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!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1862.

THE DEMOCRATIC BALL ROLLING!

Republicanism Doomed!

In another column will be found a List of the Officers elected in the several boroughs and townships of this country on Friday week, for the preparation of which we are indebted to Mr. SAMUEL H. ECHOLTZ, Deputy Clerk of the Courts. From a close and careful inspection of the returns of all the districts, we are enabled to give our political friends the gratifying assurance, *that more Democrats were elected in this county on Friday week than ever before at a Spring Election!!!*

There is no mistaking the drift of the public mind. The calm judgment of THE PEOPLE is turning them towards the Democratic party, in whose hands the Government, the Constitution and the Union, have always been safe. THE BALL IS ROLLING!

HARRISBURG, YORK, &C.

Harrisburg elected a Democratic City Treasurer by 240 majority—elected four of the five Councilmen, and carried five of the six wards—notwithstanding the location of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad workshops there.

York elected DAVID SMALL, Esq., Chief Burgess—by 58 majority—the second Democrat chosen to that position in forty-five years! Mr. S. is a most estimable citizen, and one of the editors and proprietors of that staunch old Democratic organ, the *Gazette*. That paper remarks with truth, that this result is but "a foretaste of what is coming." It says, further:

It will be seen (by the returns) that the power of the Republican party, once so mighty in York borough, is passing away from it, even here in one of its strongholds. Its best members, seeing around them the fruits of its ascendancy in the State and nation, are repudiating its dangerous and destructive principles. They evidently do not believe the vile slanders of those who asperse the Democratic party as "*untrue to the Union*"—they have not permitted their long cherished party associations to darken their judgment—and now they declare, by their votes, that it is wise, and safe, to entrust with power that Democracy which is, *and always has been*, true to the Constitution and true to the Union. * * Not alone in York Borough have the signs of the rapidly approaching overthrow of the Republican party been made strikingly manifest. All around us, as far as we have heard, the cry comes thundering into the appalled ears of reeling Republicanism, "*Doomed*—DOOMED—DOOMED!" To say nothing of districts usually Democratic, Old Manchester exhibits majorities for Republican candidates cut down to 47, 40, 35 and 2—while she elects an anti-Republican School Director by a majority of 24 over his highest Republican competitor, and Daniel Feiser, a straight Democratic Assessor, by the same majority!

Reading.—The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* says:—The *Telegraph* crows over the result of the municipal election held in Reading, where the Republicans, with a *Union* ticket, succeeded by 70 majority. As that party, under any name it has ever rallied, has almost always carried Reading by from 600 to 1,000 majority, we think the result of Friday proves that the Democrats are getting them down to dots. Let them get no more than 70 majority in a poll of 2,000 next fall in that city, and Old Berks may be set down at 7,000 Democratic majority.

In *Carlisle* the Democratic Borough ticket has been successful by a sweeping majority. In the county, too, says the *Volunteer*, the Democrats did a good day's work. "Black Republicanism was swept out as with a new broom, from one end of the county to the other. Put down Cumberland for 1,000 Democratic majority next fall!"

Rochester.—The city of Rochester, N. Y., which at the Presidential election in 1860, gave Lincoln nearly a thousand majority over Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge combined, has just elected a Democratic Mayor by forty-two majority, eight Democratic Aldermen out of twelve, and seven Supervisors out of twelve, The whole city government has passed into the hands of the Democrats.

The Reports.

We present to-day the Majority and Minority Reports in the matter of the contested seat between HENRY J. MYERS and JOHN BUSBEY. It will be seen that whilst the majority, as though afraid to handle *the facts*, dash off the case with a few general and very unsatisfactory statements, Dr. EARLY, in his Report, goes fully into the details, thoroughly digesting the testimony, and with entire fairness and candor giving to *each* what each is entitled to. His summing up triumphantly sustains Mr. MYERS's claims, proving to every impartial mind his clear right to the seat. That Mr. BUSBEY holds it now is due more to the partisan sympathy existing between himself and the eight Republicans who reported in his favor, than to anything else. The people of Adams county have thus been juggled out of their choice of Representative in the Legislature of the State. The proper remedy was sought, but of no avail, constituted as the Committee was. This act of injustice will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. BUSBEY has not yet accepted Mr. MYERS's very fair proposition in regard to the expense. "Hurry up!"

☞ Col. James P. Barr, of the Pittsburg *Post*, Col. L. L. Tate, of the Columbia *Democrat*, and Hon. Geo. Sanderson, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, are mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Surveyor General. They have all done good service in the cause, and are honest and capable.

☞ A Rifle, said to be worth $1,000, was taken at Fort Donelson. It belonged to a hotel keeper at Memphis, and was won by him at a horse race. The breech was inlaid with pure gold.

The Way the Money Goes.

Our readers are pretty well posted as to the way the public money has been plundered by the Freemonters, Cameronians, and Wellesites. We *now* submit, from good Republican authority, a specimen of financial economy in the U. S. Senate, under the administration of its Secretary, the renegade and mercenary FORNEY. The following is an extract from a recent speech of Senator HALE, of New Hampshire:

"I have endeavored to arrest some of our expenditures here in the Senate; and now I will mention another fact to this economical Senate, all of whom agree that economy is so necessary. We are reduced in numbers; we are about forty-nine instead of sixty-eight, as we used to be; and yet we are administering the Senate to-day vastly more expensively, with more officers and more salaries, than we ever paid before. We require our Secretary at the commencement of every year to give us a list of his employees, their number and compensation. I have looked at the list for the last eight or ten years, and *the last to-day is nearly double what it was ten years ago*, and the salaries are much higher."

And this state of things is tolerated and sanctioned by a Black Republican Senate, at a time when the Government is running into debt at the rate of nearly two millions a day, to carry on the war, and Congress is about levying upon the people an annual tax of more than one hundred millions of dollars!

Wendell Phillips.

The Republican Senate at Harrisburg, a few days ago, granted the use of their Hall to the notorious disunionist, WENDELL PHILLIPS, for the purpose of delivering an Abolition lecture. In order to show what kind of sentiments this man is in the habit of uttering, we make the following extracts from a speech he recently delivered in Washington city, as published in the New York *Tribune*. Phillips said:

"*Now*, I love the Constitution, though my friend (Dr. PIERPONT), who sits beside me, has heard me *curse it* a hundred times, and *I shall again* if it does not mean justice. *I have labored nineteen years to take nineteen States out of this Union*, and if I have spent any nineteen years to the *satisfaction* of my Puritan conscience, *it was those nineteen years.*"

"Unless, within twelve months or twenty-four, Maryland is a free State, Delaware and half Virginia, would to God that building (the Capitol), with this city of Washington, had been shelled to ashes last July."

What humiliation is in the thought that a reckless party majority in the Pennsylvania Senate should insult the people by lending their halls of legislation to such a man for such a purpose.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* thinks the time has come when the Republican party must cast off Abolitionism—when it must declare for the Constitution or against it.—Until it does so the Democracy have a right to hold it responsible for all that Abolition has done to produce rebellion. A political warfare against the rebels is no longer necessary. It is simple nonsense—waste of ink and paper. The army fights them. The only political fight which remains for the North is under this very issue—Abolition or Union, treason or loyalty, the Constitution or no Constitution. This is the real issue; and the first and holiest duty of every citizen is to tear the mask of patriotism from the faces of the extremists and to expose them to infamy as co-conspirators with Davis and Floyd; as the authors of schemes which, if successful, will extirpate liberty from this continent.

☞ The Republican papers of this State, almost without exception, are bitterly abusive of Senator COWAN, because he has had the manliness to resist several of the unconstitutional and oppressive measures of his party. He, however, need have no fears that his reputation will be injured by the malicious attacks that are being heaped upon him. The people admire a statesman of courage and integrity, and more than all, they admire it when it is shown in favor of the right. His own party may desert him, but he will find an army of friends, more reliable, honest and valuable, rising up in every part of the Commonwealth. Let him persevere in his sound course.

☞ It is a favorite allegation with Abolitionists that Democrats set slavery above the Union. We have the record of the Abolition faction in Congress that they set anti-slavery above the Union. Democrats set neither slavery nor anti-slavery above the Union, but insist that one and the other shall be left just where the framers of the Constitution left them, and just where President Lincoln, in his recent special message, said they belonged; with the States respectively,

Postmaster General Blair.—This member of the Cabinet, in a letter to the Abolition meeting held in New York, on the 6th inst., says:

"I do not concur in the proposition that certain States have been 'recently overturned, and wholly subverted as members of the Federal Union,' upon which the call is based. This is, in substance, what the Confederates themselves claim, *and the fact that secession is maintained by the authors of this call for a different purpose, does not make it more constitutional, or prevent them from being* ACTUAL AIDERS AND ABETTORS OF THE CONFEDERATES!"

Mr. Blair's letter was not read, for it contained sentiments not at all pleasing to the getters up of the demonstration.

☞ In the Rhode Island House of Assembly, a proposition to extend to adopted citizens equal rights with natives, was recently rejected, *every vote against it coming from Republicans*. Know Nothingism "still lives." Foreign born citizens are earnestly called upon to enlist to fight in defence of our institutions, but the Republicans refuse to them the rights they ask them to fight for! Is there, or was there ever, anything meaner or more wicked than Know Nothingism? We think not, unless it be the Republicanism of the present day.—*N. H. Patriot.*

☞ Capt. Rambo, of Columbia, in Col. Welsh's Regiment, was killed at Otter Island, South Carolina, on the 14th inst.—He was shot through the body, with several others, by another Company of the same Regiment, through mistake.

Gen. McClellan and the Army.—A Washington correspondent of a New York paper says:—"From a Colonel in the army who has recently been among our forces in Virginia, I learn that the rank and file of the army are *unanimously* and *enthusiastically* in favor of McClellan *against the world.*"

Congress.—The Senate was mainly occupied last week in discussing the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the House in discussing the Tax Bill.

The Contested Seat.

THE REPORTS.

The following is the Report of the majority—eight Republicans—in the matter of the contested seat between HENRY J. MYERS and JOHN BUSBEY. This Report, according to a rule of the Legislature, has decided the case:

MAJORITY REPORT.

After a laborious and patient examination by the Committee, of a great mass of testimony, in depositions and documents, and every opportunity being given to the respective parties fully to develop their case, the Committee determine as follows, viz:—that two votes were rejected by the election officers in said county, which should have been counted for the Contestant, and which would make the number of votes for him to be 2655; that there were received and counted for the Contestant by the election officers, ten votes which were illegally received and counted—which being rejected would make the true number of votes that should have been returned and counted for him 2645; that there was rejected by the election officers of said county one vote which should have been counted for the Respondent, (John Busbey,) which would make the number of votes for him 2656; that there were received and counted for the Respondent two votes which were illegally received and counted, and which being deducted from his vote, would make the true number of votes which should have been returned and counted for the Respondent, a majority of nine votes over the Contestant. A majority of the Committee, therefore, report, that the said John Busbey had the greatest number of legal votes, and ought to be admitted to his seat as a member of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

Signed

J. A. Happer,	Wm. Wendle,
P. Frazer Smith,	Wm. Henry,
W. V. Hall,	Wm. Hutchman,
R. G. McClellan,	E. M. Schrock.

☞ The following is the Report of Dr. EARLY, the only Democrat on the Committee:

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Hon. John Rowe, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, a member of the Committee to which was referred the contested election case of Myers vs. Busbey, begs leave to submit the reasons which influenced his refusal to sign the Report adopted and presented by a majority of said Committee.

Mr. Busbey claimed to have received 2655 votes, and that Mr. Myers had received 2653 votes, and that he was entitled to his seat by a majority of 2 votes.

It appeared in evidence before us, and to the satisfaction of the whole Committee, that 2 votes were illegally cast and counted for the said John Busbey, to wit, in Capt. Pfeiffer's Company, voted by two minors, Adolphus Rather and Thomas J. McLain. It was also established, to the satisfaction of the whole Committee, that 2 votes were rejected for the said Henry J. Myers by the officers of the election, which should have been counted for said Myers, to wit, a vote polled in Huntington township, having the name of John Busbey erased and the name of *H. J. Myers* written instead thereof, and rejected because it was not *Henry J. Myers*; and a vote polled in Oxford township, which was rejected from the count by the election officers, because along with the other Democratic candidates for the several offices, upon the same slip, was included that of "President Judge, Robert J. Fisher"—which, deducted from votes for Busbey above described, would have changed the result, and given the said Henry J. Myers a majority of 2 votes over John Busbey, the sitting member.

A majority of the Committee, however, agreed to count 2 *tallies*, found in the box of the 18th district, composed of the township of Butler, each of which contained the name of John Busbey, which, from the testimony, in the opinion of the undersigned, were so deceitfully folded together as to be in direct violation of the 73d section of the Act of 2d July, 1839, which directs that such tickets shall be rejected, and not counted among the votes.

The Committee refused to reject a vote cast for John Busbey in the 18th district, composed of the township of Butler, by George Shultz, who, according to the testimony of his own father and that of himself, was over the age of 22 years when he voted, had never paid a State or county tax, and at the preceding election had voted on age.

The Committee also refused to deduct a vote cast by Lewis Berkley for John Busbey, in the 4th district, (Huntington township,) whereas it clearly appeared from the testimony of said Lewis Berkley, as from that of others, that he never had been naturalized, and, if anything, had done no more than to declare his intention to become a citizen. And it further appears from the testimony of said Berkley, that that was his first vote in said township—that he had resided in the township a little over a year—that his vote was objected to because he was not a naturalized citizen—that he produced no naturalization papers, although the same were demanded at the polls,—thus voting in direct violation of the provisions of the Act of 2d July, 1839.

The undersigned concurs with the majority of the Committee in the rejection of the votes of Sylvester Rider and Franklin Kuhn, who, according to the testimony, voted for Henry J. Myers—were above the age of 22, and never had paid a State or county tax. It is alleged by Respondent that a ticket polled in the borough of Gettysburg, having his name on it as a candidate for Assembly, and that of Robert J. Fisher for President Judge, was rejected from the count by the officers of the election. This specification was not sustained. It was proved that a ticket having the name of John Busbey for Assembly, and *Thomas E. Cochran* for President Judge upon it, was rejected.

Inasmuch as the Contestant was rigidly confined to the specifications in his petition, so also should the Respondent to have been confined to the specifications in his answer—and, yet, the majority of the Committee included this vote among those counted for John Busbey—notwithstanding the variance between the specification and the proof. The undersigned will not raise a technical objection in this case—but, believing that the vote was improperly rejected by the officers of the election, concurs with the majority in allowing it to Mr. Busbey.

It was further alleged on the part of the Respondent that a certain Charles Dorsey was an illegal voter, and that he had voted for Henry J. Myers. From the testimony, it clearly appears that he had no right to vote—but it also just as clearly appears that instead of voting for Henry J. Myers, the said Dorsey voted for John Busbey.—Therefore said vote should have been deducted from the count of John Busbey—and not as was done by the Committee, subtracted from the count for Henry J. Myers.

Respondent's answer further represents, that one John Gilliland was not a resident of Adams county, but a citizen of the State of Texas, and that he voted for Henry J. Myers. Whereas it clearly appears from the testimony, that said Gilliland had been a citizen of Pennsylvania prior to his removal to Texas—that he returned to Pennsylvania, and at the time he voted for Henry J. Myers, had been in the State of Pennsylvania over six months, with no intention of leaving the State—that he had been assessed and owned a farm in said county—and paid a State and county tax. Having thus regained his citizenship, and being otherwise properly qualified, his vote, in the opinion of the undersigned, should not have been rejected by the Committee, as it was, but counted for Henry J. Myers.

It is further alleged by Respondent, that Geo. Baighley, Nathaniel Nairy and Samuel Linn were persons of unsound mind and *crazy*, and that they voted for Henry J. Myers. The deposition of a physician was produced before the Committee, to show that the persons named were not entirely sane, and that he considered them of unsound mind—but this physician gave no professional or good reason for entertaining such belief.—On the other hand, it was proven by those in constant intercourse with them, that they were trusted to go from place to place—to execute commissions—that two of them were aged, and for that reason physically infirm—that their votes were received by the election officers without objection—and that they had the good sense to ask for the Democratic ticket.—and yet these three votes were deducted from those enumerated for Henry J. Myers. The undersigned has yet to learn of the existence of any law which would warrant or authorise the disfranchisement of any such voters. In the opinion of the undersigned, the evidence upon which these votes were rejected was not sufficient to warrant any inquisition in finding that the persons named are lunatics—much less to deprive them of their rights as voters. The law erects no such standard as a disqualification. Such evidence would annually interfere with the organization of this House.

The majority of the Committee also erroneously rejected, in the opinion of the undersigned, from the votes for Henry J. Myers, the vote of Henry Snyder, who voted at the polls for the District of Oxford township, on the ground that he was a non-resident. The evidence shows that he was separated from his wife—that she lived in Hanover borough, York county—that he lived in Oxford township, Adams county, where he had been regularly assessed—the District in which he voted and his legal residence.

It was further alleged, in the answer of Respondent, that Emanuel Ziegler, of E., had not paid taxes. However that may be, the evidence does not show for whom he voted, and therefore the undersigned cannot agree with the Committee, who have deducted that vote from the count of Mr. Myers.

In the case of Solomon Powers, to whom it was objected that he had not paid taxes, it is clear from the testimony of Henry Culp, the Collector, who produced a memorandum showing that Powers had paid the required tax—and yet said vote was thrown out and deducted from the count of Mr. Myers, on the ground that the memorandum was in *pencil*, although identified and sworn to by the Collector himself.

It was further contended in the answer of Respondent, John Busbey, that the votes polled by citizens of Adams county, in the Company of Capt. Chritzman, who had volunteered in support of the Government, were illegal. With the majority of the Committee, the undersigned concurred in giving no heed to this objection—but argued that all the votes of that company should be included in the return, as they were cast for candidates respectively.

The undersigned, in view of the foregoing facts, is brought irresistibly to the conclusion that the Report of the majority is erroneous, and that Henry J. Myers was legally elected to a seat in this House by a majority of the qualified electors of Adams county; and to present the result clearly, he makes the following recapitulation, retaining, for the reasons fully hereinfore set forth, in the count or return for Henry J. Myers, the votes polled for him by John Gilliland, Geo. Beigiley, Nathaniel Nairy, Samuel Linn, Henry Snyder, Solomon Powers, and without passing upon that of Emanuel Ziegler, of E., as neither the majority nor the undersigned had any knowledge for whom he voted.

By the return, Jno. Busbey had	2655 votes.
Add vote rejected in Gettysburg because the name of John Busbey was on the same general ticket with President Judge,	1
	2656
From these deduct	
Votes, of Adolphus Rahter and Thos. J. McLain, minors in Capt. Pfeiffer's Co.,	2
Tickets deceitfully folded together in Butler township,	2
Vote of Geo. Shultz in Butler township,	1
Vote of Charles Dorsey,	1
" of Lewis Berkley, an unnaturalized citizen,	1
	7
Which would leave Mr. Busbey	2649 votes.
Henry J. Myers, by the return, had	2653 votes.
Add vote in Huntington township, rejected by the officers of the election because the initials only of Mr. Myers' christian name were used,	1
Vote in Oxford township, rejected by the officers of the election because upon the same general ticket was the candidate for President Judge,	1
	2
	2655 votes.
But deduct from this the vote of Sylvester Rider and that of Franklin Kuhn,	2
	2653 votes.

And it is plain that Henry J. Myers was elected by a majority of 4 votes, there being 2653 legal votes polled for him, and but 2649 for his competitor, Mr. Busbey.

The undersigned has been particular in setting forth the facts which have moved him to his conclusion. In this he has given his reasons for the faith that is in him, and has not followed the course adopted by the majority, in not presenting in detail the votes rejected or allowed.

C. R. EARLY.

Death of Col. Murray.—Col. W. G. MURRAY, of the 87th Pennsylvania Regiment, was killed in the fight at Winchester on Sunday. He had fought all day, and fell in the evening, at the head of his Regiment. Col. M. was raised in Harrisburg, but in 1848 he settled in Hollidaysburg, where he entered into the mercantile business. In 1852 he took an active part in politics, and immediately after the inauguration of President Pierce he was appointed Post Master—a position which he continued to hold until he was removed by the present Administration.

The Rejection of James Leslie, Jr.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in his letter dated March 20, thus speaks of the rejection by the U. S. Senate, of James Leslie:

"Considerable surprise has been created here by the rejection by the Senate of James Leslie, Jr., Consul at Nice. Mr. Leslie was, at the time of his appointment, Chief Clerk in the War Department, and his rejection grows out of alleged corrupt practices while in that position. Senator Cowan made a scorching speech, in which he charged the grossest corruption and simony against him.

"Leslie was appointed Chief Clerk by Secretary Cameron, and some of the evidence appeared to implicate the late Secretary with the fraudulent practices of his clerk."

☞ The Republican papers are beginning to puff Fremont. These "straws" show where their sympathies are.

☞ The wheat crop in this county looks most promising.

☞ Several inches of snow fell here on Saturday last.

Communicated.

A CARD.

The subscriber intends making a plain statement of facts in reference to the *two distinct affrays* which occurred between himself and Jno. T. McIlhenny.

On Saturday evening last, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night and whilst the gas yet burned, I did meet Mr. McIlhenny, and after some words having passed between us as to the personalities in his paper concerning me, and which had been persisted in time after time without cause and without warrant—I did strike him on the head with a stick I had in my hand—not thicker than my finger—and which stick any one, by calling at my office, can examine and pronounce whether it is a "club" or not.—No one knew of my intention—no one was my accomplice. I did say to several of my friends and his, that he deserved a drubbing, and I may have said that I would give it to him, but I did not ask, nor desire, the assistance of any one. It was only through accident that a friend was present, and who, with the assistance of several of Mr. McIlhenny's friends, separated us.—How this encounter would have terminated no one can say. I am well aware that if any thing disastrous had resulted I would have been responsible, because I was the attacking party.

On Monday following, however, the case was different. About 8½ o'clock in the morning I stepped out of my office, intending, as is a custom of mine, to go to Mr. R. F. McIlheny's for a cigar. Immediately in front of my office I met Mr. Barrett and stopped to speak with him. Whilst thus engaged Jno. T. McIlhenny passed by and with a meaning smile to Mr. Barrett, remarked. "It is well you are about this morning." Mr. Barrett asked him to come back and make up the difficulty, but he, without again looking around, passed on and entered R. F. McIlhenny's. I went back into my office, thinking I would wait until he left the store before I went there for cigars. I did not like the idea of meeting him "in the house of his friends;" for if a difficulty did occur between us, I knew I could expect no sympathy, nor quarter. At last, however, I concluded that I would go down, determined not to commence the assault; but determined to *defend* myself, no matter what the consequences were. I went into the store, lit my cigar, and was about to leave, when Mr. Jno. T. McIlhenny *attacked me with his tongue*. Ye gods! what an attack that was. The gentlemen who were present, (who, unfortunately for me, happened all to be personal and political friends of Mr. McIlhenny,) notwithstanding their prejudices, must admit that for the space of nearly ten minutes the most foul abuse was heaped upon me. The words "liar," "coward," "scoundrel," "assassin," and other words too filthy for print, were poured upon my devoted head in thick profusion. Still, notwithstanding the abuse, I resolved not to commence the assault and thus make myself responsible for consequences. From this point I can give the exact words as they occurred and I know the gentlemen present must *sustain me*. Jno. T. McIlhenny made a charge of there being a *conspiracy* and I replied that he was mistaken. He at once said: "You are a liar." I was standing near the door and turned around and said slowly and distinctly: "And if I were as big a blackguard as you are I would call you a liar." Said he, moving toward me: "If you do, I'll mash your mouth." I replied without hesitation: "And you *are* a liar." He advanced more nearly to me, to execute his threat, and I slowly retreated once around the store, and whilst so retreating drew out a pistol and cocked it. When he saw it, he cried out: "Throw away that pistol."—My answer was: "No, I intend to defend myself with this." He again advanced and asked me what I "intended to do with that pistol?" I replied: "To shoot you, if you strike me or lay hands on me." At last he did lay hands on me and threw me up against the desk, or a box that was standing beside it, I am not certain which, with his whole weight against me. Whilst in this position I clutched the pistol firmly in my hand and with the butt of it began beating him over the head—and whilst thus engaged, the pistol went off—the ball going, as I thought, and as the fresh hole in the ceiling would indicate, in an opposite direction from the place occupied by his head. Be this as it may, I continued to repeat the blows on the head until he sank to the floor. After this, during the scuffle, although, as he alleges, he was "shot," he managed to get me turned and whilst in this position he slightly damaged my left eye, to the infinite gratification of his friends who were present. However, he did not retain his position long. Soon the tables were turned, and I was again on top—and Jno. T. McIlhenny was at *my mercy*.

If I had been the vindictive wretch the last week's "Star," with its certificates, would have you believe, I could have killed him in a second. The pistol, with six balls in if yet was still in my possession and John McIlhenny was lying under me, helpless and insensible. It was then Mr. R. F. McIlhenny and Mr. Welty came to me and asked me to come off, and I replied: "If the fight is to end here, and if this is the last of it, I am willing to do so." And they promised for him, who was not able to promise for himself, that it should be so.

And thus the matter ended. I make this simple statement because I consider it due to myself to do so—and the gentlemen who were present must do me the justice to say that I have not prevaricated nor overdrawn the truth in a single particular. The only material difference between our stories is that they say the ball struck him and I say it did not. I say this because I honestly think the pistol ball did not strike him—and I cheerfully accord to them the same honesty of belief.

Mr. Jno. T. McIlhenny may see fit to indulge in considerable personal abuse; I shall not return the compliment.

I will only add, in order to prove by his own friend, that I was not the aggressor on Monday last, that I have the liberty of publicly using the following names, viz:—Jacob Brinkerhoff, Charles Will, Jeremiah Diehl, Wm. A. Duncan and M. E. Doll—to all which gentlemen, Mr. R. F. McIlhenny admitted that his cousin, Jno. T. McIlhenny, commenced the assault upon me that morning. To this they are willing to be qualified, if it is necessary.

March 28, '62. J. C. NEELY.

For the Compiler.

Negro Conundibus.—Scene, a stable. Two "cullud gentlemen" rubbing down a "hoss."

Sambo loquiteur.—Is you able, Pompey, to expound cat-um-gorikally dis propumsition?

Pompey—with a look of deep penetration—I can dispound any ting just by de deplexun ob de angularity ob your heel.

Sambo—Well, den, why am de pictur of Abel's brudder like de editum of de "Star?"

Pompey—'Case dey is both wicked.

Sambo—Dat ain't it, nigger; de reason is, dat de one am de *pictur of Cain*, de odder was *caned for a pictur*.

Yah! yah! yah!

Pompey—Look a here, don't speak so spectfully of de Abumlishnists, case dey are relatives ob ourn.

☞ Francis Gallagher, Esq., of Baltimore, an old Democratic orator, was killed at the battle near Winchester. He was a Lieutenant of Cavalry in Col. Mauhby's Brigade. He was about 50 years of age.

☞ The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is open for trade and travel. It is confidently anticipated that business will now brighten up in Baltimore.

☞ The East Tennesseans are joining the Union army in large numbers, anxious to repay their persecutors for the treatment they were subjected to.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS in this county, on Friday week, present many unusually gratifying features. In Straban, Franklin, Reading, Hamilton, Mountpleasant, Mountjoy, Berwick twp., Oxford and Union, the Democrats swept everything before them; in Germany, Freedom, Butler and Conowago, about one-half the offices were carried by the Democrats; whilst they secured one, two or three in each of the following: Berwick bor., Tyrone, Huntington, Latimore and Cumberland. These, of course, exclusive of an Inspector in each. A result so favorable to the Democracy was never before had in the county.

In several of the districts, the Republicans, fearful of a decline in their strength, resorted to what they thought was a very cunning game. They *pretended* to care nothing about politics, and laid their plans to draw Democrats into the Republican net by placing a few of them on their tickets—with "Union" as the pretext, of course. But the trick did not succeed.—Democrats look upon their principles—now more than ever proven to be correct—as too valuable to yield them at the price of a township office. They are not to be denounced as "traitors" to their country in one breath, and seduced by their defamers into Republican toils in the next. They are made of better stuff than all that comes to—as the Opposition have by this time no doubt discovered.

LADIES' FAIR.—The Ladies of Conowago are making extensive preparations for a Fair at St. Joseph's Academy, Mechherrystown, to commence on the 28th of April, and continue throughout the week. The Fair is to be for the benefit of the Orphans at that Institution, many of whom are from this county; and as the Boarding School of the Sisters is this year small in comparison with other years, on account of the times, there exists the strongest reason for this effort on the part of the ladies of that vicinity. We trust, therefore, that the Fair will be largely and liberally patronized, not only by those residing near, but also by persons at a distance, including the citizens of our own borough.

Arrangements have been made to convey passengers for the Fair at reduced rates over the several Railroads to Hanover, from which point they will be taken to McSherrystown free of charge. Stabling will also be provided for horses.

A splendid Dinner, Suppers, and a Concert by distinguished musicians, will constitute features of the Fair—whilst we are sure we can promise an immense and highly attractive variety of Useful and Fancy Articles on sale. The Ladies having the matter in charge are possessed of good taste as well as energy, and will spare no effort to make it a thorough success. Their invitation is—"Come one! come all!"

SMALL NOTES.—The Bank of Gettysburg has just issued One and Two Dollar Notes.—They will, of course, soon find their way into general circulation, as the Bank is one of the soundest, and everybody wants to get hold of its notes, preferring them to almost anything else. The notes are printed on excellent paper—which cannot be said of those issued by some other Banks—whilst the plates are the prettiest that have yet fallen under our notice. They must be seen to be properly admired. There is nothing out equal to them in beauty and taste. In this, however, the Gettysburg Bank is only doing what it has always so creditably done—kept its paper handsome and clean, causing more than ordinary pleasure in handling it. These new issues will doubtless have the effect of measurably decreasing the amount of other small notes circulating hereabouts, a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

☞ The Hanover Citizen says:—Our citizens were gratified on Saturday evening by the delivery, at Eckert's Concert Hall, of a very excellent Union speech by Jesse D. Newman, Esq. There was a tolerably large audience present, who frequently applauded the speaker during the delivery of the address. The subjects touched upon were as follows: "Progress of Country.—Eulogy of Washington—Union and the Constitution—the Ladies."

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement of H. F. M. PETERS, in another column.—He will sell at public sale twelve or fifteen thousand fruit, shade and ornamental trees, in good condition. This a rare chance.

For the Compiler.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas it hath seemed good to Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death, to remove from our mid-st, in the flower of his youth and in the bright morning of his usefulness, our fellow student and brother PHRENAKOSMIAN, CHAS. G. SCHMUCKER, therefore,

Resolved, first, That we as a Society, whilst humbly submitting to this decree of Divine Wisdom, sincerely deplore the early decease of our beloved companion.

Resolved, secondly, That in him we have lost one of our most active and talented members, one whose character and deportment have ever merited our highest esteem, and that as we have loved and cherished him in life, so we will love and cherish his memory in death.

Resolved, thirdly, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved parents and friends in the loss of one so worthy of their warmest affections.

Resolved, fourthly, That as an expression of our sorrow, the Hall be draped in mourning and that the members of this Society wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, fifthly, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of our departed brother, we attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, lastly, That these resolutions be published in the "Observer," the "Lutheran," and the papers of Gettysburg, and that a copy of the same be sent to the friends of the deceased.

C. V. S. LEVY,
EDMUND J. WOLFF, } Com.
E. W. MISENHELTER,

Phrena. Hall, Penn'a. College, Mar. 29, '62.

☞ There is little news from Island No. 10. The firing has slackened on both sides. About 80 Confederates have been killed. The place was still being fortified.

☞ The editor of the Washington *Chronicle* was arrested on Monday week, for having improperly published intelligence of military movements. Upon expressing a regret and a determination not to commit a similar offense he was set at liberty. The renegade Forney has an interest in the *Chronicle*.

☞ Rev. S. Aaron, an Abolition lecturer, was rotten-egged at Burlington, New Jersey, on Thursday evening.

☞ John Davis, the gunner's mate, who covered a powder magazine with his person, at Elizabeth City, risking his own life to save others, has been made gunner.

☞ The Fort Wayne Weekly Times & Union, a Republican, but anti-abolition newspaper, runs up the name of Gen. George B. McClellan for President in 1864.

☞ The rebel batteries at Aquia Creek have been deserted, and the depot and buildings destroyed by the rebels.

☞ In Newberry township, York county, there were *forty-seven* candidates at the late election!

TOWNSHIP & BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The following is a correct list of the Township and Borough Officers elected in Adams county, on Friday, March 21st, 1862—as taken from the returns on file in the Clerk of the Court's office:

GETTYSBURG BOR.—Burgess, J. Little, (Weaver;) Town Council, Wm. Chritzman, W. C. Stallsmith; Judge, David Sweeney; Inspectors, J. Jeff. Myers, Charles A. Boyer; Assessor, Jacob Aughinbaugh; School Directors, Robert Sheads, John Rupp, T. D. Carson; Constables, John L. Burns, John Barrett.

BERWICK BOR.—Justices, William Bittinger, John M. Wolf; Judge, Washington Metzgar; Inspectors, Francis Strubinger, H. H. Royal; Assessor, Michael Strubinger; Constable, Joseph Harman; School Directors, F. W. Grove, W. S. Gitt, Sebastian Hafer; Auditor, George A. Jacobs.

CUMBERLAND.—Justices, Wm. Currens, George Culp; Judge, Joseph Walker; Inspectors, Jacob Hummelbaugh, Samuel Pitzer; Assessor, James McCulloch; Constable, John N. Hoffman; School Directors, Samuel A. Cobean, Henry Clutz; Supervisors, Henry Myers, Adam Butt; Auditor, David Currens; Clerk, George B. Stover; Treasurer, Franklin Swisher.

CONOWAGO.—Judge, Samuel G. Sneeringer; Inspectors, W. H. Duttera, Henry Little; Assessor, a tie; Constable, Francis Krichten; School Directors, Charles F. Hombach, Benjamin Longanecker; Supervisors, A. S. Aulebaugh, Joseph Drayer; Auditor, Sam'l Swartz; Clerk, Emanuel Bunty.

BUTLER.—Justice, N. G. Camp; Judge, John A. Shugh; Inspectors, Frederick Hartzell, Aaron B. Wisler; Assessor, Wm. H. Slaybaugh; Constable, John Jacobs; School Directors, G. Group, S. H. Harris; Auditor, Samuel Hoffman; Supervisors, Abraham Mumma, Jacob Eppleman; Clerk, Valentine Selix; Treasurer, Henry Fehl.

FRANKLIN.—Justice, James Russell; Judge, Daniel Kuhn; Inspectors, Samuel Brady, Hiram Mickley; Assessor, Henry J. Brinkerhoff; Constable, Conrad Thomas; School Directors, Peter Kettsman, Arnold Lives; Supervisors, Samuel Warner, Jacob Settle; Auditor, George Grammer; Clerk, Lewis Carbaugh; Treasurer, David H. Chronister.

FREEDOM.—Justices, W. Ross White, Daniel Plank; Judge, David Rhodes, sr.; Inspectors, Michael McFadden, William Scott; Assessor, James Bigham; Constable, John Crouse; School Directors, John Cunningham, James S. Wilson; Supervisors, James S. Wilson, George Fiscel; Auditor, Isaac Heagy; Clerk, Jacob Waybright.

GERMANY.—Judge, Samuel Weikert; Inspectors, Thadden's Blocher, John Eline; Assessor, S. S. Bishop; Constable, Christian Reck; School Director, John H. Miller, W. F. Crouse; Supervisors, Wm. Rider, Abraham Feeser; Auditor, Edward Long; Clerk, Michael Snyder.

HUNTINGTON.—Judge, Abraham Trostle; Inspectors, Jacob C. Schriver, Peter Fry; Assessor, B. F. Wiesman; Constable, C. B. Hildebrand; School Directors, George M. Smith, Henry H. Wolf, Adam Guise; Supervisors, Henry Shultz, Benjamin Shelly; Auditors, Thomas G. Neely, 2 years, Wm. H. Webb, 3 years; Clerk, H. J. Myers; Treasurer, E. Hitchshew.

HAMILTON.—Justice, John Riff; Judges, Emanuel Hull; Inspectors, E. Rinehart, Henry L. Yohe; Assessor, Anthony Felix; Constable, George H. Binder; School Directors, Peter Hoffheins, Daniel Ehrehart; Supervisors, John Stormbaugh, Henry Weigle; Auditor, Charles Reber; Clerk, Joseph Woods.

LIBERTY.—Judge, Samuel Krise; Inspectors, James Bowey, Samuel Martin; Assessor, W. A. Grayson; Constable, J. B. Sites; School Directors, Samuel Kugler, George Hartman; Supervisors, G. H. Krise, Joseph Bake; Auditor, Samuel Overholtzer; Clerk, Peter Ready.

MENALLEN.—Judge, William Wallick; Inspectors, Chrysostum Eppleman, George Adams; Assessor, John H. Hutton; Constable, E. E. Mumma; School Directors, Henry Bonner, Paul Sowers; Supervisors, John Burkholder, Jacob B.