Adventisevents inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Trees! Trees! Trees! VIE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. Shruha, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PRARS, PEACHES. PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NEC-TARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. EXCLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c. RASPBERRIES. STRAWBERRIES. CUR-RANTS 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 planning, and a general assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING STRUBS ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c. (
Our stock is remarkably thrifty and line, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS. & CO. Central Nurseries, York, Pa. March 24, 1861. tf

New Store!

ounce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Getty share, in the room lately occupied by J. C. Guinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where life will keep a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, But in such rich manœuvres in finance.

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 neverthern surpassed in this place for besuty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requestand cheapness. ed to call, as there is no article in the line of Thieves count each morning, induxurious beds, GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be ac- Their tens of thousands, won where Avarice commodated with, at prices that will astonish 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 fundsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed. and to sell cheap-having adopted the motte-"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS." I would respectfully solicit a share of the

public patronage, as I hope by strict attention; customers, to give satisfaction to all.
MICHAEL SPANGLER. April 14, 1862.

Bargains! Bargains!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING HAGS aving 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 male. HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ledies and Children. City-made and Eastern work from 25 coup TRUNKS of every description and kin April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENYS.

Great Bargains!

all of which will be sold at cost prices, or less, for the cash. RINEHART & SULLIVAN. We would here give notice to those in-

debted to us, either by Note or Book account, to call and settle the same as early as possible. Fairfield, 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 CLUTUS.

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 pa-

tronnge, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it. Gettysburg, April 7, 1962.

Restaurant.

FERE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAU-RANT. (recently Eckenrode's,) in the Ja-cobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done up in all styles;
FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE,

TRIPE, BOLLED 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. Natrona Coal Oil.

ARRANTED 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 WALKUT STREET, PHILADEL MALL TECHNOLOGY. PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. ly

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

using SAPONIFIER!
DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX1 SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALSUT ST., PHILAD'A. Feb. 24, 1862. ly

Revolvers.

NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different atyles, embracing the latest, received at SANSON'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 purselves. No trouble to show goods. July 1, 1861.

ST 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.

A LL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription • Dr. R. HORNER. LARGE assortment of Men's heavy Wa-

ter-proof Boots, Calf Boots, heavy Bro-Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S GUN COATS cheap at

PICKING'S.



FAMILY JOURNAL. DEMOCRATIC AND

Br H. J. STAHLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 4, 1862.

NO. 45.

The Muse.

Prom Vanity Fair. PLUNDERMONGERING. The stratagems of War to men of peace

Are all a mystery. Not so the stratagems by which rogues fleece

We may not know why General This or That Moved in cchelon: NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS! But in the meal-tub we detect the cat,

The undersigned would respectfully When half-leg deep in Army-contract fat, Some tricky cut-purse waves for War his hat-

> Heroic felon! Why A should countermarch, or Badvance, Our brains may bother ; As shares in guns, nags, provant-at a glance We see the swindle, and would fain see dance

In air its author. While lacking needful aid, in sultry sheds Our sick are lying,

treads. From heap to heap of gold, upon the heads Of heroes dying!

May each dishonest dollar in the purse Of the contractor, It is my intention to keep a first class Store Prove a sheer field, with him put out to nurse --- keeping on hand nothing but good word --- Progue him as Job's sores worried him, and Aye, visit with a life-long, burning curse,

to business, and by dealing honestly with my What can such creature infamy exceed? Iphuman gripers! Shall ghouls like these find mercy in their need? Oh! that the land our patriot fathers freed Should in its bosom have warmed such a breed

Of contlevipers !

The malefactor!

Miscelläneous.

bury sued Bedford O. Watt, for seven years tract;—
subscription to his Newspaper. The case
There is one thing which should be borne

The above comprises every variety of goods ATCOST FOR CASH.

The above comprises every variety of goods the last which the law will in a first-elass country Store—consisting in part of DRY GOODS. QUEENSWARS.

BOOFS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARRIWARS.

BOOFS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARRIWARS.

The above comprises every variety of goods are consisting in part of DRY GOODS. QUEENSWARS.

BOOFS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARRIWARS.

BOOFS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARRIWARS.

soon as possible. Do you ask why? Why, in order that she may have a husband to help her keep off the men, don't you see?

A Spaniard sent his son to the University of Salamanca, and told him to study economy and to est beef rather than poultry. in arriving, the young gentleman asked the price of cows.
"About twenty dollars,"

"And partridges?" "Twenty five cents." "I must live on partridges," said he

"they are decidedly the cheapest of the two.'

Security Extraordinary.—An old money grab, in the city of Glasgow, who discounted bills for his friends on "promises to pay," and who held good "brick" security, in the shape of indorsements, was applied to by a friend to cash a small bill for him, when old Discount" required additional security .-The friend, who little expected a request of the kind, flew into a violent rage. "Security, sir! I'll give you the devil for security!

curity!"
"Well, then," exclaimed the bill discounter, "just bring him forward; and as I never have seen the gentleman, get two decent men to say that it's really him, and ye'll get the silver.",

A Big Apple Fie.—An old lady in the country had a dandy from town to dine with her on a certain occasion; and on the table was an enormous apple pie.
"La! ma'am," said the exquisite, "how do you manage to make such a pie?" "Easy enough," was the quiet reply "we make the crust in a wheelbarrow,

wheel it under the apple trees, and shake the fruit down into it Generous Donations .- The Pennsylvanis to recruits from this State, enlisting in the army under the late call of the President. The donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad

Company is made to the State: that of the

Reading Railroad Company to the city of

Philadelphia. Senator "Jim" Lane, of Kansas, has received authority from the President and Secretary of War to recruit troops under the late laws passed by Congress, and is now on his way to Kansas, where he will issue a public order, calling on all loyal men, irrespective of color, to join his army. He expects to have one white and two black egiments in the field in three weeks.

The Command of the Negro Regiment-The command of the negro regiment styled the 'Kansas Zouaves d'Afrique," now raising n Leavenworth, it is said will be tendered to Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, and in the event of his declining the colonelcy, it will be given to Capt. George militia. Should the regiments from that G. Hoyt, another Abolitionist, formerly of Massachusetts.

would gradual emancipation satisfy these fanation? Would they vote for the President's bill in Congress? Is their 'support' worth the trouble of asking for it? Is it worth more than the Union?"

THE PEOPLE AND THE WAR.

The Chicago Times draws a correct dis-North are divided into two great classes with the rebellion, could have failed to concerning the war, and the differences between them are these:-One class insists The Public Treasury and their wealth increase:

But take—thank field!—an everlasting lease
Oi Shame in History.

Our Shame in History.

On Shame in Histor the States by simple Congressional enaction, with compensation by the Federal Government: upon reducing the insurgent States to the condition of Provinces, and thus essentially changing the character of the Federal Government. In his address to those gentlemen, he confesses that, by his repudiation of Federal Government. end of the Union. To pursue it on consti-tutional and common-sense principles—to contemplate no termination of it which sellal not embrace the unconditional laying clarks to their senses to purish the results of intention. We believe

Paying Dear for a Necespaper.—Mr. J. See two months we make the following ex-

It is the general feeling that if they are to lose their property in any event, it is better the office, regardless of the payment opar-rears at the time of stopping and think it lose their property in any eyent, it is better hard to pay the increased bill with interest—for them to lose it fighting in its defense, and costs of collection."

This, I have said, is the general feeling, and it is my belief that they will fight to the it is my belief that they consider, and what REP When (says the philosophical Quilp) | last against what they consider, and what I hear a found lady, who dresses with the they are taught by their leaders to regard, utmost care and is always on exhibition in as an abolition war. I have had evidences as an abolition war. I have had evidences instiffable object, of saving the Union. society, pretend that she has a horror of that there is a Union feeling at the South; men, and withing that they wouldn't plagner but, under the present circumstances, it dare her with their nonzense, I always feel like not show itself, for it would be accused of advising her mother to marry her off as sympathy with the "abolition government would have been sparred all the "disatisnt Washington," as it is called. Had Gen. would have been spared all the "dissatisMcClellan been successful before Richmond, and faction and offence." all the "increasing aboliton legislation in Congress ceased, I have no pressure upon him," and all the necessity doubt that a legislation of the congress ceased. doubt that a beneficial change would take place in Southern feeling, and that they would be more inclined to friendly feelings on the question of a restoration of the old Union. Let it be understood, however, that as long as legislation is carried they consider, under these circumstances, as "hateful bond."

On the 4th of March, 1861, President of office, declared, in his Inaugural Address, as follows:

" I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interefere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have NO LAWFUL RIGHT to do so and I have no inclination to do so.' Near the close of the 36th Congress, in

March, 1861, the House of Representatives, in which the Republicans had a large ma-jority, adopted the following resolution, without a negative vote: "That neither the Congress of the United States.

nor the people or government of the nonslaveholding States, have the Constitutional right to legislate upon, or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States of

We believe the Constitution still remains unaltered,—is the same in every letter, word and line, that it was, when President lincoln and the Republicans in Congress took the oath to support it and made the above positive and unequivocal declaration on the slavery question

Robel Raids .- Cairo, July 28 .- The steamer Evansville, from Tennessee river, brings news of a rebel mid on Florence, Ala., on l'uesday last. They entered the city and burned all the warehouses used for commissary and quartermasters stores, and all conveying army supplies, took al! the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned her.

The property destroyed is said to be of great value. A small detachment of Gen. Mitchell's army was captured. They then proceeded down the Tennessee river to Chickasaw and Waterloo, and in the vicinity of the last port burned all the warehouses which contained cotton. Another band of forty rebels attacked a wagon train near Pittsburg Landing and captured sixty wagons conveying commissary and quartermuster stores.

The Democratic Convention at Terre Haute, Indiana, on Tuesday week, nominated Hon. D. W. Voorhees for re-election to Congress.

A MISTAKEN POLICY.

No one who has carefully watched the

course of the Administration, in its dealings

observe the absence of a fixed and clearly defined policy, and the evidences of a vaupon conducting the war on constitutional and common-sense principles, and terminating it, and restoring the States to their conginal rights and privileges, and the Union New York Herald: "The government has been well stated by the conginal rights and privileges, and the Union New York Herald: "The government has been well stated by the conginal rights and privileges, and the Union New York Herald: on emancipation of the whole body of example we have had of this temporizing the slaves by military proclamation: upon course, is found in the President's appeal indiscriminate configuation of property in to the Border State Representatives to realisting the character of the federal system. These, we say, are practically the differences between the people of the North concerning the war, and they will form the popular issues at the ensuing lections, especially the elections for Representatives in Congress. As men shall war the property on these issues that, by his repudiation of Hunter's proclamation, he "gave dissisting faction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose;" and, he adds, "but this is not the end of it; the pressure in this direction is still upon meand is increasing. By conceding what range themselves on these issues, they will I now ask, you can relieve me, and, much declare for the Union or against it. They more, can relieve the country in this incannot be for the Union if they would portant point." In other words, the Presiconvert the war into an engine of partisan dent says that, in repudiating Hunter to dogmas and prejudices and hatreds; Congratify the conservatives, he offended the gress has no authority to confiscate property. Abolitionists, who then pressed him to re-except through the action of the courts which woke his repudiation, and that he now asks shall separate the innocent from the guilty; the conservative to adopt the gradual and a State the inhabitants of which are in bemancipation policy in order to appease insurrection can no more be reduced to the the Abolitionists, and relieve him from condition of a Province than can a State their importunities. "Here," says the every citizen of which is loyal and true.—

Herald, "we have revealed, in a very few words, that mistaken and indecisive policy ties is to make it endless and to make an of the government which has neutralized

down of their arms by the rebels-to punish he means well; but, the frequency with down of their arms by the rebelis—to punish the means well; but, the frequency with the guilty leaders of the rebellion, but to which he has stood halting between two opinions, makes us fear that, although the back to their loyalty by assurances that they will come back as citizens of sovereign the sanctity of the oath his has taken to States and not as subjects of military pro-support the Constitution, may at times draw vinces governed by Foderal satraps—these him toward a conservative course, his indiare not only the sole, but they are the sure vidual views and feelings, are in sympathy instrumentalities of an early peace and a with the Abolitionists; and that he has not the moral firmness to conquer his own prejudices, and to stand up for the right, EFFECTS OF ABOLITION AGITATION. a minst all oppoing forces, come they from friends, or come they from enemies. The President should have discovered, ere this, President should have discovered, ere this, that in government, as in religion, "no man can serve two masters." To quote from the Herald again: "It is impossible

> removed equally from the sectionalism of the South, which has resulted in rebellion, the war for the single, patriotic and only Had he adopted this policy a year ago, as his Inaugural Address led us to hope he

of asking concessions "to relieve the country," of which he has sorrowfully spoken in his appeal to the Border State men. The President never made a sadder mistake than when he took up the idea that on in the interest of abolitionism, so long the abolition faction comprises "many will the South combat it with arms, and whose support the country cannot afford to seek, in a separation, a release from what lose." As the Herald truly says: "The country can afford to lose the support of every man who prefers the negro to the Union. The Abolitionists are so small, though so noisy a faction, that the country Lincoln, immediately after taking the oath would not miss them if every one of thom were hung. Their only services to the country consist in the 'pressure upon him' of which the President speaks. The Abolition party does not number one-tenth of the people of the loyal States. The Abolitionists in the army and navy are so few and far between that they are never heard the conservatives largely predominate.-The 'support' of the Abolitionists is a de-

of. Even in the Massachusetts regiments | Hughes is his brother's or his nephew's keepthe conservatives largely predominate.— er." lusion. They talk much, they write much, they fill offices, but they do nothing for the Union. On the contrary, we have often demonstrated that they do much against it. For a few weeks, recently, Abolitionism, through its intrigues with Secretary Stanton and its majority in Congress, had practical control of the war power of the government. Now what possible good has it accomplished. Where is the abolition in the secession army, and never pennsylvation fifty years past my ancestors were Pennsylvation first, last and all the time.—Reading-Guz. General who has won a battle? Where are the negroes who were to rise against their masters at the issue of such a proclamation, as that of General Hunter? How many negroes have the Abolitionists induced to brothers in the rebel States. One of them which he, the said publisher, was the plain-brothers black brigades? General Hunter has obtained but four hundred negroes from Confederacy, and upon proof of his open of Hamlin. The defendant had become a confederacy, and upon proof of his open of Hamlin. The defendant had become a three slave States, though he has made his parade ground a camp meeting, and inter-sperses the military drill with religious hymns, of which negroes are passionately fond. Where have the abolition plans for the war succeeded? Where has Abolitionthe cotton in the vicinity. Also seized the ism gained us a friend, even in England? United States seamer Conning, used for When has Abolitionism saved a State to ism gained us a friend, even in England? the Union, as conservatism saved Ken-tucky and Maryland? When has Abolitionism won back a State to the Union, as conservatism has won Missouri and Tennessee, and is fast winning Louisiana? Hilton Head, where the Abolitionists have had full swing, what have they done to restore the Union? Abolition intrigues have resulted only in defeats. Abolition interference with recruiting and with our armies has killed volunteering, and the very menwho offered and were refused a month ago now have to be sought for and hired with now have to be sought for and hired with of my brothers or nephews, nor do I clean extra bounties. Abolitionism has even any personal merit for the fact that I have killed its own party, and driven such old fashioned Abolitionists as Seward and Wood into a coalition with conservatives. The scum of the Abolition faction only remains,

Would gradual emancipation satisfy these

POTTSVILLE, July 17, 1862

lion. We cannot stop to parley pro or con about slavery while the Union is in danger. Let it take its chances—no loyal man fight ing for or against it, but all fighting for the Inion. Let the President put aside all personal feelings and prejudices, and rising to the high standard of solemn and sacred duty, announce that henceforth he will abolish Abolitionism, by relying upon the people and energetically prosecuting the

FORNEY THEN AND NOW

emancipation schemes, and more for the

recruits .- Reading Gazette.

quent passage occurred: "The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Union in advance, so far as by their own action they can consummate that direful result. They can no longer assemble in National Convention: they congregate as the representa-tives of a fragment of one-half of our happy country, and they arrogate to themselves the mastery of the other half by attempting to consolidate a fierce and fanatical sec tional majority in every department of the Government. They declare that the counis on the eve of unprecedented convulsions, and they proclaim their purpose to arrest these convulsions by ignoring and insulting fifteen sovereign States of the Union. They talk of peace, and in their conventions proclaim a policy which must end in civil war. They appeal to heaven to sanctify a movement, which, if successful,

port their cause in the midst of the most irreverent blasphemics of the Constitution. They prate of exclusive Americanism, while accept as leaders, men who profune the sages of the past with inconceivable calumnics. But they deserve credit for their boldness. They do not attempt to conceal the fearful end which, should they succeed, must crown their efforts. True to he history of all sectional parties, they unite men not by a love of country but by a hatred of National principles. Their bond of action is a sympathy of antagonisms -not a harmony of patriotic sentiments; and to consummate their purposes they

hury sued Bedford O. Wait, for seven years subscription to his Newspaper. The case subscription to his Newspaper. The case we recently tried before the Supreme of mind. The abolition course of policy which has been carried on by Congress does and the delinquent subscriber had to pay in judgment and costs a sum amounting in judgment and costs a sum amounting to between two and three hundred dollars. The New York Observer speaks as follows of this case:

"It is surprising that so few subscribers to publish and the proclamations of Hunters of publish and the proclamations of Hunters of the South of

by refusing to parley with nullificationsts.

So now, should the President treat both
Abólitionists and Secessionists. Standing
high upon the platform of the Constitution.

The latter of the constitution of the constitution. one of the very worst of the class of men he speech and of the press. He invakes "reentless war upon the domestic institutions of the South! and publishes "incoficeivable calumnies" against every prominent defender of constitutional liberty. He has photographed his own features with faultless accuracy.

LETTER FROM HON. F. W. HUGHES. The following letter from Hon. F. W. HUGHES, President of the Democratic Convention and Chairman of the State Central Committee, is a complete answer to the false representations originating in the columns of the Harrisburg Telegraph is

has a brother in the secession army and The stitutional measure of the Administration Press says a nephew. When such eminent heartily and ably—he has faltered in nothdecide, but assuming that one or the other bim. But, with a conscientious regard to

ed a troop of horse in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded in battle, from the and avowed Union sentiments, was sentenced to be hung by a vigilance committee in leorgis, which sat in judgment apon him. of personal friends, he managed to make his fied period, and, although a portion or

at the same time two nephews in the Federal army. You rightly judge I am not the "keeper" tico brothers in-law in the Federal army, or seek to cast any reflection upon President Lincoln by reason of the fact, as is said, that he has two brothers in law in the secession

F. W. Hucuzs.

Berks county has appropriated \$30, worth more than the Union?"

1000 as a bounty fund for younteers for the fy used to support the sword-belt, and the The people, want to put down the rebel- six new companies from that bounty.

1000 as a bounty fund for younteers for the fy used to support the sword-belt, and the failure and the failure ever since.

THE RENEGADE FORNEY.

The "Constitutional Union" appears to e well booked as to the conduct and character of our pious Deacon's particular friend, formey. It says:
"An apostate from Constitutional princi-

war. This simple announcement will do more for the country than a thousand petted and caressed him, and he stands bearmy than a thousand dollars bounty to fore the world in the double light of an in-grate and traitor, who basely sought the

In 1856, John W. Forney, now the leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and issued an address to the people in which the following elographic properties are the impression that he party left him. He could not support breekingidge, nor the platform upon which Breckinridge, nor the platform upon which сору he was nominated. That is Forney's own story. Now the truth is that no man in the A HARD NUT FOR EMANCIPATION-State of Pennsylvania did as much to place the traitors Cobb, Breckinridge, and Floyd in the several positions they held, as John

We well remember when W. Forney. We well remember when Breckinridge was the idol of his heart. Indeed, it was owing in a great measure, to the exertions of Forney at the Cincinnati Convention that he was nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, on the ticket with James Buchanan. He spared no effort to secure the nomination of his pet, and we have every reason to believe that Breckinridge were of the most cordial char- anted by the usages of war. acter up to the period that Breckinridge fled into the ranks of the rebels. The Press it is well known, was started for the pur-pose of advocating the election of flowell Cobb to the Presidency, and was, for a long sanctify a movement, which, it suggests to the Presidency, and the mould destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the time, recognized as his particular organ.—
globe. They invite our countryment to supinfluence in the Cabinet of Buchanan was unequal to the wants of Forney, and they dissolved partnership,—Cobb going over to the Secessionists of the South, and Forney to the Abolitionists of the North. For Floyd he retained a kind feeling long after deased to support the administration of President Buchanan.

All this is true,—aye, the Republicans, themselves, know it to be true; and especially is that part of it true which states his friend-hip for the "thief" and "traitor,"

The Aboltrion Trairons,—The Aboltrionists but they are in Floyd. Forney and Floyd were known to object to being called traitors; but they are, in the "as thick as two thieves." While the fact, morally, meanly, and maliciously, traiters was pouring out its denunciations tors. Did they not originate this war by upon President Buchsnan, it always had a interfering with the social institutions of the upon President Buchanan, it always had a Investigating Committee was smelling around, under the guidance of Forney, the "Press" Editor, to detect something wrong, in which to assail Mr. Buchanan and his in which to assail Mr. Buchanan and his Administration, Floyd and his department were carefully avoided. The renders of the "Press" in '58' 59, and '60 well remember this. 'And why was it so? A full exposition of all the parties interested in the contracts of Floyd's Department, for the Utah War, would doubtless answer the question, and exhibit the virtuous Forney, then, as 's whill the virtuous Forney, then, the wholl the virtuous Forney, then, the virtuous Forney, the virtuous Forne Such was the picture Mr. Forney drew of and exhibit the virtuous Forney, then, as one of the very worst of the class of men he into the ranks of secession, can only be acceptable in 1856. He would "wrest the counted for by those who thoroughly know their recent movement, and consequent loss Constitution from the glorious purpose to the mercenary creature, on the supposition of life, says: which it was dedicated by its founders," that when he learned who were to consti-

> previous administrations.
>
> And this eulogist and parasite of the "thief" and "traitor," Flayd, is the Pennsylvania fugleman and leader of the great Black Republican party: and properly so, for a thieving and plundering party such as the acts of Cameron, Welles, Fremont

AN ABOLITION GATHERING.

We want no better evidence of the strong Abolition sentiment of the so-called Republican-People's State Convention that met To Messes. O. Barrett & Co., Editors of the in Harrisburg last week-of which John Patriot and Union, Harrisburg:—Gentleven: C. Knox and John W. Forney were the Patriot and Union, Harrisburg: GESTLEVEN: C. Knox and John W. Forney were the I extract the following from your weekly ruling spirits, than the fact that it adopted issue of this inst:

"Driven to the Wall.—The abolitionists are as faithful Senator." and wholly ignored certainly driven to the wall for argument the existence of Edgar Cowan—thus, by implication, condemning his course. And Telegraph says the Chairman, F. W. Hughes, why? Mr. Cowan has sustained every confalsifiers disagree, it is a difficult matter to ing that duty or patriotism demanded of correct, it does not follow that. Mt. the obligations of his official oath "to sup-Although I do not suppose that these measures as the radicals insisted upon, to "eminent falsifiers" will care to know the carry out their cherished, but destructive truth, and although all of its too well know determination to pervert a righteous war one of the worst features of this, like that into an impious abolition crussic. If ence, of other civil wars, is to rupture family ties, the refusal of the Knox and Forney aboliyet for the sake of truth. I furnish you the tion Convention to endorse his course,—following statement of facts, viz: I have

A Newspaper Case.—The proprietor of the Lockport Republic, Mr. Beach, places on effect of which he never recovered, yet I record the result of a civil cause tried in had, at the outbreak of this rebellion, that village, before Justice Davis, and in subscriber to the paper published by the plaintiff, and it had been sent to him for for duty, only one hundred and eighty men. about four years and five months, during Nearly one half of this number were kil-From them and the prepared halter he which period no notice was given to the made a most narrow escape into North, publisher that it was not satisfactorily re-Carolina. Here a second committee pursued him, because of declarations made by him there, and from them, through the aid seribed for the plaintiff's paper for a specific low them. to learn that one thousand patents as well as the boys who followed the plaintiff's paper for a specific low them. second escape, and hurried back, by the whole of them beyond that period had been way of Louisville, to this (his native) State. As regards my nephews, I cannot certainly beyond the period of his original subscrip say whether I have or have not a nephew in tion. The jury, after hearing the evidence the secession army at this time, but it may in the case, decided that the defendant gratifty these "eminent falkillers" to know must pay the claim of the plaintiff and that at one time I had two nephews in the costs of suit. The defendant had to pay secession army; but let me add, I had also the highest or arrear rates of subscription.

"That's the Question?" -"Why did you come back?" asked a sleek well-fed citizen, of a poor half-sick Federal soldier just reafund from McClellan's army. "Why don't you go?" replied the soldier.

Forty Abolitionists, inhabitants of Farmington, Maine, quited that city a few vengeanoe, Thank Heaven, we are rid of days ago, to avoid the expected draft for it for the present, soldiers.

The reason why two buttons are put on behind a coat is that they were ancient-

ION OF PATIENTS TO A INSANE HOSPITAL

avoid trouble and difficulty which may arise from ignorance or misapprehen-sion relative to the admission of putients into the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, it has been deemed dvisable to give the following extracts

from the by-laws of the hospital: These provisions will be strictly enforced, and it is hoped that all who may have ocbe prepared to comply fully with the spirit and letter of the regulations:

"Preparatory to the admission of a patient, funless when committed by order of court,) the Superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of a physician that he has seen and examined the indi-vidual and believes him or her to be insane, with a request from a near relative or friend that the patient may be received into the hospital, and a bond, with satis actory security for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received shall make a payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when brought to the hospital, and if taken away uncured and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent within that period, no part of said paymont shall be refunded.

"Whonever a patient is sent to the hos-pital by the order of any court, justice, judge, Directors of the Poor of a gounty, Forney. It says:

"An apostate from Constitutional principles, and a national party, he feels that he merits the scorn and contempt of every honder and sincere advocate of "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

He has sinned against light and knowledge, libeled and vilified the party that petted and caressed him, and he stands between the constitution of the pays the time of the admission of the pays the time of the admission of the pays. shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

tient, sixty-five dollars. "A written history of the case should be grate and traitor, who basely sought the sent with the patient and, if possible some overthrow of the Democratic party and the one acquainted with the individual should destruction of the Government, in order to accompany him to the hospital, from whom.

minute, but often essential particulars may Cases of recent occurrence will be received at anytime on compliance with the regula-

Editors throughout the State will please

ISTS TO CRACK.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, whose writings are a text book among Abolitionists, when Secre-tary of State under Mr. Monroe, in 1820, wrote a letter to Mr. Rush, then our Minister at Lon-don, discussing the right of the British Government to emancipate American slaves cap-tured during the war of 1813-14, to which he

"The principle is that the emancipation of enemy's slaves is not among the acts of legiti-mate war—as relates to the owners it is a dethe relations existing between Forney and struction of private property, no where war-

Again, he says : "In the statement of the Pritish ground of a gament upon the claim in the rubmission, they have broadly asserted the right of emancipa ting slaves—private property—is a legitimate right of war. This is utterly incomprehensible on the part of a nation whose subjects hold slaves by millions, and who, in this very treaty, recognizes them as private properly. No such right is acknowledged as a law of war by writers who admit any limitation. The right of putting to death all prisoners of war in cold blood, and without special cause, might as well be represented as a law of war, or the right to ise poisoned weapons or to assassinate."

So even the omnipotent "war power" con-

riondly word for Floyd. When the Covodo South, thus giving Jeff. Davis & Co. a pretext for rebellion? Were they not in favor of "No Union with slaveholders" years ago? Have they not protracted this war by hampering our generals and by continually giving the rebels the sid and comfort of Abolition legislation,

> A private letter to the New York Words, from a former personal friend of Mr. Greely, an officer at Harrison's Bar, of the 20th inst., after speaking of the need of

"Of one thing be assured—it was not the and erect a despotism to destroy liberty of the chances for Government thieves and too much political trickery at Washington rebbers would be better than under all to take notice of the wants of an army in an enemy's country, where that enemy is strongly posted, and using its most desperate efforts to increase its numbers. But don't -pray don't write-'as Greeley says,' though it is true that, a few days before our battles, he spoke of the urgent necessity of increasing General McClellan's force, but it and others, have demonstrated the present was then too late to make the commencement, and Greely, by his attacks through his paper, has, in my opinion, done infinite injury. Then the petty, whisky-drinking, gasgonading politicians of Washington, with handler of Michigan at their head! It is not enough that a man shall constantly imperil his own life-that he perinits himself no rest—that his grasping intellect takes in at a glance the whole necessity of the case, and a only remedy—that, after urging upon the War department, long before, the necessity for prompt reinforcements, the only thing left on their failure to respond, was to do exactly what he (McC) did; and that, in the extrication of the army, with its munitions of war, and its stores, he achieved a victory unparalleled in the annals of history-that upon him rested all the responsibility: and having succeeded, after so great an excitement, before his mind had time for a moment's rest from the terrible stains upon it, these velpers began again barking at his beels. But they are, after all, really not worth minding. Let the country now respond to the call of the President for the preservation of the Union with half the zest that the South uses to break it, and victory will follow victory, until the South will tire of the unequal contest. Sufficient numbers should be added immediately to our thin the but well trained ranks, to enable us to commence the offensive with the certainty of Biccess.'

The Waste of Wir.-The New York Eccaing Post says that the Maine 11th Regiment, which passed through Broadway last No-vember, chanting the Haffelujah chorus, eight hundred and fifty men strong, nearly all young and sturdy lumbermen, has suffered so much that when they went into the battle of Fair Oaks, they numbered, lit

led or wounded. ments in plows since the formation of the United States Government. The official record shows that about two-thirds of these patents have been granted within the past

fifteen years. The New York Sunday Times thinks it was quite character vic of the Senate to 'spite" the President by declining to confirm Gen. McClellan's father-in-law. Colonel distress because he was able to show that his colleagues did likewise, is exactly the "institution" to resort to such small pot-do

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, telegraphs to the President that he has one hand itary companies full, and asks whether the government will accept an additional reg-iment from Illinois.

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