses of any sort, and in the end North and South will suffer terribly for the inroads made upon the freedom of speech and the right of petition.

*A Hard Hit at the Zouaves.*—General Heintzelman states in his official report that the New York Eleventh Regiment (Fire Zouaves) broke when they received the first fire of the enemy, and never formed again during the day. The statement is corroborated by numerous other officers. No doubt the Zouaves suffered severely, and fought bravely as individuals. Many of them are now prisoners at Richmond. But, although they went into battle with more than 1000 men, less than 300 have reported themselves since. What has become of the other 700? It is incredible to suppose that they have all been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

☞Gen. Fremont has declared martial law in St. Louis.