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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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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

New Store!

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS! —The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg, in the room lately occupied by J. C. Guinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &C.,

of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies particularly are requested to call and examine my stock, as I feel satisfied it has never been surpassed in this place for beauty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call, as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with, at prices that will astonish them.

I will also keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold very cheap My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed.

It is my intention to keep a first class Store —keeping on hand nothing but good goods— and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto—

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.

April 14, 1862.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's,) in the Jacobs' Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.

OYSTERS are done up in all styles.

FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and A NICE GLASS OF ALE,

can always be had. C Win. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

GEORGE JACOBS.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

1862. 1862.

Bargains! Bargains!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞ Call and examine the bargains at

April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Great Bargains!

SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—The undersigned, having determined to close their business, will offer their entire stock of goods AT COST FOR CASH.

The above comprises every variety of goods kept in a first-class country Store—consisting in part of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, all of which will be sold at cost prices, or less for the cash. RINEHART & SULLIVAN.

☞ We would here give notice to those indebted to us, either by Note or Book account, to call and settle the same as early as possible.

Fairfield, April 14, 1862. R. & S.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS. ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS, & CO., Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 24, 1861. tf

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *buy* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y.

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show gods.

July 1, 1861.

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept. 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

A LARGE assortment of Men's heavy Water-proof Boots, Calf Boots, heavy Brogans, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

GUM COATS cheap at PICKING'S.

The Muse.

LIFE IS BEAUTIFUL.

BY MRS. L. M. SIGOURNEY.

Life is beautiful—its duties
Cluster 'round each passing day,
While their sweet and solemn voices
Warn to watch—to work—to pray.
They alone its blessings forfeit,
Who by sin their spirit cheat,
Or to slothful stupor yielding,
Let the rust their armor eat.

Life is beautiful—affections
Round its roots with ardor cling,
Mid its opening blossoms nestle,
Birdlike in its branches sing,
Smiling lull its cradle slumbers,
Guard with pride its youthful bloom;
Fondly kiss its snow-white temples,
Dew its turf mound o'er its tomb.

Life is beautiful—with promise
Of the joys that cannot fade,
Life is tearful with the threatening
Of an everlasting shade;
May not thoughtless wanderer scorn it,
Blindly lost in folly's maze;
Duty, love, and hope adorn it,
Let its latest breath be praise.

Miscellaneous.

THE SHOWMAN'S COURTSHIP.

BY ARTEMUS WARD.

There was many affectin ties which made me hanker around arter Betsey Jane. Her father's farm jined ourn: their cows and ourn squencht their thurst at the same spring; our old mares both had stars on their forrerds; the measels broke out in both famerlies at nearly the same period; our parents (Betsy's and mine) slept regularly every Sunday in the same meetin house, and the nabers used to observe, "How thick the Wards and Peleleys air!" It was a surbline site, in the Spring of the year, to see our several mothers, (Betsy's and mine,) witli their gowns pinned up so they couldn't sjle em, affectionately bilin soap together and abouzin the nabers.

Altho I hankered intensely arter the objeck of my affections, I darsnut tell her of the fires which was rajin in my manly Buzzum. I'd try to do it but my tung would kirwollup up agin the roof of my mowth, & stick thar, like death to a deceased African, or a country postmaster to his offis, while my hart whanged agin my ribs like a ole fashioned Flale agin a barn flore.

'Twas a carm still night in Jopn. All natur was husht and nary zeffer disturbed the sereen silens. I sat with Betsy Jane on the fence of father's pastur. We'd been rompin threw the woods, kullin flowers and driving the wouldchuck from his native lair (so to speak) with long sticks. Will, we sot there on the fence, a swingin our feet two and fro, blushing as red as the Baldinsville skool house when it was fust painted, and lookin very cimple I make no doubt. My left arm was okepied in balunsin myself on the fense, while my rite was wound lovingly round her waste.

I cleared my throat and trembljnly sed, "Betsy, you're a Gazelle."

I thought that air putty fine; I waited to see the effeck it would have upon her.—It evidently did'nt fetch her, for she up and sed,

"You're a sheep!"

Sez I, "Betsey, I think very muchly of you."

"I don't b'leeve a word you say—so there now cum!" with which observation she hitched away from me.

"I wish thar was winders to my Sole," sed I, "so that you could see some of my feelins.—There's fire enuff in here," sed I, strikin my buzzum with my fist, "to bile all the corn beef and turnips in the naberhood. Versoovius and the Critter ain't a circumstans."

She bowed her head down and commenced chawin the strings of her sun bonnet.

"Ar, could you no the sleeplis nites I worry threw on your account—how vittles has ceased to be attractiv to me, & how my limb has shrunk up—you wouldn't dowt me. Gaze on this wastin form and these 'ere sunken cheeks"—

I should have continnered on in this strane probly for sum time, but unfortunitly I lost my balluns and fell over into the pasture ker smash, tarin my close and seveerly damagin myself ginerly.

Betsy Jane sprung to my assistance in dubble quick time, and dragged me 4th. Then drawin herself up to her full hite she sed,

"I won't listen to your noncents any longer. Jest say rite strate out what you're drivin at. If you mean getting hitched, I'M IN!"

I considered that enuff for all practical purpusses, and we proceeded amejitly to the parson's, and was made 1 that very nite.

THE ENJOYMENT OF OCCUPATION.—The mind requires some object on which its powers must be exercised, and without which preys upon itself and becomes miserable. A person accustomed to a life of activity longs for ease and retirement, and when he has accomplished this purpose, finds himself wretched. The pleasure of relaxation is known to those only who have regular and interesting occupation.—Continued relaxation soon becomes a weariness; and on this ground, we may safely assert that the greatest degree of real enjoyment belongs not to the luxurious man of wealth, or the listless votary of fashion, but to the middle classes of society, who, along with the comforts of life, have coustant and important occupation.

☞ Wealth, honor and favor may come upon a man by chance; nay! they may be cast upon him without so much as looking after them: but virtue is the work of industry and labor; and certainly it is worth while to purchase that good which brings all others along with it.—*Seneca.*

☞ There is a deed on file in Cambridge, Mass., which describes a piece of land as bounded by "stumps and stones where Daniel Harrington licked William Smith."

THE ABOLITION SCHEMES OF NEGRO EQUALITY EXPOSED.

What the Tax-payers are Paying for the Experiments—$100,000 per day Expended on Runaway and Vagabond Negroes.

Speech of Hon. W. A. Richardson,

OF ILLINOIS, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 19, 1862.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Mr. Chairman, I desire this morning to submit a few remarks for the consideration of the House and the country. It is not my purpose to discuss questions pertaining to the army already in the field, which, if judiciously officered and managed, is able to crush out the rebellion. I shall direct my attention, therefore, to the consideration of some of the many new questions which are continually arising during the progress of this terrible civil war.

NEGRO EQUALITY DETERMINED UPON.

Mr. Chairman, there is a manifest anxiety, an overweening desire, a persistent purpose, upon the part of prominent members of the dominant party in this Government, to place upon terms of equality and make participants with us in the rights of American citizenship an inferior race. The negro race, which is incapable of either comprehending or maintaining any form of government—by whom liberty is interpreted as licentiousness—is sought to be exalted, even at the cost of the degradation of our own flesh and blood.

We all remember with what intense satisfaction a recent order of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, one of the chief clerks of the President, was received in certain quarters, because it declared that no fugitive slave should be retained in custody longer than thirty days, unless "by special order of competent civil authority."

That I may do no injustice to the head of the State Department and his unwarranted assumption of power, I quote the official paper itself:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, January 25, 1862.

"SIR: The President of the United States being satisfied that the following instructions contravene no law in force in this District, and that they can be executed without waiting for legislation by Congress, I am directed by him to convey them to you:

"As Marshal of the District of Columbia, you will not receive into custody any persons claimed to be held to service or labor within the District or elsewhere, and not charged with any crime or misdemeanor, unless upon arrest or commitment pursuant to law, as fugitives from such service or labor; and you will not retain any such fugitives in custody beyond a period of thirty days from their arrest and commitment, unless by special order of competent civil authority.

"You will forthwith cause publication to be made of this order, and at the expiration of ten days therefrom you will apply the same to all persons so claimed to be held to service or labor, and now in your custody.

"This order has no relation to any arrests made by military authority.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

PRIVILEGES FOR THE NEGRO—OPPRESSION FOR THE WHITE MAN.

While Mr. Seward was issuing this order for a general jail delivery of the negroes, he was also sending, under a usurpation of power, and in violation of the laws and the Constitution, hundreds of white men and women to fill the cells of the prisons in this District and throughout the loyal States.—Against many of these white men and white women thus incarcerated by this despotic Secretary of State no charge has ever been made: they are imprisoned without the form or authority of law, and thus the personal liberty of the Caucasian is ruthlessly violated, while the African is most tenderly and carefully guarded, even to the nullification of State enactments and the national statutes. Let a rumor become current that a negro has been deprived of personal liberty—either in this District or anywhere else—and there are dozens of Republican members upon this floor striving to obtain the attention of the House while they may offer resolutions inquiring by what law, by whom, when and where these objects of their undivided affections may have been arrested. But never yet has any of these philanthropic gentlemen made inquiry for the law or authority under which white American citizens have been kidnapped by the State Department, dragged from their homes, and left to pine and die perchance, in some of the many bastiles which this Administration has established.

It is well known, sir, that if any white citizen, perhaps a father or brother, desires to visit a relative or acquaintance in the military service of this Government, that he is obliged to secure a "pass" from some competent authority, and to obtain this he is required upon his honor to declare his loyalty and fidelity to the Government.—But the negro goes and comes within the lines of our army, whether his destination be toward or from the enemy, the color of the black man is his passport, and is received as equivalent to the pledge of honor and of loyalty upon the part of a white person.

RUNAWAY NEGROES RECEIVE EMPLOYMENT TO THE EXCLUSION OF WHITE CITIZENS.

In this District you have abolished slavery. You have abolished it by compensation, by adding $1,000,000 to the national debt, and a tax of $73,000 to be paid annually, as interest upon this sum, by taxes imposed on the laboring white people of these States. Not satisfied with doing this much for your especial favorite, you extend the freedom of this city and the hospitality of the Government to all the runaway negroes in this country who choose to visit the District of Columbia. You issue rations to them day after day, and week after week, rations which must be paid for through the sweat and toil of the tax ridden white men. You are thus supporting in indolence hundreds upon hundreds of black men. How many and at what cost I am unable to state, because when a resolution, asking for this information, was introduced by the honorable gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Cox,) it was immediately tabled by the Republican majority upon the other side of this House.—Those gentlemen dare not let this information go to the country; they shrink from the exposure which a truthful reply to such inquiry would make. The resolution of Mr. Cox also asked for the number of negroes employed as teamsters in the army, and at what wages; but this was equally objectionable, for it would have illustrated the fact that negroes by the hundred are receiving better pay as drivers than our own white sons and brothers are for periling their lives as soldiers in the defence of the Union and the Constitution.

Having been thus deprived of obtaining official information upon these questions, I am obliged to gather my statistics from such sources as I can. I shall make no statement that I have not received from respectable and responsible parties, and none which I do not conceive to be rather under than over the true estimate.

The Government is to-day issuing rations to about two thousand negroes in this District alone, that cost over twenty cents per ration—$400 per day, in violation of law, is being paid for this purpose. The Government is hiring in the District several hundred negroes, some as teamsters and some for other purposes, to the exclusion of white laborers, thousands of whom, together with their wives and children, in our large cities, are suffering for the want of employment. I speak advisedly when I say that the Republican party are already paying, of tax gathered money, in this District alone, over three hundred thousand dollars per annum to buy, clothe, feed and exalt the African race. Thus for the negro you expend more in a single year in the District of Columbia than you appropriate for the government and protection of all the people in all the organized Territories of the United States. The negro is made superior, in your legislation, to the pioneer white men that settle the great West, and, amid hardships and dangers, lay the foundations of new commonwealths—the hardiest and noblest men of our common country.

So the people are taxed yearly more for the benefit of the black race in this District alone than it costs to maintain the burdens of State government in either Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY EXPENDED ON LAZY NEGROES.

But it is not in this District alone that you require the people to pay tribute to the idol of your affections. Wherever you find our army, with one or two honorable exceptions, you will find that hundreds of rations are being issued daily to unemployed negroes who rendezvous in and about the camps; wherever the army is they are being employed in various capacities at good wages, and to the utter exclusion of white labor, that now languishes in irksome idleness throughout our country. I state, therefore, and I think truthfully, that the Government is already paying $100,000 per day for the support and employment of negroes—paying it, too, out of money raised through the toil, deprivations and taxation of our own kith and kin.

In my district, Mr. Chairman, my constituents are selling corn at eight cents per bushel, in order to support their families and maintain the honor and integrity of our Government. Shall money thus raised and for such a purpose be diverted to the entertainment of the African? Will my people, will the people anywhere, endorse the party and the Administration that thus seeks the elevation of the negro, even at the cost of ruin to their own race?

THE NEGRO PLACED UPON AN EQUALITY WITH OUR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

One might suppose that your ardor in the care and protection of the negro would stop and cool here; but no, you go still further. Having made him your equal as a civilian, you now seek to place him on the same level with American sailors and soldiers.—First came the order of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, as follows:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 30, 1862.

"SIR:—The approach of the hot and sickly season upon the Southern coast of the United States renders it imperative that every precaution should be used by the officers commanding vessels to continue the excellent sanitary condition of their crews. The large number of persons known as 'contrabands' flocking to the protection of the United States flag affords an opportunity to provide in every department of a ship, especially for boats' crews, acclimated labor. The flag officers are required to obtain the services of these persons for the country by enlisting them *freely* in the navy, with their consent, rating them as boys, at eight, nine, or ten dollars per month, and one ration.—Let a monthly return be made of the number of this class of persons employed on each vessel under your command. I am, respectfully your obedient servant,

"GIDEON WELLES."

Under the plea of the approach of the sickly season, Mr. Welles issues this order; under the same plea the negro may be called into any service in the south, through the sickly season, and the terrible effect it might have upon our army and navy, was not thought of by any Republican official until recently.

Having made this progressive step in our navy (as my colleague from the Bureau District [Mr. Lovejoy] would call it,) it remains to be emulated in our army. Not long does it wait an imitator; General D. M. Hunter, commanding in the military department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida issues an order to enrol companies, regiments and brigades of negroes in the military service of the United States.

Thus, in less than two years after the accession to power of the Republican party, the negro is made, as far as possible, the equal of the white man as a civillian, a sailor and a soldier. Nay more than this, the Constitution is violated that white men may be bereft of guaranteed rights. Whitemen are stripped of the armor of American citizenship in order that the negro may be clothed therein. All this has been done against the earnest protest of all conservative men. And appropriations and amendments to bills appropriating money for the suppression of the rebellion, which provided that no moneys should be diverted either to the freeing, the support or the enlistment of negroes, have been invariably voted down by the Republican party in this House.

Worse than this even, General Hunter, in his zeal for the negro, withdraws the protection of his army from the loyal citizens of Jacksonville, Florida, in order to perfect his great negro boarding house and African military academy at the mouth of the Savannah river. This is undoubtedly in harmony with his brilliant discovery that African slavery and martial law are incompatible. Common minds have heretofore considered martial law and slavery, either for whites or blacks, among the most concordant institutions upon earth. This proclamatory commander, who vies in profundity with the immortal General Phelps, undoubtedly considers martial law the very casket jewel of American liberty.

My mind, Mr. Chairman, revolts at the idea of degrading the citizen soldiery of my country to the level of the negro. Sir, the American volunteer has always been our reliance in peace and our vindication in war. I am opposed, and you will find the volunteer army of the Union opposed to the equalization in the ranks of citizens and slaves.

WE MUST RECEIVE NEGRO DIPLOMATISTS.

Having made such efforts for the negroes of the United States, it would seem that your zeal in their behalf would lag and languish. But, no; you now go wandering among the islands of the sea, and over the continents of the globe, in pursuit of negro principalities and republics which you may recognize among the powers of earth. Hayti and Liberia furnish further matter for your infatuation to fatten upon and you at once proceed to establish diplomatic relations between the United States and these benighted and half made parodies upon human government.

At an annual expense of thousands of dollars, you propose to receive negro diplomats from them, and send United States Ministers to them; indeed you are the champions of negro equality, without regard to cost, place, propriety or dignity.

This Congress has been in session nearly eight months, and all that I have reviewed you have done, and more you would do if you could, for the negro. What have you accomplished for the white man? Have you provided for the payment of pensions to the soldiers who have been disabled while fighting the battles of your country? Have you appropriated money to relieve the wants and necessities of the widows and orphans of white men who have perished upon the battle fields defending the Constitution and the flag of our country? Ah, no! your time has been too much engrossed with the negro to think of these things. You have not appropriated one dollar for these purposes—purposes which should enlist the ability and the sympathy of every patriot in the land.

If this statement is incorrect: if this Republican party or its Administration have ever made a single effort in behalf of the maimed soldiers, a single appropriation for the support of the orphans and widows of slain soldiers, I hope some gentleman upon the other side of the House will correct me. There is no response, and I am reassured in the correctness of my assertion by your silence. The alleviation of sufferings of white men or the protection of their rights is not in your line of philanthropy. Like your illustrious prototypes, Mrs. Jelleby, of the Borrioboola-gha mission, or the Rev. "Aminidab Sleek," in the play of *The Serious Family*, to the political branch of which you Abolitionists will soon belong, your sympathies are never active in behalf of practical and genuine benevolence.

REASONS AGAINST EQUALIZING THE RACES.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to all these sickly schemes for equalizing the races—God made the white man superior to the black, and no legislation will undo or change the decrees of Heaven. They are unalterable as the laws of nature, eternal as Divinity itself, and to legislate against them leads us to infidelity and ruin. Since creation dawned the white race has improved and advanced in the scale of being, but as the negro was so is he now. "But," say the Abolitionists, "the African has been blessed with no opportunity for improvement." Who gave the white man an opportunity for improvement? God, in his infinite justice, placed the two races upon the earth at the beginning of time, to work out their respective destinies. History has faithfully recorded their achievements. To that impartial tribunal I confidently appeal for the verification of the white man's superiority. As God made them so have they remained; and, unlike the Abolition equalizationists, I find no fault and utter no complaint against the wisdom and justice of our Creator.

The evils of the attempted equalization of the races is illustrated by the history of Mexico. That country was settled by the intelligent Spaniard, a race not inferior to our own ancestors. They developed the resources of the country by building roads, highways and canals. All along their line of march the church and the schoolhouse were erected as landmarks of their progress. But finally the idea of the equalizing of the races became popular; the attempt was made the races were commingled, and thenceforward the deterioration of the people was rapid and fearful. This holds true not only in Mexico and througout Central and South America, but in all sections of the globe, wherever the white race has commingled with the black or the Indian.—This system of equalization has failed to elevate the inferior, but has always degraded the superior race. On the other hand, wherever the purity of the white race has been preserved, its superiority has continued, and its development, both mental and physical, progressed. Neither soil nor climate, upon this continent or elsewhere, has ever lowered the standard of the governing race.

For three-quarters of a century the United States have led the van in all that is great or useful in inventions. We have made an errand boy of the lightning; we have applied steam as a propelling power. In a single year we have demonstrated the frailty of "England's wooden walls," by the construction of our ironclad ships of war, and, at the same time, by the same thought, dissipated all previously entertained opinions of sea coast and harbor fortifications. Sir, I am satisfied with the history of the races as they are, as they were created, and as our forefathers legislated for them. I claim no originality for the thoughts; they have been entertained by some of the ablest statesmen, not only of our country, but of England; among them Mr. Canning, who, when the British Parliament was considering schemes kindred to those now occupying the attention of the Republican party in this country, said:

"In dealing with the negro, sir, we must remember that we are dealing with a being possessing the form and strength of a man, but the intellect only of a child. To turn him loose in the manhood of his physical strength, in the maturity of his physical passions, but in the infancy of his uninstructed reason, would be to raise up a creature resembling the splendid fiction of a recent romance, the hero of which constructs a human form, with all the corporeal capabilities of man, and with the thews and sinews of a giant; but, being unable to impart to the work of his hands a perception of right and wrong, he finds too late that he has only created a more than moral power of doing mischief, and himself recoils from the monster he has made."

One of their great statesmen of to-day, Lord John Russell, whenever he alludes to the black race in America, and to a change of its *status*, talks only of a very gradual emancipation, because he knows that sudden and unconditional emancipation would be destruction to both the negro and the white man. British statesmen oppose immediate emancipation upon the ground of expediency alone. American statesmen should oppose it, not only upon that ground, but also upon the ground that the Constitution gives no power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the several States—no such power either in peace or in war.

But to reach the goal of their hopes, the Abolitionists of this country are willing to override expediency, the law and the Constitution—to destroy the Government itself, in order to emancipate at once all the slaves of the South.

BULLETS FOR REBELS—BALLOTS FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

Sir, I will not digress, but return to the consideration of the responsibilities that are resting upon us. Our country is menaced by Secessionists in arms, rebels, upon the one hand, and by Abolitionists, nullifiers of the laws and the Constitution, upon the other. Sir, I propose bullets for the former, ballots for the latter. These two classes disposed of, and there will be a return to the prosperity, the peace and happiness of the earlier days of the Republic. Sir, these armies were raised to execute the laws and maintain the authority of the Constitution in all the States. They are, sir, to suppress armed violators of that instrument. And, sir, it remains for the people at the ballot box to suppress these Northern violators of the Constitution, if they would preserve the rights and liberties of American citizens.

For the Compiler.

TO THE DEMOCRACY.

In a certain locality in this county, the Democrats contemplated holding a meeting for the purpose of endorsing the Address of the Democratic members of Congress, but no sooner than the Republicans learned the fact, they became frantic with madness, and publicly expressed a determination to "storm" the supposed meeting, and even went so far as to repair to a certain place to accomplish their design. Now, I ask the Democracy of the county, whether we are to be gagged, mobbed, and "stormed," upon every trifling occasion, and thus deterred from expressing our opinions. I trow not.

We claim to be free and independent citizens of the United States, entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," under one common Constitution, which we have in times past fought and contended for and upheld, as the only security against ruin and oppression. We have our sons and brothers now in the field, with musket on shoulder, defending that Constitution and Government, whilst cowardly Abolitionists are at home, waging a war upon our patriotism.

Now we are determined to hold meetings when and where we please, in a lawful way and for a constitutional purpose, in despite of all threats; and, further, we pledge our lives and sacred honor that if any person or persons disturb us, upon their heads rest the responsibility. And it is our most fervent hope that the Democracy in other localities will follow our example.

A CONVERTED MAN.

Communicated.

Stay-at-home Patriots trying to Palm off black-hearted Malignancy as Patriotism.

"By our deeds are we to be known."—"Actions speak louder than words." We know from experience, by our observation of human nature, that when mankind have their hearts enlisted in a good cause, they will in the first place endeavor to consummate their noble purpose by mildness, by persuasion, and a disposition to convince the understanding of all such as are in error, respecting the great, essential and eternal principles, truth, virtue, justice, equity and right; and if such means prove unavailing, will next resort to compulsory measures, but never before all other means prove useless. Such we are taught is the example of the Patriot, the Philanthropist and the Christian. How averse to the spirit and general conduct of the many big mouthed boasters and stay-at-home patriots in our midst!

We say, then, when genuine patriotism and humanity absolutely demand the tearing down of houses, and the destroying of property, let us all unite boldly and deliberately, and go forward openly and declare our intentions as to what we will accomplish, if the grand principles above alluded to, which shine so conspicuously in our lives, are not complied with, for when we are without sin, then we are at liberty to stone the bodies of transgressors; and if we are justifiable in stoning the body, we certainly have latitude enough to destroy the property of all such as are not as good citizens as ourselves. Yes, such sentiments and actions as are tolerated in other places, would not be allowed in a place like this, (says one and another,) which is far famed for the display of so many serene and heavenly virtues, (we add.)

But we have not time and space to enlarge at present. We would say that we deeply deplore the fact that an ample field is not laid open for the display of such God-like principles incident to the character of such worthies as are alluded to above, for when such noble powers are altogether hemmed up by physical impediments and moral evil, so as not to give full scope to their energies, they render their possessor miserable and his talents are lost to himself and the world.

And what a great pity it is that so many in our midst are in consequence of these things necesitated to stay at home and never display their gallantry in tearing down the widow's house and destroying her property, (as they had clandestinely conspired to do,) because she expressed her sympathy for them in language, which, when properly understood, would mean nothing more or less than the sentiments which we have here endeavored to set forth. If by our deeds we are to be known, and if the mouth sometimes expresses the villainy and deception of the heart, the whole matter amounts to about this. Many said they loved their country and would go and fight for it. They went and proved their valor and love of country. Others said they would go if they were absolutely needed, (that is, if there were not enough of those who preferred the life of a soldier to that of a civilian in the present crisis.) They are still at home, and their language is Union and the Constitution, for which I will go in any emergency.

And the third party are those who have been going all the time, but are necessitated to stay at home to lay plans for the Government and for General McClellan, (yes, enough of this latter do we hear sufficient to make emetics that would kill a dozen of faithful dogs, much less rational humanity,) secretly conspiring as to tearing down widows' houses, forcibly entering private dwellings, and tearing men from their peaceful abodes, and dragging them in a shameful manner into the street; and what, too, we believe would as well suit their taste, to destroy the printing press that issues political sentiments and opinions differing from them, as was suggested to a band of that class on a recent memorable morning of tears. Such is a brief but nevertheless accurate description of a species of patriotism to be found in this community, and if any are confident that we are in error, we hope that they will correct our misrepresentations. JOHN A. MILLER.

Bendersville, June 4, 1862.

HAND IN HAND.

It is remarkable how abolition and secession have gone hand in hand together ever since the war began, and how they are yet linked together. The main stay of this wicked rebellion has been the hope of foreign intervention to the secession leaders; and now the main hope of the abolition-disunionists in perverting this war into an abolition crusade, is foreign intervention.

At the close of the late abolition convention in Boston, Wendell Phillips stated that if Abraham Lincoln did not issue a proclamation within six months declaring freedom to the slaves, Louis Napoleon would do it, and that, in such case, he (Phillips) would welcome foreign intervention. This now appears to be the main hope of the abolitionists. No severer denunciations of President Lincoln have been uttered than this club of Garrisonians uttered. One of the woman of this sort, in a speech at the convention, said that Abe Lincoln was as bad as Jeff. Davis. Garrison held there was some difference between the two—a choice of evils, and he chose the least; but Phillips was on the side of the Woman, and promised emancipation soon, without foreign arms, but certainty, if the President declined, with foreign arms.

Thus abolition and secession are invoking foreign intervention—the former to declare the slaves free—the latter to enable them to sustain their rebellion. Jacob Barker, of New Orleans, has hit the nail squarely on the head as to the feeling of the political powers both of England and France towards this country; both, says he, are "willing to see the present war continued, that the growing power they have so long dreaded may be broken to pieces, or so much exhausted as to be harmless."—*Reading Gazette.*

THE ONLY SAFE PATH.

The Hon. Amos Kendall, in denying that he ever approved of the emancipation course of Gen. Hunter, utters the following words of truth:

"There is but one safe course for the Government to pursue, and that is to disregard all party affiliations and adhere firmly to the programme originally announced, viz: The prosecution of the war for the sole object of preserving the Constitution and the Union with the rights of States intact, to be followed by peace as soon as those objects can be attained. *If there be not firmness enough in the Administration to do this, we are on a sea of revolution, with scarcely a hope of ever again reaching the haven of unity and peace.*"

AMOS KENDALL."

☞ A Washington correspondent writes:

"I saw a lady last evening, recently arrived from Nashville, and she reports that a large majority of the leading rebels in that section of the country are either natives of the North or the sons of men born in the Northern States. She was herself born in Tennessee, but she goes for the Union and against the rebellion, most decidedly."

This is the old story. Let the rampant Abolitionists obtain possession of Southern plantations by confiscation, and before the lapse of ten years they would be found cracking the slave-driver's whip with a vigor astonishing to those born and reared in the midst of the institution. Transplant Charles Sumner to South Carolina and he becomes a rampant fire-eating pro-slavery disunionist. Transplant William L. Yancey to Massachusetts and he becomes the most violent of Abolitionists. Each of these typical men may see in the other what he would have been with a transposition of education and circumstances.

A SUCCESSFUL PLAN OF COURTSHIP.

At a wedding recently celebrated, were present some twenty-five young persons, all of them in a condition which, for various reasons, they generally concurred in regarding as undesirable—the "unengaged." One of the gentlemen of the party suspected the prevalence among them of feelings that might easily be exchanged for others infinitely more fixed and agreeable. He accordingly proposed the choosing of a President, a person worthy of all confidence, whose duty it should be to receive from each individual a folded paper inscribed with the name of the person of the other sex whom the first would be willing to marry. The President, in addition to the restraint of his own sense of honor, was to be put under a solemn pledge of secrecy. All refusing to accede to the proposition were for a time to leave the room. Those whose choice was reciprocal—that is, whose papers contained the same two names—were to be privately informed; while the selections of the others were to remain undisclosed. The result was that the trial was made; all shared in the experiment, and eleven couples were found to have made themselves happy—and their several unions were afterwards consummated.—*Ex.*

What is Real Estate?—A gentleman sold his farm to a neighbor, and shortly after, the former owner began to remove some manure which was there at the time of sale. To this the purchaser objected, claiming that the manure was a part of the real estate which he had bought. The matter in dispute was finally referred to the selectmen of the town, who decided that the manure was a part of the real estate. Of course this settled the matter, but the original owner desired the privilege of asking the referees a few questions, which was granted. He says to the selectmen:—"What do you call a horse?" They replied; "Personal property." "What is a cow?" "Personal property," they responded.—"What is hay?" "Personal property," was the prompt reply. "Well," says the witty farmer, "How it is possible for a horse or cow to eat personal property, and turn out real estate, is beyond my comprehension."

Only too True.—Prentice, the loyal editor of the Louisville *Journal*, in view of the persistence of Congress in passing unconstitutional abolition measures, repeats his well-founded lament that the Abolitionists are doing everything in their power to make the Southern friends of the Union its enemies.

☞ A letter from Winchester, Va., states that among the rankest of the rank Secession ladies there, is Mrs. Dandridge, better known as "Betty Bliss," the daughter of the late Zachary Taylor. The lady recently paid a visit to the prison there, to see some of the rebel inmates, and during her stay, had the bad taste to express the benevolent wish that our troops might be destroyed by the yellow fever, if not by powder and lead. Alas, for Betty Bliss!

☞ An old lady from a temperence village lately attended a party in town, where of course, champaign was served, and was prevailed upon to take a glass. She drank two, when smacking her lips, she exclaimed: Well, it may be a wicked drink, but it's good!"