The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

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TERMS.

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Adams County

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☞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 assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—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.

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Sept. 27, 1858.

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SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.) extending from Gay to Frederick st—the largest establishment of the kind in the United States—offer for sale a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Hair, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tetes-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Lounges, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860. 1y

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 by superior workmen. REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles made in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan 24, '59.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG!—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county that he has commenced the BAKING business on a large scale in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattier's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted) of the best flour, and sold at the lowest living profits. Confectionaries in all its branches, for parties, pic-nics or evening entertainments, furnished to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workmen and the most approved modern fixtures, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPP.

July 25, 1859.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash.

COSEAN & CULP.

Oct. 28, 1861.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted 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. tf

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 Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Ecker,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestock's and Danner & Ziegler'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 same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land 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. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

DENTIST.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

The Muse.

THE IRON SHIP.

She was not born 'mid rain or dew,
Nor in the sunshine cast or grew;
Nor lordly monarch of the wood
Fell in his glory where he stood
That she might flourish, fair and free,
Might flourish, fair and free.

But down a thousand fathoms, down
Where stretch the roots of mountains brown,
We drew the iron for her frame,
And built her up mid smoke and flame,
To sail the mistress of the sea,
The mistress of the sea!

The hammer fell, the anvil rung,
As she to shape and beauty sprung;
In mimic lightning she was nursed,
And cradled in their thunder-burst;
And now we launch her, fair and free;
We launch her, fair and free!

To brave alike the tempest stroke,
And fire that slays the "heart of oak,"
The iron conqueror of the main;
May danger track her path in vain—
The queen and glory of the sea!
The glory of the sea!

Miscellaneous.

Curing Hay.

The following is from the proceedings of the Maine Agricultural Society:

Mr. Barrows said, in regard to curing hay, he thought farmers burnt their hay too much: let it have too much sun. He had travelled extensively in England, and in the misty climate of that country, where the sun was not seen for a number of days in succession, they succeeded in having good hay. It was cured chiefly in the cocks, being put up in small bunches. Hay dried too much was worthless; the straws should bend, but not break.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was sure too much sun injured hay. He did not care how tight a barn was—his own was double-boarded, but was well ventilated, there being from twelve to fifteen square feet of ventilation always open. Was careful to have his hay well trodden when mowed away.

Mr. Martin thought three or four hours' sun was amply sufficient for clover hay, if about half of the heads were turned brown before it was cut, if it was mowed after the dew was off, and put in the barn at noon, or when hot.—Last year he had five tons of clover hay, which, after being cut, had stood in the cock five days through dull weather. The hired men opened it, and because it looked green they spread it out very thin, and it was not worth half price. It was damaged greatly by the sun.

A Rather Tyrannical Incident.—A few days ago, as General Buell was riding on horseback through the streets of Nashville, an aristocratic lady, a Mrs. W., living in a fine large house, stood at an open door or window, waved a rebel flag toward him, and cried, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy!"—The General reined in his horse, turned toward the lady, touched his hat with all the courtesy and suavity for which he is remarkable, and surveying the fine house from top to bottom with the eye of a connoisseur, quietly remarked, "An excellent house for a hospital." In less than two hours every room was full of sick soldiers, and Mrs. W. was politely requested to take kind care of them. We heartily congratulate her upon her blessed privilege of ministering to the needs of suffering patriots.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞An official report from the 110th Pennsylvania regiment gives 8 killed at the Winchester fight and 46 wounded.—Of the 84th Pennsylvania there were 18 killed, among whom was the Colonel (Murray, of Blair county), and 52 wounded, a number mortally; there was a large number of non commissioned officers among latter. It was a very hard fight.

The Atlantic Cable.—Cyrus W. Field is not willing to give it up. He is again in Europe making arrangements to revive the Atlantic Telegraph project. The great cable constructors, Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., have notified him of their willingness to take a large proportion of the stock and furnish a cable which will prove perfectly adequate to the great purpose of connecting the two continents. So we may soon expect to hear of another effort to bring us into more intimate relations with the old world.

☞John Adams, ex-President of the United States, being called upon for a contribution for Foreign Missions, said:

"I have nothing to give for that purpose; but there are in this vicinity six ministers, not one of whom will preach in the other's pulpit—now I will give as much as any one else, and more, to civilize these clergymen."

☞A jolly old darkey down South bought himself a new shiny hat, and when it commenced raining he put it under his coat. When asked why he didn't keep his hat upon his head, he replied: "Dat hat's mine; bought him wid my own money; head b'longs to massa, let he take keer of his own property."

Showing her Colors.—A gentleman from Cheat Mountain tells the following:

A squad of Indiana volunteers, out scouting, came across an old woman in a log cabin in the mountains. After the usual salutations, one of them asked her:

"Well, old lady, are you secesh?"

"No," was her answer.

"Are you Union?"

"No."

"What are you, then?"

"*A Baptist, and all we have been.*"

The hoosier let down.

☞See fourth page.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 27th of March, contains one of those exhaustive articles on the subject of the proposed abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, for which it is so justly celebrated. The *Intelligencer* does not question the power of Congress over slavery in the District under the grant contained in the clause of the Constitution authorizing it to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever"—yet this territory was ceded to the General Government for the use of the nation under such circumstances which make it little likely that any such cession would have been made by either Virginia or Maryland, if it could have foreseen that this power would ever be exercised for the extinction of slavery before its disappearance from the adjoining States.

It has been traditionally held by eminent statesmen in our history, and among them we may cite the name of John Quincy Adams, that such a proceeding on the part of Congress would be a breach of faith and in violation of the *implied contract* resulting from the cession made by the slaveholding States of Virginia and Maryland. With the present metes and bounds of the District, the expediency of such legislation would of course, on this theory, be held in suspense only by the supposed wishes and understanding of the latter.

The *Intelligencer* cites an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Lincoln in October, 1858, in which he expresses the opinion that slavery should not be abolished in the District, except upon the terms of making the emancipation gradual and by compensating the unwilling owners.

The free negroes of the District of Columbia are reported by the Census of 1860 to be 11,548, the slaves 3,181. At present the number of the former has undoubtedly been largely increased by the influx of refugee negroes escaped from Virginia and elsewhere, in consequence of the disturbances produced by the war, while the number of the latter has probably been slightly diminished by the same causes, and latterly by the prospect of forced emancipation in the case of such owners of slaves as have removed their slaves elsewhere to avoid the necessity of parting with them under the apprehended legislation of Congress.

The large secession which the free negro population of the District, and especially of Washington, has of late years received, naturally makes the white people who inhabit it solicitous in regard to the probable effect of emancipation in rapidly swelling the numbers of a class not desirable in any large excess above the wants of society.—Against the ingress of this population several of the Free States have taken preventive measures, and certain restrictions are laid upon their civil or political rights in nearly all of the non-slaveholding States.

The Board of Aldermen of Washington has adopted resolutions declaring that the sentiment of a large majority of the people immediately interested is averse to the unqualified abolition of slavery in the District at the present critical juncture in our national affairs, and urging upon Congress the expediency and the justice of so shaping any legislation affecting the African race as to provide just and proper safeguards against converting Washington City into an asylum for free negroes, a population undesirable in every American community.

In view of this declaration the *Intelligencer* says that the least which can be expected in the premises is that gradual and not immediate or universal emancipation should be adopted in any bill which Congress may deem it expedient to pass, and, in regard to the present expediency of passing any such bill, we think that political propriety, not to say political right, dictates the policy of first submitting the question to a vote of the people directly concerned by the proposition.

If, passing from the interests of the white people of the District, we turn to consider the welfare of the slaves whom it is proposed to liberate, we have only to say, under this particular head, that we hope some provision will be made, in any bill which may be finally passed, for the protection and support of minors and aged and infirm slaves, who, under a general act of emancipation, are otherwise likely to be left without their natural guardians. We understand that Senator Clark has introduced a bill embodying this provision, and its humanity must be apparent to all.

☞There are now at Fortress Monroe about five thousand contrabands, two-thirds of whom are able bodied men. Their aggregate pay is ten dollars, half is paid in cash, and the rest retained for the future wants of themselves and families.—*Exchange.*

Think of that, tax-payers. The enormous war expense not being sufficient to suit the Republicans, we must steal niggers and pay them ten dollars per month to do nothing. It is five thousand now, at one Fort, but give the abolitionists their way and it will be the whole four millions.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞In a debate in the Senate, a few days ago, Mr. Carlisle, of Western Virginia, openly accused Senator Sumner of disloyalty, and said that he, "if sworn as a juror, would be obliged to say that the disloyalty was proved," not only by his utterances and sentiments, but by acts. "And one of those acts is the proposition he gravely submitted to the Senate to-day to blot out of existence eleven of the States of this Union."

Disunionists!

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Monday of last week, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that,

"In the judgment of the House, the unfortunate civil war into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of government without modification or change."

Against these resolutions sixty Republicans voted, while they were supported by 58 Democrats and Union men. From this it would seem that a large body of the Republicans are disunionists—just as they used to be.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

Profession Vs. Practice.

The Chicago Convention, which nominated Lincoln and Hamlin, made a platform with only one good plank in it. This was the sixth resolution, condemning extravagance and corruption, which is now most applicable to the present Administration; and in favor of economy. Those were the PROFESSIONS of the Republican party.—Now what is the PRACTICE?

Last week, a bill was before the U. S. Senate, proposing to reduce the salaries of officers, civil and military. The vote on the resolution was a tie, when VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN gave the casting vote *against the bill, and defeated its passage.*—*Jeffersonian.*

Bleeding Kansas.—Those Kansas "Freedom Shriekers" are a sweet scented set of patriots. Charles Robinson, the Governor of that sovereignty of negro worshipers, has just been impeached by the State Assembly, on a charge of robbery of the State funds.—The Secretary of State and the Auditor are also under impeachment for the same crimes. A deadly feud exists between the partizans of Jim Lane and Gov. Robinson, and this impeachment business is the work of the former. Kansas seems to be hopelessly given up to the sway of these two factions. A good portion of all that is dishonest, disgusting and vile has settled in that miserable abortion of a State. Its two doughty Generals, Lane and Pomeroy, are fit representatives of such a sovereignty in the Federal Senate.—*Oshkosh Courier.*

General Patterson.—General Patterson is badly hated by the Republicans. He is a native of Ireland and a member of the Democratic party, and has proved his devotion to his country and flag by gallant service in three distinct wars. If his nativity and politics are evidences of disloyalty, then three-fourths of all the officers and men under the command of Gen. McClellan are justly chargeable with the same offence. We had supposed the spirit of persecution engendered by the Know Nothing organization of 1854, had been forever silenced by the promptness with which our adopted citizens had responded to the call of their country. In this we have been mistaken. The malignity with which General Patterson has been assailed proves only too clearly that the same spirit of civil and religious intolerance still exists in the minds of certain Republican partisans.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞When the President first called for troops in this rebellious war, Isaac W. Derby was a schoolmaster in Gilsum, New Hampshire. He enlisted, and lost an arm at Bull Run. Having one hand left, and being a good writer, a good Democrat, and every way suitable for the place, the Democrats of Cheshire county nominated him for Register of Deeds. The no-party Republicans, however, not recognizing the merits of this mutilated patriot, are running a candidate in opposition to him.—*Exchange.*

☞Marsh, the Illinois Colonel who so distinguished himself at the battle of Fort Donelson, is a Democrat, whom the Abolition Congressman from Illinois, Owen Lovejoy, tried to deprive of the command of his regiment. So is General Grant a Democrat. So is General McClernand. So is General Smith, whom the Chicago *Tribune* aspersed as a traitor and ridiculed by calling him "Paducah Smith."

Who are Doing the Fighting!—At the celebration of Washington's Birthday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Judge Daly responded to the toast "Democracy," which was received with great cheering. To prove that Democracy, as said by the toast, was the principle which was to insure the triumph of the national arms, he would say that the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, commanded by Col. Logan, came from that portion of Illinois called Egypt, for its devotion to Democratic principles. Of this regiment, in the fight at Fort Donelson, it might be said that it did not leave the battle field until among the list of killed were 1 major, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 captains, 13 lieutenants, and until every horse was killed, every artilleryman shot, and until its last and fortieth round of ammunition was discharged at the rebels.

☞The Lounger of Harper's Weekly—Geo. Wm. Curtis—though politically opposed to McClellan, is just enough to say that "The great victories which appear to indicate the approaching triumph of the Government, also vindicate the sagacity of the General-in-Chief."

Bully for Him.—The *Union*, a German paper, published in Pittsburg, says that when the news of Cameron's appointment as Minister reached Russia, the Emperor immediately collected his plate, jewels and other valuables, which he securely locked up in an underground arch built for the purpose.—*Easton Argus.*

Frightened at the Shadow.

The fact that a number of Democratic members of Congress have held a meeting at Washington for the purpose of consulting with reference to the future is exciting a wonderful degree of apprehension among the Republican journals. It has caused a panic little less dreadful than is supposed to prevail in Richmond about this time when the advance of the Union army is daily expected. The very name of the Democratic party is a terror to those who imagined that it would never venture to contest another election, or to expose their manifold derelictions and frauds upon the Government.

What a consummate piece of audacity it was for Democratic and conservative members of Congress to hold a meeting for consultation? Why not let the Republican party go ahead and conduct affairs in the same enlightened and delightful manner that has marked its career for the past year, without a word of opposition? Why not submit to the destruction of the Constitution of the United States with becoming indifference? Why not allow SUMNER, WILSON, LOVEJOY and other radical Republican leaders in Congress to have things their own way—reduce the States to Territories, flood the North with emancipated negroes, conduct the war on Abolition principles, degrade our most efficient Generals, and convert this land into an earthly paradise? Strange indeed that any set of men should venture to protest against this programme, and maintain the organization of a party upon principles so obsolete and old fogyish as those announced by the fathers and embodied in the Constitution of the United States!

With all due respect for the members of Congress who are reported to have held a meeting for the purpose of re-organizing the Democratic party, we think that the Democratic party is pretty well organized already, and that this fact will not need demonstration after the next election. It may be necessary for our enemies to hold consultations annually, or oftener, for the purpose of devising some new expedient for perpetuating their existence, but the principles of the Democratic party are fixed and immutable, and do not change with every breeze. The Democratic party will always sustain the Constitution, and the Government in the exercise of every power conferred upon it by the Constitution. Its creed requires no new interpretation. It is well understood all over the country: and so certain as our Union and Constitution are maintained, just so certain will the Government be administered upon Democratic principles.

While Democratic principles are marching steadily and resistlessly forward to certain victory, we entreat the Republicans not to become too much excited—not to let the defeat in store for them cause an eruption of foul epithets, but to submit meekly to the decrees of fate. We dislike to see men lashing themselves into a fury. It is sad to contemplate, besides it is unwholesome—has a bad effect upon the constitution—may sour naturally sweet tempers forever, and postpone the advent of the era of good feeling.—*Patriot & Union.*

Defend the Right.

The Democratic party has too long been a listening party. For several years it has listened or at least been silent, while Republican sectionalists and disunionists have done all the talking. It is high time now that Democrats should begin to talk. Democratic principles *are right*, and every body knows it. Even our bitterest enemies know them to be national and just. They know that Democratic principles have made this country what it was, and that if these principles had never been superseded by the sectional principles of their own party, we would not to-day be struggling in the midst of a fratricidal war, such as the world has never before known; but would yet be living together in peace and happiness, building up our trade, enlarging our fields of industry and enjoying a degree of prosperity unparalleled among nations.

Why then should the advocates of such principles, so essential to the existence and well being of the American people, close their mouths to argument and let Abolition ranters and mobites do all the talking.—Let Democrats everywhere begin to defend their principles. Let them keep before the people the origin of sectional difficulties. Let them recount the false promises and deceptions of that most ruinous of all parties—the Republican party—and above all, let them show to the people the necessity of sustaining the only party that is constitutional and national.

Fanatics may have more brass and assurance than honest men, but for this very reason it becomes the duty of good men to combat their ruinous heresies. We have in our country now an example of what their logic leads to. Is it not enough?—Democrats of the Keystone State, will you talk? It is a duty you owe to God and your country, and no chance to defend those principles which alone can save the country should be allowed to pass unimproved.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞I never, says Quilp, bear any malice towards the man who, without malice, says an ill thing of me with no intention that I shall hear of it. In fact, with few exceptions, everybody talks about everybody whom he thinks worth mentioning. And what of it? Nothing—some tale-bearer chooses to make mischief. Accordingly, in such a case, my quarrel is with the man who brings me the news.

Terrible Accident in Philadelphia.

An Explosion and Loss of Life—A Cartridge Factory Blown Up—Frightful Scenes.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a terrible explosion took place in the cartridge manufactory of Prof. Samuel Jackson, on the corner of Tenth and Reed streets, causing a sad loss of life. The Bulletin, of Saturday evening, furnishes the following particulars:

The edifice was scattered in ruins; at least four or five of the work people were killed instantly; and two or three of them were blown to minute fragments. The adjacent property also suffered. Nearly every window pane for a square around was broken, fences were demolished, and fragments of human flesh were flung on top of high roofs and smeared over walls. A policeman gathered up nearly a barge full of arms, entrails, legs and other pieces of bodies, just after the explosion. One or two females were blown into Tenth street, with their clothes all in a blaze. The police and citizens immediately rendered all the aid possible, and the ruins were examined at once. The dead and wounded were carried out and placed in various neighboring dwellings, drug stores, &c., while some of the injured were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

One or two of the injured died while being conveyed away from the scene, or immediately after being placed in neighboring houses. An immense crowd of curious and horror-stricken people thronged around the spot, gazing at the bloody testimonies to the force of the explosion. We saw a policeman lift from the roof of a three-story house in Tenth street a horrible mass of flesh and blood, which had been blown to that elevation. Other sights as horrible we forbear to speak of in detail.

The Killed.—Owing to the confusion which prevailed about the scene of the late disaster, it was impossible to obtain an accurate list of the Killed. It is believed, however, that the number will not exceed four or five. The heads of three persons, a number of arms, one or two tongues, and numerous other parts of bodies were found around the immediate vicinity of the factory. One head was blown over the houses on Tenth street into Passyunk road, a distance of several hundred yards. Thus far the bodies of Edward Jackson, the son of the proprietor, and a boy named John Mehaffey have been recognized. The latter had his head blown off. Young Jackson was shockingly mutilated; his head was partially destroyed, and almost all the flesh burned from the bones.

THE WOUNDED.

The greater portion of the wounded were conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.—The extent of the injuries of each has not been ascertained, but the physicians are of the opinion that there are no fatal cases among them. The following is a list of those at the hospital:

Washington Black, face, arms and hands severely burned; Horace L. Sinnex, burned in a terrible manner about the face, arms and breast; Joseph Mirkil, face, breast and body shockingly burned; Augustin Curtin, aged fourteen years, face and hands badly burned; Lewis Brown, twelve years of age, face and body badly burned; John Logue, aged fourteen years, badly burned about the body; Ann Lynch, Ellen Lynch, Mary Hager, Rebecca Emerick, Diana Norritt, Mary Sloan, Eliza Dulaney, Fanny Mullen, Margaret McEwen, Amanda Miller, Eliza McAleer, Sallie Fortescue, Kate McDermott, Agnes Weirson, Isabella F. Loney, Lizzie Craven, Annie Simexon.

In addition to those taken to the hospital, quite a number were conveyed to their residences, after having their injuries dressed at neighboring drug stores, or in dwelling houses in the vicinity, all of which were thrown open for the reception of the unfortunate persons. Among this class were the following:

Emma Thomas, aged 17 years; Samuel Griffith, aged 17 years; Charles Griffith, aged 16 years; Miss Jackson, daughter of the propietor; Joseph Cartledge, burned while rescuing a young lady; Miss Naughty, Mary Tilligan, Elizabeth Newman, Samuel Curtin and three sisters; they were all very badly burned; Mary Ann Moore, Annie McCorney, Mary Brown, Ellen Murray, Cassie Whitecar, Annie Walters, burned about the face and head; a young man named Washington Lane was very badly injured about the head and eyes; Virginia Thorp, badly burned; taken to her home on Seventh street; a young girl named Mehaffey, badly burned; a woman was blown across Reed street against the prison walls, but escaped injury beyond a few bruises; Henry Harrison Knowles burned about the head.

INCIDENTS.

Among the horrible incidents of the disaster was the blowing off the head and part of the trunk of a man into Passyunk road, more than a square distant from the factory. A portion of the thigh struck against the rear wall of the tavern of Mr. Dougherty, No. 1324 Passyunk road, leaving its bloody mark upon the brick work, and then falling into the yard. The head, which appeared to belong to the same body, was thrown over the building and fell down in Passyunk road. The skull was dashed completely to pieces, its fragments being held together by the scalp, and the brains were dashed out. The hair sprinkled with gray, and a short whisker, which had been scorched and singed, were all that was left to lead to the identification of the remains.

Portions of flesh were found upon the roofs and in the streets. Within a circuit of more than a square around the immediate vicinity of the factory, the walls of several buildings had bloody marks upon them, showing where the fragments of mutilated bodies of the victims of the disaster had struck.

It will readily be understood that the excitement in the neighborhood was painfully intense. Besides those who were attracted to the scene by mere curiosity, there were hundreds who had other and stronger motives for their presence. The relatives of the work people ran hither and thither, searching for their friends, uncertain whether they were among the killed or wounded, or whether they had escaped. There were many affecting scenes when the missing ones were found to have escaped unhurt. We will not attempt to describe the scenes when the worst fears were realized, and only mangled fragments were found to be left of those who were in life and health but a short time before.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The cause of the disaster is involved in mystery. Mr. Jackson, the proprietor, was not in the factory at the time, and knows nothing concerning its origin.—Those of the work people who escaped, and with whom we conversed, only know that they found the building tumbling to pieces, and in almost the same instant it was in flames; there were two distinct explosions, the second of which was much the most violent.

Arrival of Contrabands.

The Philadelphia papers of Saturday announce the arrival of ninety-seven escaped slaves on the day previous in that city, and the expected arrival of more on Saturday. The *Ledger* remarks: "What these poor creatures are to do in a place like Philadelphia, already overcrowded with white labor, and where much suffering exists for want of employment, it is impossible to conjecture."

The Abolitionists contend that if the slaves were emancipated they would remain in the slave States, and cultivate rice, cotton and tobacco for wages. The Abolitionists themselves must soon reap the bitter fruits of this fallacy. No sooner does a negro escape from bondage than he works his way to the North, where he is taught to believe that he will be cared for by his sympathizers. The only pity is that the Abolitionists can not be made to support the idle and vicious horde that must soon be thrown into the city, and from the city extend to the country, until the State is overrun with them—one half of whom will cheapen and degrade labor, and the other half fill the jails and alms-houses of the commonwealth. The slave's idea of happiness and freedom from labor of any kind is centered in getting North; hence now is the time for the passage of Senator Donovan's bill. A Senate that would grant the use of its chamber to Wendell Phillips to preach disunion, treason and Abolitionism, will not be likely to pass such a law, but we hope they will be made to show their hands and place their votes upon the record for future reference.—*Patriot & Union.*

Robbed of $100,000,000!

Well informed Republican papers assert that "within the last ten months the Government has been robbed of one hundred millions of dollars by the corruption of men in the public service." That amounts to a pretty extensive robbery—especially when we consider that it has been committed by leading men in that party which claims all the decency, all the honesty, all the patriotism, and all the Christianity in the country. It is a far greater sum than has been lost by fraud and peculation under Democratic rule from the beginning of the Government down to the time it passed into the hands of the Republican party. It amounts to over $300,000 a day for every day of the Republican administration. That party promised retrenchment and reform. This is the way they keep their promises.

Another Defalcation.—We learn that a young disbursing officer connected with the Departments at Washington, has eloped with a hundred thousand dollars of government money. As the bail of disbursing agents is only twenty thousand dollars, the government must suffer to the tune of eighty thousand dollars in this transaction. This is another sample of Republican retrenchment and reform. We shall soon not have any money to steal at this rate.

Missouri Reclaimed.—Since the evacuation of New Madrid, Missouri papers proclaim that the rebellion is ended in that State.—The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"There are no armed bands from the Nishnebotne to the St. Francois—from the Des Moines to the Neosho—and the last military vestige of insurrection has been swept away. The hope of wresting Missouri from the Union—always a slender and frail hope—has been abandoned in the breasts of the warmest and most ardent secessionists."

☞The Boston *Courier* publishes the following extract from a letter received by a Boston merchant, within the past few days, from an Iowa merchant, who has been a strong Republican:

"I agree with you about Charles Sumner and his coadjutors. If the Union had continued two years longer the Eastern States, led on by Sumner and such men, would have done just what the South has. People are getting their eyes open out here, and the anti-slavery fever is fast disappearing."

☞The Detroit Free Press thinks rebellion will soon be at an end, but it well and truly says, "the causes of future insurrections will linger in the body politic just so long as in any part of the country the doctrines of secession or of abolition are tolerated. There can be no permanent peace when men are allowed to preach the "higher law" and "irrepressible conflict," or the right of States to defy the general government. All these are treasonable. They have bred civil war and were intended to breed it. They are satan spirits which possess the nation, and must be cast out if we would return to our old happiness and prosperity."

☞The National Tax Bill, as it stands, will require the appointment of about *twenty-six thousand* collectors. What an army of office holders! And what a large proportion of the tax will it take to feed them! Why not save the greater part of this expense by giving the collection of this tax to the several States?

Democratic Associations.—The Democrats of Trenton, N. J., have formed a Democratic Association, which is to hold monthly meetings, and devote its proceedings and efforts to promoting the principles and success of the Democratic party.