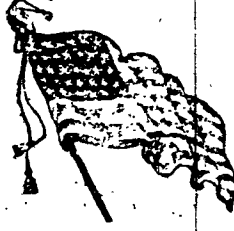


The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of Ideas—the union of lands—
The Union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

M. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

HON. ISAAC SLENKEL,

OF CANON COAST.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

COL. JAMES P. BARR,

OF FITZBURGH.

THE UNION AS IT WAS—THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

Democratic Delegate Elections & County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic

Committee of Adams county, held

at the public house of Charles Will,

in Gettysburg, on Saturday, July

19th, 1862, the following resolution

was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic

voters of Adams county—now, as

they have always been, true friends

of the Union and the Constitution—

be and they are hereby requested to

meet at their usual places of holding

Delegate Elections, on SATURDAY,

THE 9TH OF AUGUST NEXT, for the

purpose of choosing Delegates to

represent them in a County Convention,

to be held in Gettysburg, on MONDAY

FOLLOWING, (the 11th of August) at 10

o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County

Ticket, appoint Congressional and

Senatorial Conferences, and transact

such other business as may be deemed

necessary. The Delegate Elections

to open at 5 and close at 7

o'clock, P. M., in all the districts

except the borough of Gettysburg—in

the latter the election to be held

between 7 and 9 P. M.: Every friend

of the "good old cause" is solicited

to participate in these meetings, to

give increased force to the voice of

conservatism which is now echoing

through the land.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Chair'n.

J. E. SMITH, Sec'y.

BUYING TROUBLE.

The Republican leaders are divided

into two classes—one for the unconditional

liberation of the negro, and the other for

abolition. Neither make an argument—they

are afraid to let the people into the true

secret of their designs, but both are lavish

of their money to buy the negro pill which

sectional demagogues try to cram down

their throats.

The unconditional plan is that advocated

by the Phillips, Giddings, Lovejoy,

Sumners and Stevens, these thirty years—

a plan sought to be carried out over the

ruins of the Union and the Constitution.

The other agrees that whenever any State

fully abolishes slavery, compensation shall

be made for such property by the United

States. Now suppose that the offer is ac-

cepted and the Government purchases a

million, more or less, of slaves, will it get

the value of its money? Will it not pay

for an article that it does not want?

Borrowing trouble is bad enough—but

buying it is the only Government out of

the favor of the earth they ever deliberately

propose to purchase and pay for. If we

could pay the slave States to keep their

negro at home, we would make a million

times more than we pay them for the priv-

ilege of colonizing them.

Beside the cost of the purchase of slaves,

which would amount to hundreds of mil-

lions of dollars, what would the cost of

compensation be? As many hundreds of

millions more! Are the people prepared to

accept such wild negro schemes, whilst

heavy taxation stands them in the face for

the purposes necessary to carry on the

POLITICAL HYPOCRISY!

How puerile, how absurd, how unjust and

small it is for men, who claim respect for

sound intelligence and liberal views, to be

constantly misrepresenting the position of

the Democratic party, and giving utterance

to suspicions of the loyalty of those who

adhere with unwavering confidence to that

organization. It is a game of party politics,

nothing more, and is fruitless of any other

consequence than giving aid and comfort to

the enemy in arms. If we read the Repub-

lican journals we find in every column, de-

voted to national concerns, some insulting

and defamatory charges against Democrats;

as though they, our traitors, were the ex-

clusive conservators and patriots of the land,

and to question which, or any portion of

the policy of those in power, constitutes a

man a traitor. They talk about harmony,

and discourse of its great necessity, as a

means of putting down the insurrection, yet

continually do all they can to promote dis-

cord among ourselves, and act as though

they would like to provoke the outbreak of

resentment.

The Louisville Democrat, printed in a

quarter where loyalty costs something, hits

these brass faced hypocrites a hard blow,

but one which they richly deserve. It says:

"There is a disposition manifest now, in

certain quarters, to charge disloyalty upon

all who do not adhere to the policy that a

dominant party in the Government pro-

cesses. The party in power find it convenient

to use the patriotic purpose of the people to

maintain the Government to protect them in

the execution of their party purposes.

It is time that the people should organize

the sets of this party in power, and separate

party and patriotism. We are for a support

of the Union, with all the hazards that the

contest involves; for all the evils in the

Union will be aggravated tenfold out of

it.

A separation of these States is no remedy

for evils felt or apprehended. The errors

and the crimes of one generation may be

borne for it is a small period in the his-

tory of the nation. But a Union of States

broken up, the principles of free

Government written in our constitution are

at hazard. We may add, that they are lost.

We shall not, however, suffer the cry of

Union to blind our eyes to the designs and

purposes of party, nor suffer the suggestions

of disloyalty to the disengagement of those

who aid the Government in maintaining its

authority, because they rebel against the

honesty of party. Our opinion is that there

is no time that the people should organize

the sets of this party in power, and separate

party and patriotism. We are for a support

of the Union, with all the hazards that the

contest involves; for all the evils in the

Union will be aggravated tenfold out of

it.

These publications of the States remain,

and the Administration of the Government

must conform itself to them if we are to

have a Union in peace and prosperity. It

is time to fight that a violation or discrep-

ancy of these conditions is necessary to pre-

serve the Union.

Look at the measures of this Congress,

and tell us how many of them that have

passed, and that a majority of the dominant

party desired to pass, have anything to do

with the question of preserving the Union.

We need not add that some of the Re-

publican press, and indeed the most influ-

ential portion of it, do not hesitate to avow

their hostility to the Union as it was, and

that they have no wish for its restoration.

Such language would not just a man placed

in this latitude, and ought to be silenced

at once.

They have not been able to accomplish

all their purposes. The majority in Congress

has not been able to do this. The Re-

publican party. But even this same party

the power once more—let them be sustained

at home, and they will have none of their

own party in Congress not of their own

A Republican United States Senator—

His Charges against the Conservatives—

—He would be willing to see Wash-

ington in Ashes.

We take the following from the Washing-

ton correspondence of the New York Jour-

nal of the 10th inst. It is given "leaded"

prominence in that journal.

"On Monday evening last I went from

this city to New York. I was seated in a

carriage which was one of our correspondents,

occupying a seat with United States Sena-

tor Pomeroy, of Kan.—A conversation be-

tween these gentlemen turned upon the war,

and particularly upon the late convention

at Richmond. Interested in the subject,

I gave heed and could not fail to remem-

ber what passed.

"The Senator soon remarked that the

war was not prosecuted on principle; that

he believed all conservatives. North would

be willing now to treat with the rebels and

make a peace; that he thought Seward

committed to their policy, and believed the

object of his visit East to be to feel and

propose a way for it; that he would not

and risk his credit thereon, as against the

claims of Seward as a prophet, that within

ten days overtures would be made by the

rebels to McClellan, by him to be sent up

to the White House, and there to be jamp-

ed at and accepted; that McClellan was

advocating this policy; that the best experi-

ence of Richmond was not probably suffi-

cient to dispose of him; that, if the whole

army were sacrificed, and he wholly

retired, the purchase would be cheap for

the country, for then, it was probable, the

people would rise up and demand a pro-

cession of the war upon principle—for free-

dom.

"The Senator asked, in reply to the

remarks that they seemed to direct now

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THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the XXXVIII Con-

gress ended on Thursday. The country

may be congratulated on the attainment of

this purpose. No Congress assembled since

the foundation of the Government has re-

acted less honorably and brought more dis-

repute upon the nation.

"When Congress assembled in extra-

ordinary session on the 4th of July, 1861, at the

call of the President, the city was just be-

ginning to be deluged by the rebellion, and

the country was in a state of confusion.

"The country anticipated that the

rebellion would be subdued before another

anniversary of American independence, and

the immense resources of the loyal States,

the unanimity of the Northern people, and

the unlimited supply of men and money

freely placed at the disposal of the Govern-

ment, inspired unbounded confidence in

the speedy downfall of the rebel confeder-

acy. But a dark cloud has overcast all these

bright prospects. Our military strength has

been frittered away, our money squandered,