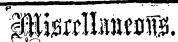
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates Jon PRINTING done with neatness and

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





This the fath of the President and Con-vided, and that a large portion, perhaps a dress, pointed, out these dangers, and, above all, indicated, it these dangers, and, above all, indicated, it the value of a waning attachment for the Union, and as the precitive of its fall, the creation of the Singular of the Union as it is and the Union as ted. To discover they they are so, we must too and the Union; without operation without operation of this high, affect in this direction that the appealed to every form upon too its first damping of every attempt to a common end, but by different and in- of our country from allienge any portion of our country from that would have utterly appalled less performed and output to the least that the appealed to the surface of extermination? Can we that Mr. Wilmot has supported the Abolithous such purpose of extermination? Can we that Mr. Wilmot has supported the Mr. Wilmot has supported the Mr. Wilmot has supported the Southern Scale to specific the Southern Scale of extermination? Can we that Mr. Wilmot has supported the Mr. Wilmot has supported the Mr. Can we that Mr. Wilmot has supported the Mr. Can we that Mr. Wilmot has supported the Mr. Can we that Mr. Wilmot has supported the Southern Scale to Southern people are uniquestance of extermination? Can we that Mr. Wilmot has supported the Mr. Can we that Mr. Wilmot has a proposed to series or; Now had the Southern Scale to Southern people are uniquestion without operation without operation without operation without operation without operation without operation of the Southern Scale of the Mr. Can we that Mr. Wilmot Mr. Can we had the Southern Scale of the Mr. Can we had the Southern Scale of the Mr. Can we had the Southern Scale of the Mr. Can we had the Southern Scale of the Mr. Can we had the Southern Scale of the Mr. Can we had the Southern Scale of the Mr. Can we had the Southern Scale of the Mr. Can we had the Southern Scale of the Mr. Can we had the Mr. Can we had the Mr. Can we had the Southern Scale of the Mr. Can we had

the States respectively over the institution divisions, of population there, would com-side to assist you in carrying it on. If the disunion, of domestic slavery. Di-loyal declarations, plete the restoration of respect and obedi-spirit of that resolution had been adhered to These, how slavery," it attained to such consequence that the people of the slaveholding States union of these States finally and forever became alarmed, and began to form counter broken up. Yes: exterminate the whites of combinations to resist the threatened over- the South, or govern them as a subjugated throw of what they claimed to be rights that were intended to be sacredly guarded by the Constitution of the United States.— At the same there had existed an insignifi-eant, and of themselves powerless, band of disunionists in one or two of the slavehold-inference is irresistible that this is the deing States, who seized upon the opportunity sign of this most disloyal band.

The Constitution and the Union were States regard as ruinous to them. The early regarded by the Abolitionists to stimulate these counter early regarded by the Abolitionists as the fect of these measures was foretold, and may up of thirteen islave-holding States; that Retaliatory epithets were indulged in by viz:

- pulpits in the South against the Abolition-, Resolved, That as Abolitionists, devoted Nominations for the Presidency

AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAILLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

44th Year.

The first section of the section of

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 11, 1862.

NO. 46.

the rest, or to safety the sure of the sure of the country from the rest, or to safety the sure of the Government shall be overthrown, and the men, and exasperate and drive still further people, and overthrow the Government and

movements. These efforts were too suc- barriers that stood in the way of negro cessful; and materials, too, for such efforts emancipation. Hence, such Constitution were being continually supplied by the was by them denounced as a "covenant successes of the Abolitionists. Abuse and with death and an agreement with hell." obloduy against the slaveholder steamed So late as the 15th of June last a portion of out from some pulpits in the North, where the members of this band, at a meeting in the virus of Abolitionism had been infused. Massachusetts, passed a formal resolution,

stats. Church organizations in the Union to the great work of overthrowing slavery.

were split up into organizations North and we renew and repeat our old pledge, "No were made upon issues, in fainter or bolder to any Administration on Government that terms, involving the question of the exisperinits slavery or any portion of its soiltence or limitation of the area of domestic and we value this war only as we believe it mon and equal protection to the interests of savery. The decisions of the Supreme must lead to emancipation by order of the United States were resisted, Federal authorities, or to a dissolution of of the Southern States. its integrity assailed, and its remodelling the Union, which must speedily produce

avowed. These were followed by out the same result.

breaks, as illustrated by the raid of John It is unnecessary to even specify the Brown into Virginia. Meantime the reprominent evidences that, from time to South, crystalized and proclaimed the mon-tionists had firmly resolved upon the deheresy that the Union was but an struction of this Government. A few of alliance of sovereign. States, and that any them are found in the unconstitutional, so one of its members might, in the exercise called, "Personal Liberty Bills" of several of an unlimited sovereignty, which was States; the repeated declarations of promical and the constitution of the This heresy was designated, and as we all deutial campaign, (see the speech delivered to them. B. Calvert, knowle familiarly called Secessionism, and, by Frank P. Bair, at Frank in Hall, in the Landing prosecution of the emancipation

a la serie

under its banner, a great and formidable party in the slave States was railed.

Thus were confronted two creatsectional partities—the Abolithonists North, and the Secs-ionist South—the very antipodes of other in the common platform of D-union of the illimate extinction of slavery.")—in the common platform of D-union of the Supreme Court of the

who values in it and religious liberty—who athors an every continued on the part of the same of the continued on the part of the same of the continued on the part of the same of greatest need and part? None of greatest need and part? None of the same of the importance of a just estimate of the importance of preserving the interest of the importance of preserving the interest of the most format of the same of the importance of preserving the interest accordance with its powers, under-the same of the importance of preserving the interest accordance with its powers, under-the same of the unit of the continued pressure of the transmitted by many in the revolted took to enforce these laws and to which the thought of the United States of the interest and conditions?—but the desolation that the port of the same of the united states, who is the continued pressure of our arms, and t

these bad examples, have stepped beyond the hold of every foul spirit." the just limits of their authority in the same now be seen in the indurated state of South-

ern feeling. the continuance of the war. Nor do we never existed. (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you,) agree that the institution houses and more of a common government, created for com-

Signed by C. A. WICKLIFFE, Chairman. Garret Divis, C. L. L. Leary, R Wilson. Edwin H. Webster, H. Mallory, Aaron Harding, J. J. Cristenden, Jno. S. Carble, J. W. Crisfield, James S. Rollins, J. S. Jackson, J. W. Menzies, II. Grider, John S. Pirelps, Thos. L. Price, G. W. Dunlap, *Francis Thomis, Wm. A. Hall.

that the fathers of this cogney foresaw, or for any purpose of confust of the Potential and the Federal Government, in Subjugation? Is it be qualer the designation of the People's Particular or more than the fathers of this cogney foresaw subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or s

of domestic slavery. Di-byal declarations, plefe the restoration of respect and obedispends whether no Upion at all than a U-ence to the Constitution and laws of the we are confident that we should before now contemplate: for we are confident that we should before now contemplate: for we are confident that we should before now contemplate: for we are confident that we should before now contemplate: for we are confident that we should before now contemplate: for we are confident that we should before now contemplate: for we are confident that we should before now contemplate: for we are confident that we should before now contemplate: for we are confident that we should before now contemplate: for we are confident that we should before now contemplate: for we are confident that we should before now contemplate: for we are confident that we should before now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate: for we are confident that we should be for now contemplate. its formidable proportions) best known as Abolitionists. Without dwelling upon the progress and growth of this faction, it is too lamentably true and well known that; proclaiming through its leaders their chief proclaiming through its leaders their chief proclaiming through its leaders their chief population of slavery," it attained to such consequence from us and their duty the people of the rebellion, and the bellious States. Military officers, following had "become the habitation of devils and preservation of the Constitution and the

The only excuse offered by Abolitionism we ask your caudid consideration for a have felt the necessity of interfering to "slavery is the plausible fallacy that moment, until we present to you a few arrest them. And even the passage of the disunion." To those who look only to immediate and proximate causes, this posiresolution to which you refer has been os-tentationally proclaimed as the triumph of a tion is captivating; but to those who rethe present Constitution, consisted of twelve To these causes, Mr. President, and not shreholding to one free State. It is very from our omission to vote for the resolution plain, that instead of slavery producing disrecommended by you, we solemnly believe union, unless it had been recognized we are to attribute the terrible earnestness and the faith of the whole people pledged of those in arms against the Government and for its protection, this Union would have

d pledge, "No of slavery is "the lever of their power;" but because so long as they exist there will be experiment that ion of its soil— It would be as reasonable to argue that slavery should be destroyed, because so long, still that party may well congratulate itself; as it exists there will be Abolitionists .-Houses and money are not more clearly and decidedly recognized by the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, as subject to the laws and protection of the States where they exist, as is the right of the masslaveholder of the South of that property to which the Constitution and the laws of his State, as well as those of the United States, guarrantee production. It in the attempt of anarchy, or clse upon its ruins a despot will be spee his restored.—Fulley Spirit.

the throes of wide-spread civil war. All Secession, or for the withdraval of such in the North, and has forced the conviction or 1 atgiotism; all our wealth; all our States from the American Union as ore that our gallant afinises in the field, and the from the commendable repugnance of the by its objects and its effects, it is in the Regulation invoked, and Confederate States. Obtaining thus the particular purpose. The resolution above military rank with the finite Union of the States from utter overthrow.

Is the real Pennsylvanian who values the United States, in the present Confederate States, in the Pennsylvanian who values the first memory of the memory of the

can withfield, such assurinces of a just cests and one street of the importance of more required in the importance of interesting the course, it would be eximpted in the importance of the importance of the importance of intere priced in the dreadful result we now benefit.

We shall, therefore, necessary to be priced in this national emergency. Considering the flavoration of the temperature of the surface of th

Years ago men in the North, then a very insignificant combination, began to as all occurred. It was hoped and believed that, or constitution and our Union. This to-tion, leasing its opposition upon a misgailour Constitution and four Union. This together the strict of the personal constitution and four Union. This together the property of the constitution and four Union. This together strict of the south a few more similarly important blows of the property but is simply detending the property of the prope on the Democratic ticket in this State.on the Democratic ticket in this State.— only duty was to make an end of a local These, however, we will forbear new to Mr. Slenker is a gentleman of commanding institution, existing by virtue of State law.

> struction. It cannot be that we are to have ably advocated the prosecution of the war preservation of the Constitution and the Union. At the same time it has been unsparing in its hostility to that disloyal party or combination that has sought to prosti-tute such a war to the mere purpose of ne-gro emancipation, and to that policy in conducting it that necessarily tends to make disunion perpetual, and to permanently principle which the people of the Southern member that the original Union, which destroy our republican form of governfect of these measures was forefold, and may up of thirteen slave-holding States; that Pennsylvanian by birth, born in the countries seen in the indurated state of South the Union at the time of the adoption of ty of Westmoreland—is a practical printer and political relations.
>
> While our candidates have great reason to entertain a just pride that they have

been selected as the standard bearers of a great national party, struggling to maintain the Union and Constitution against dangerous and insiduous assaults of their enemies. that it is so worthily represented in its standard-bearers.

sideration whether our Constitution and be careful not to array himself against that Union shall be preserved; or whether Abo- will be evidence against lum, if he does." ter to the services of his negro slave in hition foes North or Secession loes South States where negro slavery is recognized.— shall destroy them! Every patriot in the Incendiaries and thieves no more violate land should know and feel that the only the recognized rights of others when they chance for the preservation of our present burn houses and commit robbery, than do
Abolitionists, when, by the underground railroad or other devices, they deprive the percentage of the success of the will udopt a "new policy" in carrying on the next McClellan. The world moves.—
Democratic party in the free States at the the worther old one being "played out."
What next?—Constitutional Union.

success of the nominees of the Democratic to put it down. Men in the North who have

party, differing with the Administration in

matter how they may have differed in the other hand those who thought the rebels were past/and rally like a band of brothers to sustain their country in its hour of peril.

It is due to the Democratic party, to about squal to another man in this country,

selves as "Union men," but if a Democratic all begin to think with Mr. Lincoln, that "it is convention does the same they are branded as traitors, and hunted down by men who men and for means adequate to the work on are not any more loyal. Is this justice?— hand.
We call upon every loyal man, and ask if The Democratic party can stand anything but that.

As to endersing the war policy of the Administration, the Democratic party will use that Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and other of our all means to bring the wat to a close, by citizens, were to be arrested and taken East, in

only duty was to make an end of a local in every possible way, to destroy it, and all

SHARP PRACTICE IN OREGON.

According to newspaper accounts, the recent election in Oregon was characterized by very mean tricks, as it appears that there was no alternative but to vote for a certain ticket, or be denounced as a traitor and treated accordingly. Most of the lands in that State are hold under what is known as the "Donation Act." By the terms of You this act a person who settled and lived up helt. on 640 acres, as the case might be, for four consecutive years, is entitled to a patent from the Federal Government, confirming to him the title. Owing to delays, the pa-Pennsylvanian by birth, born in the country of Westmoreland—is a practical printer that raised himself to a proud political and business position by his industry and energetic character, and its a gentleman of promptness and integrity in all his private and were assured that unless they voted and political relations. the Democratic ticket, they should not onhave their patents withheld, but also hugely. The corporal was very slow in comtheir lands should be confiscated to the Goving, and every time. Nelson would slacken ernment!

The Oregon Register of June 7th publishes a large amount of proof to sustain these allegations. Among the rest, is a notice given by the Federal collector at Astoria, in which he says:

"Let every man who expects a Donation Fellow-countrymen, a great issue is be- Patent from the Government for his land, This is a kind of political gerrymandering quite in advance of anything we have belore noticed.

principles enunciated in the Chicago plat-

-Jóhn W. Forney.

this ingrate at a meeting the other night;
"Retiged from political life, I have devoted my
self to the harden of the corner with the corner is a supplied to the corner of the corner of

from political life, it must have been like the old rat in the fable: "My dear children," said of age are pressing so heavily upon me, that I have determined to delicate the short remainder of my days to mortilication and pensace in sinarrow and lonely hole which it have lately descovered; but let me not interfere with your enjoyments; youth is the season for pleasure. Be happy, therefore, and only obey my last injenction-never to come near me in my re-treat. God bloss you all." Desply affected, spivelling audibly, and wiping his paternal eyes with his tail, the old rat withdrew, and was seen no more for several days, when his youngest daughter, moved rather by affection than curiosity, stole to his cell of mortification, which turned out to be a hole made by his own eeth in un enormous Cheshere cheese.

The retirement, from political life of John W. Forney—hat hal hal Office, of Clerk of the Senate—great contract broker—and lobby agent. Here is the Cheshire cheese, and the pils of mortification into which the old rat has retired to do penance for his many sina .-He simply asks the prayers of the faithful. Let them prey. - Newark Journal.

THE EFFECT OF SUPPRESSING TRUTH.

[From the Newburyport Herald.] In nothing have we more miserably failed than in our estimate of the extent of this rebellion and the means that would be required seen nomething at the true state of the case—though lew have realized it fully—have not dured to say what they thought to be the truth, beequal to say and the function would demounce such as covered, secretaintists, traders, ife. So far as appears, there has been less freedom of expreswhen the Star of the West was fired. The papers in the very heart of rebeldom have of our Government threatened for the second time in our history, the Dames of the public men, than an expense of their public men, than an expense of the second time in our history, the Dames of their public men, than an expense of the second time in our history, the Dames of their public men, the second time in our history, the Dames of their public men, the second time in our history, the Dames of their public men, the second time in our history, the Dames of the second time in our history, the Dames of their public men, the second time in our history, the Dames of the second time in our history, the Dames of the second time in our history, the Dames of the second time in our history, the Dames of the second time in our history, the Dames of the second time in our history, the Dames of the second time in our history, the dames of the second time in our history. second time in our history, the Democratic this section has been allowed to do in regard th our affairs. Not that we have been reparty, differing with the Administration in many 'peculiarities, threw aside all differences of opinion, and railied with one accord around the standard of our country. They ddopted the utterance of Gen. Andrew Jackson: "The Union, it must be preserved." The conduct and bearing of the Democracy then and since have been in the highest degree magnaninous. They were willing to abjure party questions, no matter that water should run dewn hill. On the matter how they may have differed in the conservative Republicans, to all who love and if he was fighting at home among his their country, to state that the Democracy friends, and where his supplies were, so far occupy precisely the same position to day had an advantage, was treated as though he that they did fifteen months ago. We tacked the pluck and common sense of a man speak what we do know, and testify to what we have seen. But what kind of treatment had with the bruggarts and fools uppermost; and as we see what has been suffered, and as we see what has been suffered as whether the suffered as we see the suffered as we see the suffered as we see what has been suffered as we see the suffered as influential Republican press have taken up the thing will end, cool prudence and the song of "fraitors," and all the smaller judgment begin to attain control once more, as the song of "traitors," and all the smaller regular regular control once more, as they always will in the long run. While all affirm that the rebellion must and shall be put candidates, pass resolutions, dub them will be but down and thoroughly crushed on will be but down and thoroughly crushed on

We call upon every loyal man, and ask if Democrats cannot claim the privilege enjoyed by others. We think so. We have holders rebellion is a very expensive, as well heard, and still hear, a great deal of talk hout Union meetings, about the North heing united, which is all very well, and appropriated out of the Treasury the sum of we are in favor of a Union meeting in which solution of the extra session last instead of talk and the extra session last instead of the extra session last instead of talk and talk justice shall be meted out to every man .- summer, Congress approprieted \$295,103,296,-One thing, however, the Democracy can 9. The total amount, therefore, for the two inever consent to do, and that is, go into a sessions reaches the corrowous sum of \$1.178!

Republican meeting, and there allow all 187.824,62. Nearly all, this vast outlay was kinds of fanatical speeches to be made, and | rendered necessary by the rebellion. At the

From the Dayton Ohio Empire. July 28th. A report became current yesterday afternoon that Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and other of our

the field of carnage. [Applause.] The Government must be supported, [loud applause.] and every office-holder in Washington should leave his desk and do his part. [No applause.] whatever.] Mr. P. looked around him-Ah'l I hear no applicate to that scatiment. [Laugh-

General Nelson Made to Mark Time. - A somrespondent of the Ironton (Ohio) Register relates the following as having occurred a Camp Joe Holt: The camp guards after night are instruct-

ed to allow no one to pass in or out without giving a countersign, and to retain as prisoners those who come from the outside of the line without it. General Nelson came to one of the guards one evening just after the countersign had been given out, and held something like the following conversa-

Guard,-Halt! Who comes there? Gen.-I am General Nelson, commanding this army.
Guard.—I don't care a d—n: mark time

march. Corporal of the guard, No. 1 toocking his piece.)
Gen. (Commencing to mark time slowly) You den foot, I'll have you punished like

Guard.-I don't care a d-n; if McClellan was here without the countersign, he should mark time till the corporal comes. Quick time, march.

Nelson.-(Swearing and sweating.) Let me rest. Guard .- No siree, mark time.

By this time the news had spread like wildfire through the camp that one of the guards had General Nelson out at post No. 1 marking time, and half of the regiment was collected on that side enjoying the joke

speed the guard would cock his gun and command, mark time.

By the arrival of the corporal the General's rage had so far subsided that he began to enjoy the humorous side of the joke.

An Imperial Elict .- On Monday last Collector William B. Thomas returned from Washington, and on Tuesday morning Jas. Peacock, Superintendent of U. S. Maro-houses, was summarily dismissed. Mr. Peacock's offence was, having a son part proprietor of the Evening Bulletin, which paper had uttered some unpleasant truths about Secretary Stanton's efforts to sagrifice

of the three distinguished statekmen f our country born in 1782 Buton Van Buren and Cass-the Intter alone stryives.