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 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. Call in. 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 of

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.

Egrfield 1, April 14, 1862. R & S.

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 by 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.

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, CAMELIAS, 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 *burn* 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 goods.

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.

THE VOLUNTEER'S BURIAL.

'Tis eve; one brightly beaming star
Shines from the eastern heavens afar,
To light the *footsteps* of the brave
Slow marching to a comrade's grave.

The Northern winds have sunk to sleep;
The sweet South breathes, as low and deep
The martial clang is heard, the tread
Of those who bear the silent dead.

And whose the form, all stark and cold,
Thus ready for the loosened mould,
And stretched out on so rude a bier?
Thine, soldier—thine! the Volunteer.

Poor Volunteer! the shot, the blow,
Or swift disease has laid him low;
And few his early loss deplore—
His battle fought, his journey o'er.

Alas! no wife's fond arms caressed—
His cheek no tender mother pressed,
No pitying soul was by his side,
As lonely in his tent he died.

He died—the Volunteer—at noon;
At evening came the small platoon
That soon will leave him to his rest,
With sods upon his manly breast.

Bark, to their fire! his only knell—
More solemn than the passing bell;
For, ah! it tells a spirit flown
Unshivering to the dark unknown.

His deed and fate shall fade away,
Forgotten, since his dying day,
And never on the roll of Fame
Shall be inscribed his humble name.

Alas! like him how many more
Lie cold upon Potomac's shore!
How many green unnoted graves
Are bordered by those placid waves!

Sleep, soldier, sleep! from sorrow free,
And sin and strife. 'Tis well with thee!
'Tis well! though not a single tear
Lament the buried Volunteer.

Miscellaneous.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—In the mountains of Tyrol it is a custom of the women and children to come out when it is bed time and sing their national songs until they hear their husbands, fathers and brothers answer them from the hills on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails. There the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza they listen awhile for the answering melody from off the water, and continue to sing and listen till the well known voice comes borne on the waters, telling that the loved one is almost home. How sweet to the weary fisherman, as the shadows gather around him, must be the songs of the loved ones at home, that sing to cheer him; and how they must strengthen and tighten the links that bind together these humble dwellers of the sea! Truly it is among the lowly in this life that we find some of the most beautiful customs in practice.

☞H. W. Beecher styles newspapers, "one of the most potent elements of our civilization. There is," said he, "a common, vulgar objection about newspapers, that they lie so. They don't lie any more than you do. Man is naturally a lying creature. Truth is from Heaven and very few possess it before they get there. Newspapers give both facts and rumors, and it is for the reader to judge of these rumors. The last economy should be in regard to newspapers. Better deprive the body of a ribbon, of a jewel, or a garment."

TO TAKE THE SCENT OUT OF CLOTHING.—Sitting on the piazza of the Cataract was a young, foppish looking gentleman, his garments very highly scented with a mingled odor of musk and cologne. A solemn faced old-looking man, after passing by the dandy several times with a look of aversion which drew general notice, suddenly stopped and in a confidential tone said:—

"Stranger, I know what'll take that scent out of your clothes; you—"

"What! what do you mean, sir?" said the exquisite, fired with indignation, starting from his chair.

"Oh, get mad now—swear, pitch round, just because a man wants to do you kindness!" coolly replied the stranger. "But I tell you I do know what will take that smell out—phew!—You just bury your clothes—bury them a day or two. Uncle Josh got afoul of a skunk, and he—".

At this moment there went up from the crowd a simultaneous roar of merriment, and the dandy very sensibly "cleared the coop," and vanished up stairs.

SURE ENOUGH.—A teamster in our army was outrageously rough, and yelled at his mules very foolishly, annoying all around him.—The General (who happened not to be in uniform) once heard him, and ordered him to stop such outcries.

"And who be you?" said the driver.

"I am the commander of the Division."

"Well, then command your Division—I'm commander of the mules, and I'll holler and swear at 'em as much as I've a mind to."

☞A rapid repetition of the following is said by a provincial paper to be a sure cure for lisping: Hobbs meets Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs bobs to Snobbs, and Snobbs nobs with Hobbs and robs Nobbs' fobs. That is, says Nobbs the worst for Hobbs' jobs, and Snobb's fobs.

☞Never look at the girls. They can't bear it; they regard it as an insult. They wear their feathers, furbelows, and frills merely to gratify their mammas.

☞Miss Tucker says it is with old bachelors as it is with old wood; it is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

MAKING CALCULATIONS.

One of the correspondents of the Cincinnati "Times" relates the following hospital incident:

On my upward trip we had on board a tall, gaunt looking volunteer, whose appearance not only indicated that he was from a hospital, but that it would perhaps have been better for him to have remaindd there still, for he certainly did not seem to be in a fit condition to travel. He was from Eastern Ohio, and by some strange whim of his comrades (soldiers have odd notions as to names) he had won the cognomen of "Beauregard." He was full of dry humor, and it had a peculiar zest, coming from such a dilapidated specimen of the human kind. I asked him:

"How long were you in the hospital at ——?"

"I staid just five days; I couldn't stand it any longer."

"Why so? Were you not well treated?"

"Well you see, when I went in there were six patients. The first day they buried one."

"Well what of that?"

"Nothing—only, the next day they buried another."

"They must have been severe cases, and made it very unpleasant for you."

"D—d unpleasant. I knew my turn would come in time. I went in on Monday, and if I staid I would be carried out on Saturday. So I made my calculations, and on Friday I packed my knapsack and went away. If I had not, I'd surely been buried on Saturday. Six days, one man each day. I couldn't stand that."

SUBLIME IMPUDENCE.

There was a fellow in Arkansas who was strongly suspected of sheep-stealing. There were a good many cases of the mysterious disappearance of choice sheep from the flocks of the planters, which were traced to his door; but being a very wily and ingenious chap, he generally succeeded in proving an alibi, or some other defence, which reduced the charge to a mere suspicion. At last, however, a planter riding through the woods perceived the suspected sheep-thief steal from the thicket, and after looking around to see that no one was near walk up to a flock of sheep and deliberately knock over the largest and fattest. At this moment the planter rode up, and confronting the thief, exclaimed: "Now, sir, I have you! You can't get off, you are caught in the act!" "What act?" indignantly inquired the thief. "Sheep stealing," was the confident reply. "Sir, you'd better mind how you charge a respectable citizen with such a crime as sheep-stealing," replied the gentleman with the penchant for mutton. "Now, will you deny that I saw you kill that sheep?" asked the planter. "No, sir," was the prompt answer: "I did kill him, and I'd do it again. I'll kill anybody's sheep that bites me as I am going peaceably by the road!" The fellow's impudence was so sublime that he escaped punishment.

The Bloody Abolitionist and His Family Dog.—Your true Abolitionist is a patriotic man. At least he says so himself. Even if he did not vaunt his ardent affection for his torn and bleeding country, we should know how to place him amongst her most ardent lovers. We should know it from some remarks of his previous to the breaking out of the war as well as for his conduct since. Every day of his life, up to the rebellion, we were accustomed to hear from his lips these delectable phrases of the loyal citizen: "No union with slave holders!" "Let the Union slide!" "Down with the Constitution that sanctions or allows slavery!" At the tap of the drum he falls in with the Home Guards and gets others to volunteer. His boasted recklessness of life and limb is equalled only by his discreet caution not to endanger them. All the property he has, he will sacrifice to preserve the Constitution and the Union without reference to results. He tells you that a man who even mentions the word tax is a traitor. His purse is yearning to contribute to the expense of this destructive war. This is the way he talks. But actions speak louder than words. The following, told us by a reliable man, is a fair illustration: One of the kind of Abolitionists we have spoken of living in the Southern part of the county, had a house-dog he thought a great deal of, and which was a great favorite in the family. He takes the New York *Tribune*, and has been so in the habit of trusting that paper, that he generally gets everything wrong. Reading over the tax bill, he conceived the idea that the law had passed taxing dogs a dollar, and accordingly shot his dog. This lousy, ranting Abolitionist, who boasted that he would give all his property to sustain the war, murdered his poor dumb dog, and set his wife and children crying, to cheat the Government out of a dollar. He is the patriot. He kills his dog to cut down the expenses of the war. The Democrat who pays his taxes and wants an adjustment of the difficulties to *save human life and money* is a traitor. —*Ohio* (*New Lisbon*) *Patriot.*

Fremont's Imbecility.—The heavy losses sustained on Friday are another of the sad consequences of the inability, ignorance and insubordination of Fremont. Had he obeyed the positive orders given him, Jackson and his army would have been completely cut off; and even now, up to the last moments of Fremont's being in command, when the latter was actually at Richmond with his army.—*Exchange.*

☞It is understood (says *Vanity Fair*) that Gen. Beauregard, struck by the brilliancy of Gen. Hunter's example, is about to issue a proclamation, setting free and emancipating "forever" from further servitude, all the horses, oxen, mules, and other domestic animals in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont. His plea, it is said, will be that the spread of Abolition is "incompatible" with the servitude of jackasses!

The "No-Party" Men.—The New Haven *Register* hits the "no-party men" right under the fifth rib, when it says that a "Mass Convention" of "no-party men" is to be held at Harrisburg, to found a "new party," on a "no-party" basis, which shall "come fresh from the people," and have "no political partisans" in it, except those who get it up.

☞We wonder if those ranting Republicans who have so much to say against McClellan, Halleck, McDowell, Shields, and others of our bravest Generals, ever think that in doing so, they are indirectly denouncing Mr. Lincoln, who selected all these officers for their places, and is himself responsible for their conduct?

A SHREWD SPECULATION IN CARBINES.

The Holt and Owen investigation has developed some extraordinary frauds which marked the period termed by the commission the "Saturnalia of Speculators." One of the most rascally was that consummated by one Simon Stevens, in selling 5,000 Hall's carbines to Major Gen. Fremont. Stevens sold the carbines to the general commanding the Department of the West, by telegraph, on the 5th of August, 1861, at $12 each. At that time these carbines were in the United States Arsenal at New York, and where the property of the Government, rejected from the service and ordered to be sold! On the 7th of August, two days after Stevens sold them to Fremont, they were bought from the Government at $3 50 each; and though the condition on which Gen. Fremont bought them was that they should be forwarded instantly "by Express," the last lot was not shipped till the lapse of *forty days*. The character of the purchase in this case is thus summed up by the report:

"Thus the proposal actually was, to sell to the Government, at $22 each, 5,000 of its own arms; the intention being, if the offer was accepted, *to obtain these arms by purchase from the Government at three dollars and fifty cents each*. That intention was carried out (lacking four carbines only) the day after Gen. Fremont accepted the offer. It is evident also, that the funds with which this purchase was effected were borrowed on the faith of the previous agreement to sell; so, that if the purchase made by Gen. Fremont is to be regarded as a valid purchase by the United States, the Government sold one day, for $17,486, arms which it had agreed the day before to re-purchase for $109,912—making a loss to the United States on the transaction of ninety-two thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars ($92,426)—and virtually furnished the money to pay itself the $17,486 which it received."

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS.

While the practice lately so much in vogue in Congress of expelling members for alleged political crimes, is no doubt pregnant with danger and should be only an extreme resort, not a few influential journals representing all parties have called loudly upon the national legislature to make an example of Senator Simmons, in hope of checking the enormous frauds and peculations going on in the government service. So flagrant have been the abuses of office in this respect and so startling the developments of the last few months attended, however, by no special effort to punish the culprits—that not a little surprise was manifested, when it became known that the Senate had virtually blinked the whole question by referring the case of Simmons to a committee. As the Washington *Star* truly says:

"The public will not be content with windy sectarial declamation against those who *offer* to pay Senators five per centum on contracts they may obtain for them from the executive departments, while Senators who admit having pocketed such bonuses from the over taxed treasury, are voted scot free even of censure, 'referring' resolutions to make them duly accountable for their malfeasance in such matters."

While the entire resources of the country are demanded to prosecute the war, and the whole community is called upon to make severe personal sacrifices, there is little disposition to palliate the offences of wholesale plunderers of the public treasury,—no matter what their party or station,—and those who screen the wrong-doers from a deserved fate must be prepared to encounter, some day, the full strength of popular resentment.

SECRETARY STANTON.

A wide feeling of hostility against Secretary Stanton is growing up in every section of the country, and it is somewhat significant that the papers which are most furious in his denunciation, are those which profess to be the warmest friends of the Administration. It is charged against him, with much show of justice, too, that he is responsible for most of our late disasters. If this be so, Mr. Stanton's career has, indeed, been a costly experiment. The successful raid of Jackson, down the Valley of the Shenandoah, caused a loss to the government of millions of dollars, and thousands of lives, not to speak of its effect abroad.—That at Richmond is worse a dozen times over. The mangled bodies of 4,000 as brave spirits as ever marched at the call of their country, there cry out for vengeance against the man who interfered with their loved General's plans, and by his stubborn, injudicious, and egotistical policy, led them to struggle with a force at least two-fold their superior. Whether or not Mr. Stanton is guilty of all that he is accused of, it is certain he has lost the confidence of the nation, and to retain him any longer in the Cabinet would be a crime against the public will. We hope that, if he is removed, his successor will be a man of sufficient good sense to attend to his own duties, and let our Generals in the field attend to theirs. —*Erie Observer.*

Mrs. Douglas.—Mrs. S. A. Douglas is a constant visitor at the hospital at Washington, which bears the name of her deceased husband, formed from the block of three houses erected by him, Breckinridge and Rice, of Minnesota.

☞The President has nominated to the Senate, Generals Heintzelman, Sumner, Keyes and Fitz John Porter to be brevet Brigadier-Generals in the regular army and Major Generals of volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field.

☞The rebels have "hermetically sealed" the James river, by sinking no less than thirty-six vessels in its channel. A person competent to speak says it will take years to remove the obstructions.

An Easy and Speedy Way to End the War.—An Eastern exchange says President Lincoln has it in his power to bring the war to a conclusion speedily. He has only to send Fremont to Richmond and in a few months he will steal the Southern Confederacy!

For Foul Breath.—Scores of people have foul breath, yet take no cure to prevent the annoyance. Small doses of charcoal are almost a certain remedy for this. By washing the mouth and cleaning the teeth with water well colored with *eau de cologne*, the breath will keep sweet for a long time.

☞The ultra Abolitionists think the Constitution should be saved by being broken. Prentice says:—"That's the way the heads of some of them should be saved."

SENSIBLE VIEWS.

The following ideas upon the all absorbing negro question, from the *Chronicle*, of Pittsburg, are sound, pointed, and well expressed. They will command the attention of every thinking man, not blinded by prejudice or partizan-ship:

As for our employment of the negro as a fighter, it is one of the most unpromising and impracticable schemes ever concocted in the brains of dreaming theorists and visionaries, and unworthy of the serious attention of any common sense statesman. It is absolutely disgusting the whole country to see so much of the golden time of the nation's councillors squandered by interminable squabbles and wrangles as to whether a few negroes shall be enrolled as troops. If twenty millions of freemen, with exhaustless resources of all kinds cannot overcome 5,000,000 of men no braver than, if half so brave as themselves, without the aid of a few regiments of blacks, why, then, we had better give up the contest at once, and confess ourselves craven. It would positively seem as though some of our noisy politicians were smitten with one-sided insanity, that they vested the whole salvation of the country on the mustering in of ten or twenty thousand blacks. If such a measure be ever passed, is it not at once seen that the clsms and dissentions it will create in the North will very far outbalance the good expected, even by the most sanguine negrophilist?

What wisdom would there be in enrolling and arming 50,000 blacks, though they fought like Turks, if thus, at the same time, you keep four times that number of whites out of the field, and drive off the loyal population of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri?

TALKING OUT.

The Massachusetts Abolitionists don't mince matters. They talk right out. The Essex County Anti-slavery Society held a meeting on the 15th of June, and passed the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That as Abolitionists, devoted to the great work of overthrowing slavery, we renew and repeat our old pledge, 'No Union with Slaveholders.' No support of any administration or government that permits slavery on any portion of its soil—and we value this war only as we believe it must lead to emancipation by order of the Federal authorities, or to a dissolution of the Union, which must speedily produce the same result.

"2. *Resolved*, THAT THE WAR, AS HITHERTO PROSECUTED, IS BUT A WANTON WASTE OF PROPERTY, A DREADFUL SACRIFICE OF LIFE, AND WORSE THAN ALL, OF CONSCIENCE AND CHARACTER, TO PRESERVE AND PERPETUATE A UNION AND CONSTITUTION WHICH SHOULD NEVER HAVE EXISTED, AND WHICH, BY ALL THE LAWS OF JUSTICE AND HUMANITY, SHOULD, IN THEIR PRESENT FORM, BE AT ONCE AND FOREVER OVERTHROWN."

These are the resolutions of men who denounce Democrats as traitors, and who get up mobs, tar and feather citizens who contend for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and whose only other offence is that they denounce Abolitionists as enemies of the country. If such resolutions—resolutions, we mean, equally treasonable—had been passed in a Democratic meeting or convention, their promulgators would have been sent to Fort Warren; but as the authors in this instance are only Abolition patriots, they are not interfered with, and Republican editors dare not denounce them, lest their party should lose votes!—*Providence (R. I.) Post.*

A CATASTROPHE TO POLITICIANS APPROACHING.

The levy and collection of the War tax (says the *New York Ledger*, a neutral paper,) will produce such a revolution in politics as this country never witnessed. Every man has got to pay, in proportion to his means, roundly and largely, and to pay the cash. The effect of this will be to render the interest in politics general and universal, and to intensify it to a degree altogether unprecedented. The administration of public affairs will become the study of all, and will be scrutinized and criticised with a keenness and severity hitherto unknown. Not only will those Cabinet officers who have been squandering the public money by almost countless millions be hurled from power by force of the popular indignation, but all those who have sustained them in office will incur the distrust, the hatred, and the execration of the people.

Repenting.—The New York *Tribune*, which, for six months, assailed McClellan with a ferocity almost unparalleled, has, since it has had a special correspondent upon the ground watching the General's every movement, taken back all its slanders, and it now pronounces him the man of men, and is free in its condemnation of the action of the War Department for its interference in his original plan of the campaign. In one letter from the field of action the *Tribune's* correspondent declares that the only "reply which should be given to the scoundrels who disparage the Major General should be a blow!"

The Two Parties.—The Democratic party is in favor of prosecuting the war for a restoration of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, so that all the rights of all the States may be what they were before the rebellion broke out.

The Abolition party is in favor of prosecuting the war, *not* to restore the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, but for the emancipation of the negro race, so as to place them on a level with the white race.

An Act Worthy of Note.—The Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania has received an anonymous letter post marked "New York," which reads as follows: "*Pass the enclosed to the credit of your noble, patriotic State: 'tis her due.*" This letter contained a $1,000 United States Treasury note, of the legal tender issue.

Working a Character.—A Blacksmith having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied with true wisdom: "I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months than I can get in a court house in a whole year."

☞The list of delinquent taxes in Cook county, Illinois—in which county Chicago is situated—fills seventy-four columns of the Chicago Journal.

☞The Vermont Democratic State Convention, on the 2d inst., nominated Benjamin A. Smalley for Governor.

☞A hogshead of tobacco was recently sold in St. Louis at $76 per 100 pounds.

THE EVIL BEGINNING TO BE FELT.

Several months ago we took occasion to condemn the emancipation of the Slaves in the District of Columbia and the protection of Contrabands in our camps, for the purpose of giving them their freedom and securing their escape to the North. We objected to this abolition legislation of the Republican Congress, and the unauthorized and unwise action of Republican commanders, because it would give the leaders of the rebellion an argument for perseverance of the policy of the South in their course and thus weaken the Union cause. Believing that we have nothing to do with Slavery, the people of each State having exclusive jurisdiction of its domestic institutions, we desired the Constitutional rights of the loyal people of the South, to be protected as the strongest argument for the good intentions of the Government, in conducting the war for "THE UNION AS IT WAS AND THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS." These great interests being secured, the question of Slavery could then settle itself under the legislation of the States interested. We feared that the agitation of Slavery at this time and especially its abolition in the District, together with the protection of escaped slaves in our military camps, would have the effect of injuring the Union cause in the South; that instead of increasing the numbers of the Union men in the rebellious States and thus hastening the return of those States to their allegiance, such a course as has unfortunately been pursued by the party in power, would, in a measure, destroy the growing Union feeling of the Southern people, add strength to the rebel cause and prolong the war. We submit the question to an honest judgment of the people whether our fears have not been realized, and whether the authors of these ill-timed, unwise and unconstitutional measures are not responsible for much evil which has flown from their partizan abolition action?

We deprecated these abolition measures for another reason, expressing the apprehension which filled the minds of all candid and conservative men namely, that these enfranchised negro freemen would find their way into Pennsylvania and other Northern States, only to be a curse to the people.—Once here they must work for a living, or the people must keep them without work, out of taxes paid out of their hard earnings. If they work they take from the mouths of the white laborer and his family their daily bread—if they do not work they will have to be supported by our people, in idleness.—The party in power determined to carry out their pet schemes at every sacrifice, and turned a deaf ear to the remonstrance of the conservative and Union men of the loyal States. The act was committed and the consequences are showing themselves daily before us. Thousands of Slaves escaping from the South and free negroes leaving the District, are coming amongst us, and the evils we predicted *are beginning to be felt.*

Now the Republican party is responsible for all these evils. It persists in bringing them into existence against the remonstrances of Democrats and true Union men.—How can such a party expect the support of the intelligent laboring men of the country? They will assuredly set the seal of their condemnation upon the leaders of the Republican party at the coming elections. Let all opposed to these Abolition schemes of the Republican party, and their consequences, rally under the old Democratic flag.—Always the friend of the laboring masses, it will not desert them now, and its triumph at the coming elections will be hailed by all Union men as their deliverance from abolition, and the overrunning of the North by Southern slaves and free negroes. Rally, friends of the Union—our only hope is in the success of the Democratic party.—*York Gazette.*

"DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS."

The enemies of the Democratic party, who prophesied and prayed for a division in the Democratic State Convention, were sadly disappointed. Worse than that, they were exasperated at the harmonious action of that body. The Philadelphia *Press* denounces it as a body of "Breckinridge Secessionists" and rebel sympathisers, and the Journals which follow in its wake and sneeze every time Forney takes snuff, have taken up the hue and cry. They fail to inform their readers, however, that such eminent friends and supporters of Judge Douglas as Richard Vaux, Gen. A. L. Roumfort, C. L. Ward, C. L. Lamberton, John Appel, A. D. Boileau, W. J. Dear, A. H. Cofforth, Geo. W. Cass, R. H. Kerr, Jacob Ziegler, John Fenlon, J. Simpson Africa, J. A. Magee, J. Y. James, and many others whose names do not occur to us at present, were delegates to the Convention, took an active part in its deliberations, and many of the resolutions were drawn up by the gentleman whose name heads the list. Neither do the bread-and-butter patriots—the recipients of the patronage of the Government—have the honor or honesty to inform their readers that a large portion, if not a majority, of the State Central Committee is composed of men who were the friends and supporters of the late Judge Douglas. We do not refer to this question of the political antecedents of delegates because it is regarded as a matter of the least consequence among Democrats, but only to expose the falsehood to which the Republicans resort in order to make it appear that the State Convention was composed exclusively of "Breckinridge Democrats."—So cordially are Democrats agreed upon the great principles now at stake, that they never care to inquire who supported Douglas and who Breckinridge. The feeling growing out of the contest of 1860 has been buried and forgotten in the presence of the momentous issues before the country, and Democrats are a unit in defence of those constitutional principles upon which they never differed.

The Douglas dodge is played out, so far as Forney's ability is concerned to turn it to any practical account. He tried to defeat Biddle and Stiles, and carry last fall's election on this issue, and signally failed; yet with a persistency amounting to little less than infatuation, he has again commenced it for the coming campaign, by recommending Douglas men to take an active part in the Abolition-Republican Convention to be held in this place next week, himself leading off by having John W. Forney appointed a delegate from Philadelphia.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Pins were worth a dollar a paper in 1812, and poor at that. Then it took fourteen processes to make a pin; now only one, by a machine which finishes and sticks them into the paper. Saving pins, a half a century ago, was, as important as saving cents, and hence the habit thus formed sticks to many elderly gentlemen whose coat sleeves are ornamented with rows of them, rescued from loss.

THE CONFISCATION BILL PASSED.

In the U. S. Senate, on Saturday week, Mr. Clark, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the confiscation bill, made a report. Mr. C. explained that an understanding had been come to by dropping certain sections of the Senate bill, and substituting in lieu thereof other sections of the House bill, by which the difficulty as to forfeiting the real estate of rebels was obviated, and fines substituted.

Mr. McDougall moved that the report be laid over and printed, in order that members may be able to understand its great changes.

Mr. Saulsbury said the report of the committee was not in accordance with the custom in such cases, which was simply for this or the other House to recede from this or that amendment, whereas here was the transfer and incorporation of sections.

There was an introduction of new matter, also, where it is provided that seizure or capture may be made of property, real and personal, and the proceeds applied for the support of the army.

The motion to lay over and print was rejected, yeas 12, nays 28—and the report then concurred in—yeas 27, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Mass., and Wright—27.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey and Wilson of Missouri—13.

Not Voting—Messrs. Collamer and Rice. Absent—Messrs. Bates, Howe, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce and Thomson.

The title of the bill as amended is "An act for the suppression of the insurrection, and the punishment and seizure of the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and the provisions are as follows:

Every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if he has any, shall be declared and made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than ten thousand dollars; and all his estate, real and personal, excluding his slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

If any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property of every kind whatsoever, or shall be punished by an imprisonment of ten years, and fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if he should have any, shall be liberated at the discretion of the court, and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Every person guilty of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

This act is not to be construed in any way to effect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States.

To insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, the President is authorized to cause the seizure of all the property, real and personal, of all such persons, and apply and use the proceeds of the same for the support of the army of the United States.

Five classes of persons are affected by this bill. Those who shall hereafter hold the office of President, Vice President, members of Congress, foreign ministers, etc., under the so-called Confederate States.—The President is authorized to issue a proclamation, and if, after sixty days, all persons in rebellion do not return to their allegiance, their property shall be forfeited, etc. All slaves of persons hereafter engaged in the rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping to and taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters and coming under the control of the government of the United States, and all slaves found at places occupied by rebel forces and afterwards by the United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war and forever free from their servitude, and no longer held as slaves. No slave escaping from one State to another shall be delivered up, except for crime or some offence against the law, unless the claimant first make oath as to his lawful ownership, and has not borne arms in the present rebellion or given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in the naval or military service shall decide on the validity of the claim, or surrender such slaves on pain of being dismissed from the service.

The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion and use them in such manner as he may deem best for the public welfare, and the President is also authorized to make provision for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States.

The President is authorized to extend to persons in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

☞The *Doylestown Democrat* says:—Quite a large number of "contrabands," we are told, are now in Bensalem, and some of the peculiar friends of the blacks have been urging farmers to discharge their *white* farm hands and employ the blacks, because they can hire them for 25 cents a day till fall, and then discharge them. After working for 25 cents a day till fall when work is no longer to be had, the natural inference is, these poor blacks may seek shelter in the Poor-House for the winter. Verily, this is a queer kind of philanthropy—first turn off the white man and impoverish him for want of labor, and then rob the negro of what he is justly entitled to, because he does not know the true value of his labor, and cast him upon charity when the chilling winds of winter come upon him.

"What we are a Coming to?"—Under this caption, the London, Madison co., O., *Democrat* of the 5th ult., has an article from which we clip the following:

We are informed that a few days since a certain farmer, not many miles distant, had discharged all his white farm hands and had employed eighteen of the negroes sent hitherward by Col. Moody at 12½ cents per day!

☞Gov. Curtin, of Pa., has furnished two Union Repeating Guns to all the regiments of that State. They carry ounce balls and are capable of discharging from 60 to 100 balls per minute. They are mounted on wheels, and are said to be very destructive engines of warfare.—*Exchange.*

☞A correspondent of the Conneaut *Reporter* having asked the best way to prevent toe nails from growing into the flesh, the editor replies by saying that the surest method he ever heard of, is to *cut the toe off.*

☞By a recent marriage, the mother became a sister, and the grandmother the mother of the bride, and the sister became the mother of the bridegroom. How did this happen?

☞A short time since, by mistake of an apothecary, at Winchester, Illinois, a quantity of antimonial wine (a powerful emetic) was sold to the Methodists for communion. It was quarterly meeting day when it was taken, and the effect was frightful.

☞Abolition office hunters are trembling in their boots.