The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

13d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 26, 1861. No. 50.

TERMS.

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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

To Teachers & Directors.

YOU are hereby notified that I will visit the following places for the purpose of examining teachers, on the days mentioned:

Straban, at Hunterstown, Aug. 27, 10, a. m.
Oxford tp., at New Oxford, Aug. 24, 10, a. m.
Berwick Bor., at Abbottstown, Aug 26, 1, p. m.
Berwick tp., at Elder's School-house, Aug. 27, 1, p. m.
Hamilton tp., East Berlin, Aug 28, 10, a. m.
Reading tp., at Hampton, Aug. 29, 9, a. m.
Hampton, at Hampton, Aug. 29, 9, a. m.
Mountpleasant, at Brush Run School-house, Aug. 30, 9, a. m.
Conowago, at McSherrystown, Aug. 31, 10, a. m.
Union, at Schildt's School-house, Sept. 3, 10, a. m.
Germany, at Littlestown, Sept. 4, 10, a. m.
Mountjoy, at Two Taverns, Sept. 5, 10, a. m
Freedom, at Moritz's School-house, Sept. 6, 10, a. m.
Cumberland, at Shriver's tavern, Sept. 7, 9, a. m.
Liberty, at School-house No. 1, Sept. 10, 9, a. m.
Hamiltonban, at Fairfield, Sept. 11, 9, a. m.
Franklin, at Hilltown School-house, Sept. 12, 9, a. m.
Butler, at Middletown, Sept. 13, 9, a. m.
Menallen, at Bendersville, Sept. 14, 9, a. m.
Huntington, at Petersburg, Sept. 17, 9, a. m.
Latimore, at Wolford's School-house, Sept. 18, 9, a. m.
Tyrone, at Heidlersburg, Sept. 19, 9, a. m.

Moral character is the first qualification of the Teacher; and, in this department, the issuing of the Certificate will not be based on the mere absence of open objection. Positive knowledge of propriety of conduct will be a pre-requisite. In the absence of satisfactory evidence on this point, the Certificate will be withheld till reliable information is procured; and in case of ascertained delinquency, it will be refused entirely, no matter what the other qualifications.

No private examinations will be granted during the period devoted to the public examinations, and at other times, private examinations will only take place at the written request of the President and Secretary of the Board desiring to employ the candidate, and with opportunity for the members of the Board to be present, if they desire it.

Teachers must apply for examination before the Directors of the township in which they desire to teach. Any teacher failing to obtain a School in the township where his or her examination was had, must submit to re-examination before the Directors to whom application is next made, should said Directors so desire.

Directors will please not fail to be present at these examinations as I have numerous and important documents to present and explain to them and the teachers.

JNO. C. ELLIS, *Co. Supt.*

New Oxford, July 22, 1861. td.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Pooper Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shoch, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Cruson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Prothy of Lancaster co., Pa.
Gen. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Gen. Watson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861.

New Spring Goods!

PICKING has on hand a new lot of Spring OVERCOATS at war prices,
OVERCOATS at war prices,
SPRING DRESS COATS,
DRESS COATS,
SPRING PANTALOONS,
PANTALOONS at same prices,
SPRING VESTS,
VESTS, VESTS, VESTS,
Under Shirts, Drawers Stockings, Socks Gloves, Also, Musical Instruments, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions &c., &c., &c., being sold very cheap. Call in and look and you don't help buying. [May 6, 1861.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storkeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER. Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Patent Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail. LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

New Goods & Lumber.

PETER BOBLITZ, at Arendtsville, has just returned from the city with a large and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps Trunks, &c., &c., cheaper than ever.

He also has on hand a lot of POSTS, RAILS and SHINGLES, of excellent quality, which he will dispose of at the lowest living profits.—Give him a call. He will always try to please

May 13, 1861. 3m

Notice.

SAMUEL LOUDON'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Loudon, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

W. ROSS WHITE, *Ex'r.*

July 15, 1861. 6t

Gettysburg Restaurant.

THE undersigned, having bought out Charles B. Bushey, will continue the GETTYSBURG RESTAURANT, at the old stand, under McConaughy's Hall, in Carlisle street, where he will always be ready to serve up, at the calls of customers, OYSTERS, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, ICE CREAM, &c., with DOMESTIC WINES, ALE, LAGER and POP. He will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. He only asks a call. VALENTINE WERNER.

July 1, 1861. 3m

The Muse.

ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

BY FITZ GREENE HALLECK.

He hath been mourned as brave men mourn the brave,
And wept as nations weep their cherished dead,
With bitter, but proud tears; o'er his head
The eternal flowers whose root is in his grave,
The flowers of Fame, are beautiful and green;
And by his grave's side pilgrim feet have been;
And blessings pure as man to martyrs give,
Have there been breathed by those he died to save.
—Pride of his country's banded chivalry,
His fame their hope, his name their battle cry;
He lived as mothers wish their sons to live,
He died as fathers wish their sons to die.

If on the grief-worn cheek the hues of bliss,
Which fade when all we love is in the tomb,
Could ever know, on earth a speedy bloom,
The memory of a gallant death like his
Would call them into being; but the few,
Who as their friend, their brother, or their son,
His kind warm heart and gentle spirit knew,
Had long lived, hoped, and feared for him alone:
His voice their morning music, and his eye
The only starlight of their evening sky,
Till even the sum of happiness seemed dim;
And life's best joys were sorrows but with him;
And when, the burning bullet in his breast,
He dropped, like summer fruit from off the bough,
There was one heart that knew and loved him best—
It was a mother's—and is broken now.

Miscellaneous.

The Remains of Col. Cameron—Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. McCunn, of the U. S. army, and Colonel Stewart, of the Confederate army, on the subject of delivering up the remains of the late Col. Cameron, of the N. Y. Seventy-ninth regiment:

GEN'L M'CUNN'S LETTER.

Brigade Headquarters, three miles from Alexandria, August 3, 1861.

To Col. Stewart, commanding First Virginia Cavalry:—My Dear Sir.—The bearer, Lieut. Jones, of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, will hand you this. My object in sending to you is this: Col. Cameron of your person a friend of mine, fell in the battle of Bull Run. His lady and family are in great distress about his body.—May I not appeal to you as a soldier, asking you for the moment to throw away all ceremony, and allow the Colonel's orderly, who was with him when he fell in the field, to search for the body of his lamented commander? I make this free with you because your Lieut. Hanger and his men give me a most generous description of your good soldierly qualities. I have the honor to remain, my dear Colonel, yours most respectfully,

JOHN H. MCCUNN, commanding brigade.

REPLY OF COL. STEWART.

Headquarters,
Fairfax Court House, Aug. 4, '61.

Dear General—Your communication of yesterday was duly received under a flag of truce. As the subject matter of your letter belonged properly to higher authority, and had in fact already been the occasion of communications which have been referred to Gen. J. E. Johnston, Confederate States army, my commander, I had no power to act, but felt bound to refer it to the General commanding the Confederate States forces, of which my command is part. His endorsement is as follows:

Military usage has established the mode of communication between belligerents.—Whenever the military authorities of the United States make such a request as that preferred, and in the manner established by military custom, it shall be complied with promptly. As there is an established mode of communication, none other consistently with the dignity of the position in which General Johnston has been placed by the Confederate States can be agreed to.

I will add that General McDowell, and also three citizens sent by the Secretary of War of the United States on a similar mission, have been informed to the same purport as above. I notice you address me as Colonel First Virginia Cavalry. The regiment I have the honor to command belongs to the army of the Confederate States. I thank you for the flattering terms of your appeal, and need hardly give utterance to the universal appreciation of the warm hearted sons of your native land, of whom I have no doubt you are an honorable type. Allow me to add that our President has given the official assurance, and our gallant General is too well known to the authorities of the United States for them to doubt, that no effort to lessen the horrors of war and to confine it to the strictest civilized usage will be spared. Most respectfully your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STEWART,
Col. First Cavalry C. S. A. Commanding.

To J. H. McCunn, commanding brigade United States forces.

GENERAL M'CUNN TO CAPTAIN JONES.

Brigade Headquarters, near Alex., Va.,
August 13, 1861.

To Captain Jones, First Virginia Cavalry:

Dear Sir—I am perhaps overstepping military custom and usages in thus communicating with you. The holy mission in which I am engaged is my only apology.—Col. Cameron was a warm personal friend of mine, and for the sake of his family and to learn the spot where his bones were laid I would do anything in honor and fairness. I do not wish you to compromise yourself in the slightest degree, or to do anything that a gallant soldier would not deem it his duty to perform. I do not want any favor that your generous Colonel (Stewart) would not grant at once. I simply ask you the great favor to mark the spot where a brave man has fallen, thus to enable his bereaved family to uncover, at the end of this unnatural strife, the ashes of a fond and devoted father, of a good and brave man. Capt. Johnson says that you were kind enough to mention to him that you found the body of one of our officers, with the likeness on his person of our Secretary of War and his lady, and other articles of jewelry, which led you to suspect it was Col. Cameron's remains. You were right in your surmises. Do, my dear Captain, do a duty you owe to a brave and generous foe, and do an everlasting favor to me. If we cannot have his remains, mark the spot where his body is buried; and if your gallant Col. will send the likenesses by a flag of truce, I will deem it such a favor as only a brave and generous enemy could bestow. Hoping I have not overstepped the duties of a soldier in thus addressing you, I have the honor to remain, my dear sir, yours, truly,

JOHN H. MCCUNN.

The above letter was conveyed by Captain Johnston, of the Thirty-seventh regiment, who returned the following letter to Gen. McCunn, and with it the correspondence ended:

CAPT. JOHNSTON TO GEN. M'CUNN.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 14, 1861.

To General McCunn:—Dear Sir—I have the honor to report that I delivered your letter as required to Captain Jones; that Captain Jones blindfolded me and took me to Fairfax Court-house, where I saw Colonel Stewart, of the First Virginia cavalry.—Col. Stewart informed me that the likenesses and other things found on Colonel Cameron's body were in the possession of one of his officers now in Richmond; that the same would be at once obtained and forwarded to you, and you alone, as Colonel Stewart considered that he would not, under any circumstances, render any favor to the Secretary of War or any other member of the government. Captain Jones further says that he has marked the spot where the remains of the lamented Colonel Cameron are buried and will remain till the time comes when they will be most willingly given up to his family. All of which I have the honor most respectfully to report.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,
Capt. Co. K, 37th regiment, N. Y. S. V.

THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

We learn that an effort is being made by gentlemen connected with the Masonic fraternity in Virginia to obtain the body of Col. Cameron, of the New York 79th regiment, for his widow. For this purpose four gentlemen of Alexandria went to the Confederate lines and made their request to be allowed to have the body, and returned encouraged to believe that they will be successful. With this effort, the government has nothing to do.—*Washington Star.*

The Maryland Political Prisoners at Fort Lafayette.

The New York Express, referring to the letters from the Maryland political prisoners confined at Fort Lafayette, in which they complained of harsh treament, publishes the following statement, derived from the commanding officer of that post:

"The commandant of Fort Lafayette, in reference to these allegations, says a portion of them are deprivations which prisoners of war, must, of course, have to submit to, while others are untrue. Gen. Scott's orders are to treat the prisoners kindly, but to keep them safely. When they were first brought to the fort, their money was taken from them, and a receipt was given for it. They are permitted to use it by giving checks and specifying the purpose to which it is to be applied.

"The prisoners are allowed the same rations, and live in the same apartments assigned to the officers and soldiers at the fort. Newspapers are denied them, because it is thought that they would only help to keep their minds in an excited state. Their first batch of letters were so strong in denunciation of the government that they were sent to Washington. Letters are examined, both going in and coming out.—Rules are furnished to guide them in unity so as to oppose the forwarding of the letters to the desired designations. The restrictions are, that nothing must be said against the civil or military authority of the Federal government, and each missive must have a postscript prohibiting it from being published in any newspaper.

"A part of the prisoners who had means to do so, have arranged for extra food with Ordnance Sergeant Graves, but the arrangement is a private affair between the parties immediately concerned. The prisoners who have no money are supplied with postage stamps for their letters. No personal communication is permitted with the prisoners, except on an order from Washington.—They were furnished, when they first went into the fort, with pillows, sheets, blankets, plates, knives and forks, cane-bottom arm chairs and walnut tables.—They are allowed all the writing paper they desire for letter-writing; also books, and friends can send them anything in the way of food, books or clothing, but no liquor.—It is true that the basket of wine of the commissioners was taken from them, but the story about the bag and vegetables there must be some mistake about. The prisoners are permitted to address any respectful communication to the government."

☞Lamenting upon the misery of the times a New York paper says that the saddest sight is revealed by a walk at night through the upper wards of the city.—Troops of young girls are there to be seen, walking the street—for bread: not cunning, or bold, or brazen, but shy, frightened seamstresses, shop-girls, and but recently respectable domestics, who now without home, employment, or friends, see but one desperate step between where they stand and starvation.

☞Brigham Young, who has nearly thirty wives, is said to have only thirty children living. A French traveler makes this statement not with the idea of reflecting upon Brigham, but to show the moral penalty of polygamy.

☞What a trump of a State little Rhode Island is! As soon as she hears of scarcity of ice in Washington, off goes a schooner load of the article for the State's wounded and other soldiers there. That's what may be called pretty attention.

☞Sylvester Randall, of Douglass, recently gored by a vicious bull, waited until he felt himself in condition, and then fought the animal with a cart stake in a close yard. There was but one round and Sylvester triumphed. The bull's legs were broken, horns disabled, and one eye spoiled.

☞Old Democratic Monroe, Ohio, has tendered the Government eight companies—almost a full regiment—of soldiers for the war. Old Abolition Ashtabula—which gave Mr. Lincoln 5,000 majority—has sent one company of 89 volunteers, 81 of whom are Democrats.

Let the lying, slanderous tongue which chatters about Ohio Democrats being traitors, become a blistering, festering, rotten sore forever in the mouth of the vile poltroon who uses it. Let the past and present records of both parties be well borne in mind.—*Guernsey Jeffersonian.*

☞Three of the new Government gunboats left New Albany, Ind., on the 8th inst., for Cairo. They had on board sixteen guns.

☞Two of the 32 pounders at the battery at Cairo have been named respectively John C. Fremont and Parson Brownlow.

A General System of Passports.

The State Department has just issued the following notice, addressed—

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Until further notice no person will be allowed to go abroad from any part of the United States without a passport from this department, or countersigned by the Secretary of State. Nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a minister or consul of the United States, or, if a foreigner, from his own government, countersigned by such minister or consul.

This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known in the country from which they may proceed.

The National Hymn.—The committee on the National Hymn have decided that of 1200 MSS. offered, no composition was suitable, and they have determined not to award the prize of $500 to any competitor. The Committee say:—

"With comparatively few exceptions, the hymns sent in proved to be of interest only to their writers as rhymed expressions of personal feeling or fancy. Of these exceptions many were excluded from special consideration, as being purely devotional, or because they were written either to the national airs of other people, or to those in certain vogue with us, the acknowledged insufficiency of which was the reason for the appointment of this committee."

Would not Endorse His Acts.—In the closing up of Congress on the 6th inst., we find that the Senate refused to endorse the action of President Lincoln in his violations of the Constitution. The proceedings are worded as follows:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The debate in the Senate this forenoon, upon the resolution endorsing all the acts of the President in the present war, was very animated and spicy.

A number of the Republican Senators were willing to endorse the acts verbally, but they did not wish to appear on the record as endorsing them; the resolution was finally rejected.

And yet Democrats are called upon, not only to sanction what Black Republican Senators have refused to do, but to throw aside patriotism, principle and self-respect, and go it blind, for an administration that sets aside the Constitution whenever it suits its convenience.

☞The Secretary's organ [the *Telegraph*] gives the following infallible recipe for detecting traitors:

You can tell a Traitor when you hear a doughface talking about *conformity to the Constitution* in our efforts to punish traitors.

This definition of treason is one entirely unknown to the books. It used to be the case that the man who was in favor of conforming to the Constitution in all things—who regarded it as the "*supreme* law of the land," was esteemed a tolerably good citizen. But in this progressive age it is treasonable to stand up boldly for the Constitution—and even the majority in Congress, who adopted a resolution declaring that the object of the war was to establish the *supremacy* of the Constitution, must come under the ban of the Secretary's organ.

After thus defining what constitutes treason, the same eminent authority proceeds to indicate its loyalty in the following terms:

So far as the provisions of that sacred instrument are concerned, we believe them *capable of any construction* to justify the punishment of such a crime as treason.

There we have the whole story. It is treason to *conform to the Constitution*—but an evidence of patriotism to be in favor of giving it *any construction*, that the passion and resentment of the moment may dictate.—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union.*

The True Union Party.—The Democratic party has ever maintained the proud position of being the sincere friend of the Union. It has never expressed itself as being in favor of "letting the Union slide." It possesses the same ardent devotion to the Union to-day that it has ever exhibited.—It does not require it to change its name to show its principles or make known its love for the Union.

The Right Talk.—The Boston Transcript says that a friend of the editor has received a letter from an influential gentleman in Washington, in which the following statement occurs: "Montgomery Blair called to see Gen. McClellan on Saturday and began to give him his views—'Gen. Scott and myself will be responsible for the campaign,' he replied, 'and we shall conduct it as we think best.' Mr. Blair took his hat and departed."

☞Galusha Grow, Speaker U. S. H. R., said in his speech in New York last Saturday—"If we do our duty, the last wreck that will strew the pathway of Empires will be that of the Constitution and Union of these States." What does that mean?—*Boston Post.*

☞By law the value of property destroyed by a mob can be recovered from the county, and the county can recover from those who incited the riot.

☞It is now put forth that Prince Napoleon's mission to this country was to facilitate the export of tobacco.

☞The N. Y. Post chronicles as "an ill advised removal" the sacrifice of our worthy consul at Malaga for an importunate Republican. Such instances are the rule now, not the exception.—*Boston Post.*

☞A Washington letter says several soldiers have recently been drowned in the Potomac while swimming across to purchase a drink in the capital.

What Douglas Said.

The following article is taken from the Washington (Pa.) *Review*, a Democratic paper which supported Mr. Douglas for the Presidency:

A friend hands us the following extracts from the speeches of Senator Pugh, of Ohio, and the lamented Douglas, in the U. S. Senate, on the 2d of March last, and requests their publication. We cheerfully comply, calling the attention of those who now praise Mr. D. so much for his patriotism, to the opinions of that great statesman, when he was laboring to preserve the Union intact by peaceful measures, and when he declared that "war was disunion." Although we appear to be removed centuries from that which was within our grasp last March, yet a refreshing of memory as to what the circumstances were that surrounded us then, may do no harm. Then, by a little sacrifice of partyism—Chicago platformism—on the part of our representatives, the country, now wrecked by civil war, marching on surely toward bankruptcy and a public debt of hundreds of millions, might have been made to bask in the sunlight of peace, union, and to enjoy a prosperity without parallel in the history of the world. If political sins have to be atoned for, we believe that those who turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the venerable Crittenden, and sneered at the prophecies of the great state-man of Illinois last March, will have as fearful a reckoning before Heaven, as those who wickedly raised a parricidal hand against a Constitution made sacred by the name of Washington.

In the course of debate on the 2d of March, Mr. Pugh said:

"The Crittenden proposition has been endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by the Legislature of the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of electors of the United States, than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart, to-day, that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State; ay, sir, and of nearly every other State in the Union. *Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this Chamber, I heard one of them, who now assumes, at least, to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it and to maintain the Union, if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of this Chamber. Therefore, of all your propositions, of all your amendments, knowing as I do, and knowing that the historian will write it down, at any time before the first of January, a unanimous vote for the Crittenden resolution in this Chamber, would have saved every State in the Union but South Carolina.*"

Mr. Pugh said this in the hearing of Seward, of Wade, of Fessenden, of Trumbull, of all the Republican Senators, and not one denied the truth of his assertion. Mr. Douglas heard it and confessed its truth thus. We quote from the *Globe* report of the discussion, of March 2d. Mr. Douglas said:

"*The Senator has said, that if the Crittenden proposition could have passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I fondly hope it would.* While the Crittenden proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness to accept it, in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. No man has labored harder than I have, to get it passed. *I can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Senator Davis himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times, to compromise on the Crittenden proposition.* I will go further, and say that Mr. Toombs was also."

☞These declarations forever settle the question, as a point of history, that the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise would have saved the Union and preserved the public peace. What a terrible mistake was its rejection!

From the Wayne County Herald.

Party Sale—A New Firm Bidding.

The Republican party in this county, and in certain other doubtful counties, is offered for sale by its leaders, and a new firm, to be styled the "Union," is preparing to bid for the organization, and as many of its members as are disposed to accredit the transfer.

We are curious to know how many of the Republican party are willing to be sold out, like human chattles, for the benefit of their leaders, and those few anxious Democrats who wish to get the offices under the new firm. Already we hear of many Republicans who protest against the party sale, and will not support any fusion ticket, nominated at the sacrifice of the well tried members of their own party. They dislike the idea of being transferred by any set of men to the embrace of a new political firm, even if made up of, and directed by, a mixed caucus of Honesdale aspirants for office.—In a short time all will be able to see who will not turn their backs upon their old party, and join the new one.

However, one thing is certain, if the managers, those having control of the party, do abandon the Republican organization, or in other words, "smash the machine," its members are free to vote for whom they please, until they attach themselves to some party, and become honorably bound to support its candidates. If their party dies either a natural death, or by the hands of its leaders, the members are not to be disposed of by auction.

☞A Democratic meeting in North Yarmouth, Maine, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Democrats of Yarmouth recognize in the resolutions recently submitted by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in Congress, the basis upon which may be adjusted all differences now existing between the North and South, and that we give our earnest support and hearty concurrence to them."

☞Hon. Herschel V. Johnson is on the stump in Georgia, urging subscriptions to the Confederate loan.

From the Reading Gazette.

The Democracy of New York and the War.

We commend to the attentive consideration of our readers of all political parties the following article from the Albany *Atlas and Argus*—the leading Democratic journal of New York. It presents, in a calm and temperate manner, the several phases of the war question, and gives its own views as to the best and most practicable mode of bringing the war to an end. It opposes seperation upon any terms,—denounces the attempt to make the war one of slavery emancipation, as directly subversive of the Constitution—points out the danger and almost absolute impracticability of holding the rebellious States in subjection by military power—and finally advises the restoration of the Union by the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance, conciliation and compromise that inspired our fathers when it was originally formed. Surely those suggestions are both rational and patriotic; and the more they are considered, the more will all reflecting men see their force and propriety. We believe the time is not far distant when the people will take the very ground here presented, and demand a conclusion of the war upon just such terms.—In this belief, we copy the article and give it our hearty endorsement:

There may be four different modes of treating the present war, each of which probably finds more or less favor in the minds of the people at the present time:—Let us dwell briefly upon them severally:

1. *Separation:* The Administration, pressed with the terrible responsibility of conducting such a war as this, is likely, to be tempted to find relief from it in letting the seceding States go—in assenting first, perhaps, to a truce, but finally to a separation. Whatever denials may be interposed by the friends of the President—indeed, whatever may be his own feelings on this point at this time—it is easy to see that, as difficulties multiply, as the full magnitude of this war reveals itself, the tendency of events will be to incline him to escape from the horrors which cluster around him through the pathway of separation.

To this mode of relief a portion of the Republican party—the extreme Anti-Slavery portion, and THE TRIBUNE school—will readily assent, and, indeed, will demand this course, unless their wish to convert the war into an abolition crusade can be gratified. We need hardly say what we have so often reiterated—that to this mode of ending the war, we are emphatically opposed, as full of calamities for the future. If such a result becomes a necessity, the nation must submit to it, as to any other unavoidable affliction, but we are in favor of resisting it to the extent of the ability of the Government, and until further resistance is mere madness.

2. *Emancipation:* It cannot be denied that there is a large class of zealous supporters of the war, whose principal interest in it is the hope that it will assume the character of a war of emancipation of the slaves and become a grand crusade for freedom. It is quite apparent that this can never occur without an utter disregard of the Constitution, and practical subversion of our present form of Government—but this matters little with the advocates of this plan, they are men of "one idea"—abolition of slavery is, in their view, the only good to be accomplished and everything else should be sacrificed to that end. If the war cannot assume this mission, they are for separation. The men of this class are more numerous than may be generally supposed. They include not merely your Cheevers and Beechers and Gracleys, but a vast Anti-Slavery army which swelled the triumph of Republicanism at the last election. The Administration has already disastrously felt the pressure of this radical wing of its party and given way before it in its "on to Richmond" movement. It will continue to feel it, and amid the difficulties and trials which this war will involve, will be sorely tempted to hoist the banner of negro emancipation, and, it is quite within the limits of possibility, may do it. We need hardly say that such a movement—such a usurpation of power and subversion of the Constitution—will be opposed by Democrats and conservative citizens to the bitter end, and can hardly fail to produce a counter-revolution at the North.

3. *Subjugation:* There is a plausibility in insisting that this rebellion should be crushed out and rebel States brought back simply to their loyalty to the Federal laws and the Constitution, and we have nothing to urge against the motives of those, who advocate the prosecution of the war, solely for that end. They are acting within the limits of the Constitution—engaged in upholding the dignity and power, indeed the very existence of the Government, and as far as they go, they are acting wisely and well, and certainly have our sympathy and co-operation, and we believe, that of Democrats and conservative men generally. But, in all soberness and candor, we ask such men if they believe that military force alone will ever restore the Union—ever bring back the citizens of the Seceded States to loyalty to the Federal Government?—Can we conquer the South? With the disadvantage of conducting the war in their territory, is it reasonable to believe that this can be done, even by a bloody struggle of years' duration? Admit that we can beat them in the field and disperse their armies and march our victorious legions over every rebellious State, will that restore them to loyalty? Will it not become necessary to garrison the whole South, and hold it in subjection with an immense army and at an expense utterly ruinous to us? In a word, will mere subjugation of the South restore the Union? We think not—Democrats and conservative men at the North, so far as we know their views, think not—and this brings us to a consideration of what is necessary.

4. *Restoration:* Eight millions of people cannot be conquered. They may be beaten in battle at every point, but the war which seems to be ended to-day will break out at some new point next week or next year. Mere defeat will not restore their loyalty and make them faithful citizens and willing members of the Union. Rebellion may thus be smothered, but its fires will burn in the bones of successive generations, and flash out anew at every opportunity.—Loyalty cannot be restored in a rebellious people except by concession on the part of the Government. It never was restored, since the world commenced, in any other way. No great revolution was ever effectually crushed out by the iron heel of military power. An amnesty, a liberal consideration of causes of complaint, generous concessions, have often triumphed where ball and bayonet failed—triumphed, too, without weakening the Government, without inviting the repetition of rebellion, but adding strength to the Government by bringing willing hearts and strong arms to its support.

In the light of these principles, we think the Union is to be restored by the same spirit of forbearance, conciliation, and compromise, which inspired our fathers in its original formation, and that "a vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace." If we are tauntingly asked, what terms of compromise, we answer such as Holt, Crittenden, Guthrie, Johnson, and other tried and devoted Union men in the Border States, shall say are necessary to build up a Union party and restore loyalty at the South.

We believe we have fairly presented the views upon which the Democrats and conservative men of this State intend to stand—those which have just been put forth by the State Committee—those we anticipate the State Convention of the 4th proximo will approve, and that upon these views—coupled with a stern condemnation of the corruption and jobbery which have thus far disgraced the prosecution of this war—the Democrats of the State, and all who sympathize with them and condemn the imbecility of the present Administration, are willing to appeal to the people and abide their verdict. On these principles alone can the war be ended with honor and the Union preserved.

Cheating by the Contractors.

The New York *Herald* says, Quarter Master F. S. Bickley, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Sickle, has produced a record showing that there is extensive cheating being done by some parties who are supplying the troops with provisions. He says each barrel of salt pork falls seventeen pounds short, that the beans are mouldy, and that prime pork is not at all prime, but unfit to eat. The companies prefer mess pork. Quartermaster Bickley says Captain Beckwith, of the Commissary Department, refused to sign a requisition for provisions, declaring that he had not time; that he stood upon the sidewalk fifteen minutes afterwards, doing nothing, and then drove off in a carriage. The Quartermaster justly complains of this disobliging act of the Assistant Commissary, because the latter was only required to sign his name, whereas his refusal to do so deprived a whole regiment of provisions for a whole day. This is the official record.

Parson Brownlow's Paper not Suppressed.—The statement that the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, edited by "parson" Brownlow, had been suppressed by the Confederate authorities, is contradicted. In fact the "parson," on the 10th instant, made the following editorial announcement:

"It is rumored all over this county—and may have gone to other counties—that we have made preparations to run! A wife in bad health, under the advice of her physician, has gone to the Yellow Springs, in Blount county, but *we* are at home with five small children, taking care of them. And at home in Knoxville, we intend to stay, unless we are sent off to prison by the authorities of the Southern Confederacy!

Mob Violence Rebuked.—The destruction of two news-paper offices in the North—one at Concord, New Hampshire, and the other at Bangor, Maine—for alleged sympathy with the cause of secession, receives just condemnation at the hands of the loyal press in that section. The Boston Daily Advertiser, in alluding to this spirit of turbulence, says—"The mischief that these advocates of secession may have been able to accomplish is yours to us inconsiderable in comparison with the discredit brought upon the national cause by such acts of violence as we now refer to."

☞The Union prisoners in Richmond occupy three large tobacco factories on Main street. They are guarded principally by the Buckingham Yancey Guards and are comfortable as can be expected. They are not permitted to converse with outsiders, and pass their time playing cards, smoking, gazing out of the windows, occasionally digging trenches and waiting upon the wounded. Most of them seem cheerful, though there are haggard and dejected faces among them. The Confederates are puzzled to know what to do with the captives, whether to set them to work making shoes, &c., send them to Fort Sumter, or send them home.—*Boston Post.*

☞Miss Democrat refused to marry at Albany on Thursday last Mr. Republican. Miss Democrat, it is supposed, has lately become heiress to an immense political capital, while Mr. Republican is understood to be totally bankrupt, and in great danger of perishing as a beggar.

☞The Portland Argus says:

"We are informed that the editor of the Advertiser, in a speech at Mechanic Falls a few days since, distinctly took the ground that this is a war for the Chicago platform, and that rather than give up a single plank in that platform it would be better that every man in New England should be laid in a Southern grave."

☞The Bangor *Democrat* says:

"A peaceable settlement of our existing difficulties is as odious to the Black Republicans, as piety is to the evil one. Nothing but blood will satisfy the depraved desire of the conductors of those sheets who have done all they could to bring civil war and ruin upon our country."

☞Quite an amusing incident occurred at one of the Washington theatres, a few evenings since. A brigand was trying to abduct a beautiful lady, that's the way the play went, and she struggling to free herself, when a burly volunteer in the pit cried out, "Sis, why don't you call for the sergeant of the guard? He'll protect you."

☞A liquor seller being recently before a grand jury as a culprit, assumed the attitude of an accuser of the authorities, saying: "It's a pity I was disturbed. The people were becoming so well trained that they took liquors from me which were two-thirds water. If I had been let alone I think they would have drunk clear water before six months."

☞The following resolution was recently adopted by the Iowa Democratic State Convention:

"*Resolved*, That our Union was formed in peace, and can never be perpetuated by force of arms, and that a Republican government held together by the sword becomes a military despotism."

Killed by Lightning.—Last week, near Winchester, Crawford county, Ohio, a farmer named Hainey and his wife were struck by lightning while out in a meadow making hay, and both instantly killed.

☞The Democratic State Convention of Vermont, have nominated Paul Dillingham for Governor, Stephen Thomas for Lieut. Governor, and James T. Thurston for Treasurer.

☞Lieut. George B. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is in Richmond, and has tendered his services to the Confederate Government.—*Boston Post.*

☞A merchant of Hartford, Conn., has invented a machine which will make 100,000 slate pencils per day.

☞It costs $5,000 to graduate at Oxford College.