

# The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STARLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

44th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1863.

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## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**D. McConaughy,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Barber's drug and book store, Chambersburg street), ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PATENTORS, Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England, head Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.  
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

**J. C. Neely,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.).  
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859.

**Wm. B. McClellan,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.  
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

**Wm. A. Duncan,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Oct. 2, 1859.

**A. J. Cover,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fairbanks' and Dr. Dyer's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Sept. 5, 1859.

**Edward B. Buehler,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the corner of South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Dunner & Ziegler's store.  
Gettysburg, March 20.

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.**  
AS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickering's store, where the patients to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REVIEWS: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krath, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, M. D., and J. Sawyer.  
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

**Adams County**  
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated March 18, 1851.  
President—George S. Swaine.  
Vice President—S. R. Russell.  
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.  
Treasurer—David McCreary.  
Directors—Robert McCreary, Jacob King, Andrew Heisterkamp, George S. Swaine, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heisterkamp, R. McCreary, Thos. A. Marsh, J. S. Fahnstreck, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. E. Scholten, Abiel F. Gish, John W. Hill, A. P. Pickering, and T. Wright. John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. McCreary, Andrew Polley, John Pickering, J. R. Harsh.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, without any default, having a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The General Agent, and all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.  
The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 P. M.  
Sept. 27, 1858.

**Marble Yard Removal.**  
THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and necks, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in this line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
WM. B. MEALS.  
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

**Canon & Adair's**  
NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, in Gettysburg, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in this line, to call on us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work pertaining to the business, at low and reasonable prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and equal to the best to be seen in the city, where every improvement of this experience has suggested, and we especially do so guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully done as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that appearance of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to sustained gracefulness and symmetry.  
Nov. 28, 1859.

**Still at Work!**  
COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made in superior workmanlike manner. Repairs and Blacksmithing of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.  
Country Produce taken in exchange for work on metal pieces.  
Persons who desire articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on  
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.  
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

**Removal.**  
NEW SALOON—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his saloon establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURKEY SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIGS FEET, TRIPE, BOILED AND FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER BEER can always be had. Come and see.  
G. F. ECKENRODE.  
April 2, 1860.

PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Meadell Agricultural Society, Sept. 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept. 1861, for best Ambrotype and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.  
TYSON BROTHERS are making their premium pictures at prices to suit the times.

## The Muse.

### A NATIONAL HYMN.

God bless our native land!  
Firm may she ever stand,  
Through storm and night;  
When wild tempests rave,  
Ruler of wind and wave,  
Do Thou our country save,  
By Thy great might!  
For her our prayers shall rise,  
To God above the skies;  
On Him we wait:  
Thou who hast heard each sigh,  
Watching each weeping eye,  
Be Thou forever nigh,  
God save the State!

### NOBLEMEN.

The noblest men I know on earth,  
Are men whose hands are brown with toil;  
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,  
Hew down the woods, and till the soil,  
And win thereby a prouder fame,  
Than follows king or warrior's name.  
The working man! what'er thy task,  
To carve in stone, or bear the hod—  
They wear upon their honest brows  
The royal stamp and seal of God!  
And brighter are the drops of sweat  
Than diamonds in a coronet!  
God bless the noble working man,  
Who tills the mines, and builds the ships;  
And drive the commerce on the main;  
God bless them for their swarthy hands  
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

## Miscellaneous.

### Anecdote of Stephen Girard.

Girard owned a farm a few miles from his residence in Philadelphia, which he kept under his own cultivation. It was superintended by a farmer residing on the place, to which the owner often drove to see how affairs were going on. He not unfrequently went in the morning after breakfast. On one of those occasions, coming out perhaps somewhat earlier than usual, on arriving at a piece of stone fence which he was building along the road he found his farmer absent. He immediately drove to the house, fastened his horse and went in, searching the house for him, not overlooking those parts where he suspected the man might be found. Disappointed in his search, he remounted his horse and returned to the fence—and lo! the man was found very diligently at his work.

"Ah! how is this?" said the keen-eyed observer. "You was late at your work this morning. I have driven out of town already, and you was not here."  
"Oh, yes, Mr. Girard," said the man—"I had been here, but I had only stepped aside for a few moments, when you passed by, to get something that I wanted."  
"You do lie!" said the keen-eyed master. "I did go and put my hand in your bed, and it was warm."

The man had been informed by his wife of Girard's coming, when he jumped up in a hurry, and ran to his work. But Girard was too cute for him.

**Four Good Habits.**—There are four habits a wise man recommends to be essentially necessary for the management of temporal concerns; and these are punctuality, accuracy, steadiness and dispatch. Without the first of these, time is wasted; without the second, mistakes most hurtful to our own credit and interest, and that of others, may be committed; without the third, nothing can be well done; and without the fourth, opportunities of great advantages are lost, which are impossible to recall.

There are some who seem to think that the golden age of literature is past; that nothing modern is worthy of notice, and that it is one of the vices of the age that we discard so much the teachings of the literary fathers. But the world of thought is inexhaustible, and we have only to produce a finer civilization than the world has ever seen, to secure, as its consummate flower, a literature of corresponding excellence.

Many of those men and women who are most brilliant, fascinating, and gentle in society at large, reserve their demoniacal temper for some unfortunate home slave, on whom they think they can vent it safely, since the wretch does not complain. A bad temper prefers one victim out of a family; on that one it vents its spite, indulging all the others, that it may have defenders with the world.

Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come softly dawning, one after another; they creep in at the window; their fresh morning air is grateful to the lips as they pass by; their music is sweet to the ears that listen to it; until, before we know it, a whole life of days has possession of the citadel, and Time has taken us for his own.

**Temperance Measure in Olden Times.**—Domitian ordered all the vine plants in the Roman territory to be rooted out. Charles of France, issued a similar edict. In 1536, under Francis I., a law was passed sentencing drunkards to imprisonment on bread and water for the first offence; a public whipping punished a second infringement; and on reiteration, banishment and loss of ears. Draco inflicted capital punishment; Lycurgus destroyed the vineyards. The Athenians had officers to prevent the excess of drinking.

A new and loathsome disease, resembling leprosy, has made its appearance in the Sandwich Islands. It appears to be contagious.

### How the Russians Manage.

An Englishman in Russia relates this incident:  
As I was leaving my house one morning, I heard my assistant, Harry, shouting to me from the door of an outhouse for holding firewood. On entering the place, I found a dead peasant lying on the floor with a piece of rope round his neck, and from a beam the other end of the rope was dangling.— To my inquiry, Harry replied, that he had gone into the place for a piece of wood to make a handle to an axe, and found the man hanging by the neck. The first natural impulse caused him to open his knife and cut him down, and there he was lying. I found the man quite dead, as he had been for some time.

"Now," I said, "Harry, you have got yourself into a nice mess. The police will make you responsible for this death. What's to be done?"  
"Done," says Harry, "why, tie him up again."

This never would have occurred to me, but Harry was a practical man, and he was right. So we managed to hang the poor fellow over again, and left the spot, happily without being seen. The body was found during the day, and a "stan," sent for, who never suspected the part we had acted in the tragedy. If he had, I have no doubt it would have cost us many roubles to save Harry from being tried for murder.

**Speculation in Mules.**  
A great speculation has lately been brought to light in Cairo, between Quartermaster Watch and Commander Graham.

It appears that among other speculations, this Quartermaster captured several hundred mules from the Secessionists. The army regulations require that all animals captured from the enemy shall be advertised and sold to the highest bidder. In this case he only advertised them half and knocked them off to one of his own hands (there being no one else there), at \$33 each. A few days afterwards the government needed mules, when he purchased from his understrapper the same mules at \$111 each, for Uncle Sam. The difference in price was of course divided between the Quartermaster and his hand.

**Confession of a Murderer.**  
Since the murder of Miss Ravor, near Mohrsville, Berks county, Pa., a few years ago, an impenetrable mystery has hung over the case. It has been dissipated, however, by the confession of John Ezra Lovering, who was executed in Millington, Juniata county, Pa., on the 21st instant, for the murder of Henry Auker, on the 9th of March last. In it Lovering gives the particulars of his early life; of his enlistment in the navy, cruise on board the Plymouth and his final desertion; of his forgery on Christopher Tyson and subsequent detection; and confesses that he murdered Adelaide Bayler, of Berks county, and a man in Tuscarora Valley, Pa.

**The National Finances.**—The following is from the money article of the Philadelphia Ledger of Monday: The truth is, financial difficulties are daily more and more complicated. Congress is by no means a unit on the scheme reported by the committee of ways and means, and there is even more diversity of opinion as to the tax bills.— Thinking men are beginning to stand aghast at the monstrous proportions of the debt that is accumulating, and the financiers are at their wits' ends to devise ways and means to meet the interest, some forty or fifty millions of which will soon be due, saying nothing about the legitimate demands, that are rolling up in huge volumes against the government. With an almost total cessation of emigration, with agriculture and every other branch of industry in the country diminishing, commerce languishing, trade broken up on our frontiers, the loss of the Southern markets, no chance of extending our industry and commerce with Mexico, or any other part of the world in fact, it may well be said that the financial ability of the country to manage a debt which will soon exceed \$1,000,000,000.

**A Wealthy Man by the name of Evans,** laboring under an attack of mania, was arrested in Johnstown, Pa., on Saturday, and stored away in the third story of the Mansion House for safe keeping. On Sunday he managed to get his window hoisted, and immediately jumped out, alighting upon the pavement below, from which he was picked up not much the worse for his fall, though considerably stunned by his sudden step.

**The Intelligence,** a Republican paper at Tuscarora, has suspended. So they go down after another in these prosperous times. Peace to their ashes, and may the blighting political demons, which they spread over the country, sink with them.

**I had you to know, Mrs. Stoker,** that my uncle was a banister of the law. "A fig for your banister!" retorted Mrs. Grumley, turning up her nose; "haven't I a cousin as is a corridor in the navy?"

**The death of a priester is thus described** in an English paper: "George Woodcock, of his profession, the type of honesty, the life of whose life was a penitence, every day of his life was put out a fig."

**Sixty-four thousand four hundred of** the present population of Canada, are natives of the United States.

**Why is a washerwoman the most cruel** person in the world? Because she daily wrings men's bosoms.

**Gen. Fremont is in Washington.**

### A Good Joke all Round.

There is a quaint humor attached to somebody connected with the Rochester Express that breaks out in spots occasionally in that sheet, as witnesses the following:  
"A gentleman, (whose name we suppress for 'obvious reasons') while returning home with the family purchases on Saturday evening, stepped into an oyster saloon on Main street to refresh himself with a stew. While thus engaged, a friend who had followed him, abstracted from his groceries a package containing a pound of coffee, and having emptied it, refilled the paper with saw dust, and restored it to its original place. The mistake was not discovered until the following morning, when the wife of the 'injured man' prepared his breakfast. Laboring under the misapprehension that the grocer had swindled him, the husband returned the saw dust in the morning, and indignantly demanded, and finally received, its equivalent in old Java. The unhappy grocer, who is notoriously subject to fits of 'absent mindedness,' declared most solemnly that it was unintentional, and that, really, it was a little the worst mistake he ever committed! What renders the transaction still more perplexing is, that 'for the life of him he can't remember where he got the saw dust!'"

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### Trouble in the Wigwam.

While the Republican managers at Harriburg are endeavoring to work the elements of opposition to the Democratic party into some new shape, the Republicans of Philadelphia, under the lead of W. B. THOMAS, Collector of the Port, are urging the Republican party of all its allies to not straight-up-and-down Black Republicans. The Philadelphia Free of Thursday last gives the following account of the struggle between the Republican and "People's" parties:

"Tuesday evening was the commencement of a new epoch in the political history of Philadelphia. The contesting struggle between the members of the Republican and People's parties was animated and interesting in many of the wards. In pursuance of the call of the Executive Committee, the Republican party met in the different wards, and selected three delegates to meet in convention this evening, at the County Court House, for the purpose of making rules for their government. In the eighteenth ward, which has heretofore been strongly People, after a closely contested struggle, the People's organization was abolished, or subordinated to a Republican. The same result was arrived at in many of the lower wards. In the Seventh the contest narrowed down to the People's party, and naturalized elements of the People's party, the latter being successful in electing a Republican organization. The test required for suffrage was a pledge to maintain the Republican nominees, when fairly and honorably made, and a loyal support to the Administration in prosecuting the present war."

This is an interesting fight as it stands, says the *Patriot* and *Union*, and a beautiful commentary upon all the Republican professions of non-partisanship. It appears that the Republican organization in Philadelphia is making war upon the People's party, and that in many wards the latter organization was abolished, or merged into the Republican party. The test required for suffrage, we are told, was a pledge to sustain the Republican nominees and the Administration. Nothing appears to have been said in favor of abandoning party for the sake of the Union.

It appears to us rather ungrateful for the Republicans of Philadelphia to wage war against their faithful and obedient allies, the so-called "People's party," because without some such blind as this the State of Pennsylvania could not have been carried for the Republican candidates. There has never been a fair and open Republican party in this State. While the organization has been substantially Republican, it has not had the courage to come out under that name. It has been an "Opposition," or a "People's party," or anything else but nominally Republican; and some of its leaders are now maneuvering to make a "Union" party. But the Republicans in Philadelphia are in favor of making a clean record, and coming out in their true colors. We wish them success, if for no other reason than that Republicanism may be put to the popular test, to demonstrate how really weak it is in this conservative and loyal State of Pennsylvania.

### United Again.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee, says the *Harriburg Patriot*, was a harmonious re-union of temporarily estranged political friends. The leading supporters of Douglas and Breckinridge, in the unfortunate contest of last fall, met together as brethren, forgetful of past dissensions, and solicitous for the success of those great constitutional principles which form the basis of the Democratic creed. Nothing occurred in the slightest degree calculated to mar the harmony of the proceedings. The same spirit manifested in the Committee prevails throughout the Democratic ranks in Pennsylvania. It is once more a united and harmonious party; and when it is thus united it is invincible.

**Made Glad Twice.**—An exchange says that the Republican party has been made glad twice within a little over a month's time. When Mason and Sidel were arrested they made the air-bird with their shouts, and their papers trumpeted the name of Capt. Wilkes for the capture. Now that these "traitors" have been released by the demand of England, they are glad again. It was right to take them, they said, and it is right to give them up, they say. It seems that political Republicanism trusts merely to the chapter of incidents and is glad at everything that turns up, no matter how contradictory. When Mr. Buchanan was in power they were not as easily pleased.

**Newspaper Change.**—Geo. H. Mangle, Esq., late publisher and proprietor of the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, has sold that establishment to Messrs. P. S. Decker and B. Y. HANSEN. We wish the new proprietors plenty of good paying subscribers and patrons, and the retiring publisher a peace of mind not to be expected while publishing a country newspaper.

In the appointment of a conservative Democrat as Secretary of War, President Lincoln has paid a high compliment to the doctrines of the national Democratic party. It is an acknowledgment on his part that the Union cannot be restored nor the Government administered on an abolition basis.

The *Jeffersonian*, published at West Chester, again circulates through the mails, by permission of the Postmaster-General.

The boy who undertook to ride a horse-radish is now practicing on a saddle of mutton.

The Persians have a saying that "Ten measures of talk were sent down upon the earth, and the women took nine."

### THE FORNEY "UNION"

The West Chester *Jeffersonian* says that Forney's Press gives unmistakable evidence that the renegades from the Democratic party and the plunder Republicans are becoming alarmed at the political future.— They seem, already, to see signs that the honest and patriotic Democratic party will soon be in power again, and that the days of the Greeleys, Welles, Fremonts, Morgans, &c., &c., with such smaller fry as the Forneys, Laumans, &c., &c., will be terminated at no distant day, by an outraged and plundered people. This prospect is unpleasant to Forney; and, consequently, they have very suddenly, for the second time, become extremely anxious for what they would call a "Union" party—hoping thereby, to restrain the rapidly growing strength of the Democracy. But their efforts will be in vain.

This "Union" party is but another name for plunder and disunion. Forney's opponents, having stolen as much under the Republican party as they think the honest masses will stand, would hereafter cloak themselves and their depredations upon the Treasury under the new name of "Union," and thus steal the livery of honesty and patriotism to cover their rascality.

The idea of a "Union" party, to be composed of old Republican fossils, is worse than ridiculous. The predominating element—Abolition—is disunion, and the plunder element cares only for the spoils. Fortunately for the country, there is now, as there always has been since the organization of our Government, a true Union organization—the Democratic party. The Democracy made our country great, prosperous, and happy, and it would have continued so to this hour, but for the spirit of Sectional Abolition. Even after the election of President Lincoln, the Union might and would have been free from danger, sectionalism prevented, civil war averted, and the debt and taxation now rising in appalling form before the minds of the people avoided, if the advice of the Democracy of the North had been adopted. All national men, Douglas men, Breckinridge men, all Democrats, united in favoring the adoption of the Crittenden compromise proposition, as introduced into Congress in December, 1860. To the rejection of that measure of wisdom, all our present woes may be justly charged; and for that rejection, Forney and his Abolition allies are justly responsible. They did not want peace; they cared not for the Union; they scented plunder in war and plunder they would have, even at the risk and expense of the Union. Democrats—all truly national men—who were still ardent for the Constitution and the Union of all the States on the basis of the Constitution, remember this and know it to be true; and so remembering and knowing, they can have no political affiliation with Abolitionism, under any name it may assume. The Democracy are clear of responsibility for the present melancholy state of affairs, and the gloomy prospect that the future presents, and they will keep themselves clear of it, by repudiating all professions of political union, association, or co-operation with such politicians as Forney and Greeley, and those they represent. The only hope for the country now is that the Democracy will pursue this course, so that they may come in power, as the old Constitutional Union Democratic party, untainted by Sectionalism, and thus having the confidence of the people in all sections, be the means of reinstating those feelings of equality, fraternity, and unity which inspired the good and true citizens, North and South, in the better days of our Republic, and thereby bring all the States together in harmonious Union.

Forney would like to create division among Democrats and thus advance his Abolition "Union" game, by encouraging distrust and jealousy between those who were for Douglas and those who supported Breckinridge; but he cannot succeed in that. The unfortunate division among Democrats, on this ground, closed with the campaign of 1860, and in every State throughout the North, Douglas men and Breckinridge men are alike opposed to everything like "Union" with Abolitionism. The Democratic party is a unit, regardless of past differences, and they are all in favor of the Union, and when Forney names a man, in doubt, as an "independent Douglas Democrat," he means an enemy of the Democratic party. These "independent" politicians of the Forney school are very much like independent religionists. The influence of the one is against Bible Christianity; the influence of the other against Constitutional Democracy.

### The Battle of Mill Spring.

**FURTHER PARTICULARS.**  
CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—This morning's papers contain full accounts of the battle at Mill Spring. It was a fair, open battle.— The Rebels fought well, and were overpowered only by superior fighting on our side. According to the Rebel accounts, their forces consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries and some cavalry—altogether about ten thousand men. They fought in the bushwhacking style, from ravines and behind trees, bushes and rocks.

The brunt of the battle devolved on the Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio and Tenth Indiana. For nearly two hours the roar of musketry was kept up. Shortly after eleven o'clock, Colonel Haskins succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota charged with the bayonet with triumphant yells which broke the Rebel ranks and the rout began. They

led pell-mell to their camp, throwing the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons.

Zollicoffer was shot through the heart, at the feet of his staff, by Col. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky. It appears that Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Colonel Fry, who was accompanied by some staff officers.— The two parties mistook each other for friends, and approached within a few yards of each other, when, finding their mistake, both halted and prepared for a hand-to-hand conflict. One of Zollicoffer's aids shot at Col. Fry, but only brought his horse down. The United States Colonel immediately drew his six-shooter, and brought Zollicoffer from his saddle at the last fire. The Rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An East Tennessean, writing to the Commercial, says:—"All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the Tenth Indiana and Ninth Ohio, Fourth Kentucky and Second Minnesota Regiments, for they did all the fighting single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain the victory." The combatants were so near each other at one time, that the powder burned their faces on the discharge of each other's pieces.

**The Battle of Mill Spring.**  
GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1862.

The following orders received from the War Department are published to the Army:  
WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 22, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has received information of a brilliant victory achieved by the United States forces over a large body of armed traitors and rebels at Mill Spring in the State of Kentucky.

He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won that victory, and when the official reports shall be received, the military skill and personal valor displayed in battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner.

The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior numbers of the rebel forces, ranged and attacked them in their entrenchments, and paused not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation.

The purpose of this war is to attack, pursue and destroy a rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country from danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions, and under every circumstance, is expected from the army of the United States.

In the prompt and spirited movements and daring battle of Mill Spring, the nation will realize its hopes, and the people of the United States will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with the bayonet and storming entrenchments, or in the bias of the enemy's fire.

By order of the President,  
EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

**The Horse Contract.**—Mr. McPherson to C. M. Gen. Meigs.

HOURLY REPRESENTATIVE,  
Jan. 22d, 1862.

GENERAL.—Accompanying your letter to the Secretary of War, of Dec. 31, 1861, transmitting a reply of Brig. Gen. Van Vliet to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for copies of all contracts made for feeding disabled horses during the winter, is a copy of the contract made Nov. 23d last, between Col. D. H. Rucker, (by direction of Gen. Van Vliet), and George Ramsdell, of Pennsylvania, for feeding (such is the extraordinary description of the number), 1,000 horses, more or less. One of the provisions of this contract is, that Ramsdell "shall feed, or cause to be fed, to each and every horse" thus committed to him, a daily allowance of (14) fourteen pounds of hay, and (12) twelve pounds of oats or corn, from which he was to receive 40 cents compensation per day per horse, to be paid under certain conditions named.

I have before me a letter from SAMUEL DUBROWAY, Esq., one of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of Adams county, Pa., who has some of these horses, and who, in reference to this point, states that the receipt he gave Ramsdell, requires him to give the horses one peck of oats, and (15) fifteen pounds of hay, each, per day, at a compensation of 25 cents per day, for each horse. These are the terms on which, as I have good reason to believe, and as easily can be proved, all the horses, 625 in number, confided to Ramsdell, have been subject—the contractor with a view apparently, to make a clear profit of 37 1/2 per cent, without an investment, asking the sub-contractors to feed 50 per cent. Jean grain than he agreed with Col. Rucker to furnish.

Gen. Van Vliet, in his letter to you, Dec. 23d, defended himself for making this contract, without giving public notice thereof, by the consideration that he desired to avoid having these horses taken by a person who would make money by "starving the animals"—a difficulty he considered inseparable from the lowest-bidder system. I submit that his *specie* has not failed. The *third* item of the contract makes full compliance with its terms, a condition precedent to payment. There are also, other conditions named elsewhere in the contract. I respectfully suggest, that as to the *past*, this contract should be considered *strictly*, and that it should have no future to one who has thus exposed himself to reprehension.

I am of the opinion that, if you can spare so officer of integrity for two days, he can visit