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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JOHN LUTZ.

July 21, 1862. ts

Superintendent's Notice.

I WILL examine Teachers at the following named times and places, to wit:

Oxford township, New Oxford, Aug. 28, 9 a. m.
Freedom, Maritz's Tavern, Aug. 29, 1 p. m.
Straban, Hunters[illegible] Aug. 30, 9 a. m.
Huntington, Pet[illegible] Sept. 1, 9 a. m.
Latimore, State [illegible] House, Sept. 2, 9 a. m.
Reading and Ham[illegible] Hampton, Sept. 3, 9 a. m.
Hamilton, East Berlin, Sept. 4, 9 a. m.
Berwick bor., Abbottstown, Sept. 5, 9 a. m.
Berwick tp., Elder's S. House, Sept. 5, 1 p. m.
Mountpleasant, Brush Run S. H., Sept. 6, 9 a. m.
Conowago, McSherrystown, Sept. 8, 10 a. m.
Union, Schildt's School House, Sept. 9, 10 a. m.
Germany, Littlestown, Sept. 10, 9 a. m.
Mount Joy, Two Taverns, Sept. 11, 9 a. m.
Cumberland, Gettysburg, Sept. 12, 9 a. m.
Tyrone, Heidlersburg, Sept. 15, 10 a. m.
Butler, Middletown, Sept. 16, 10 a. m.
Menallen, Bendersville, Sept. 17, 9 a. m.
Franklin, Cashtown, Sept. 18, 9 a. m.
Hamiltonban, Fairfield, Sept. 19, 9 a. m.
Liberty, Grayson's S. House, Sept. 20, 9 a. m.

JOHN C. ELLIS, *Co. Supt.*

New Oxford, Aug. 4, 1862. td

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES,

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD, INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH, AND CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound Teeth? Use **Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Unrivalled Tooth Powder**, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

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Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friend? Use **Dr. Hurd's Celebrated Mouth Wash** Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, etc. It has cured hundreds.

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CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

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July 21, 1862. Dec. 2 1y

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☞ Enclose stamp for terms and circulars.

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(Box 889) No. 50 North 5th st., below Arch,
July 28, 1862. 4t Philadelphia.

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH REVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

June 2, 1862.

Notice.

ABRAHAM BIEHL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the estate of Abraham Biehl, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS LEFEVER, *Adm'r.*

July 7, 1862. 6t

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.

HENRY W. CHRISMER.

May 5, 1862.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid and Morocco BOOTS and SLIPPERS—Lasting Gaiters, &c., &c., at

April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of DR. R. HORNER.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

Miscellaneous.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Compiler.

HENRY J. MYERS VS. BUSBEY.

The people of Adams county have now a fair opportunity to decide which of these men shall have a seat in the next Legislature of Pennsylvania. We have nothing to say against the private character of either. *Were it even true that objections could be* raised on that score, we still have more respect for our fellow men than the conundrum of the "Star and Banner," who cuts right and left, with the indiscretion of a half grown school boy.

But leaving all this aside, we ask the people of Adams county to think calmly and dispassionately over the matter, and then ask themselves the question, which is the most deserving of our support—Henry J. Myers, who has been unwavering in his political course, a moral, upright and *consistent* man in all his dealings and doings, kind-hearted, charitable, trustworthy and magnanimous, possessing, in short, all those high qualities which distinguish the gentleman; or John Busbey, who has proven himself a chapter of inconsistencies, a perfect weathercock in politics, and fanatical and overbearing in every new idea assumed. We do Mr. Busbey no injustice in saying that such is the case, neither is it *our desire to do so*, but he is the artificer of his own record, and all our desire is to place him side by side with Mr. Myers, then let the people weigh them in the balance, *and let whichever will prove to be the heaviest*, we are satisfied. Any person who changes his opinions so often and so suddenly as Mr. Busbey has in the course of *half a life time, is regarded* by all sound minded men as either fickle minded, having no self-control, or somewhat of an *office-hunter*, without any fixed principles for his rule of action, shaping his course to suit the chances of acquiring place and profit.

I voted for Mr. Busbey, believing him to be what he professed, still a Democrat, but he failed to meet his fair promises in the Legislature by skulking off with the rankest Abolitionists. He cannot deny that he pledged himself when asking for our votes, to remain firm in the ancient conservative faith, but his own acts have placed him where he belongs, among the worst political agitators of modern times. Good bye, Mr. Busbey, we wish you no harm, further than that we hope and pray, that the people of Adams county may, by their votes, condemn your inconsistencies, and send Henry J. Myers to the Legislature, because in him we will not be deceived.

NO ENEMY.

For the Compiler.

MR. STAHLE:—The Democratic County Convention did a good day's work. The ticket is regarded in our part of the country as one of the strongest that could have been selected in the county. Harry Myers is still the man for us, as against Busbey, the office-hunting turncoat. Eppleman is just the man to take the course against Peters. Bollinger cannot be beaten with us. Shireman, of Berlin, is a tower of strength.—Duncan and Brinkerhoff are deservedly popular too. McSherry has the people with him, and his election will take place if nominated by the conferees, which I believe he will be.

Let every man of the party—candidates upon the ticket, those who were unsuccessful in the Convention, and *all* others—go *to work in a spirit of determination*, and success must follow. The faithful never will be forgotten. BERWICK.

THE DRAFT.

Some radicals of the Abolition-school, whose hatreds are so strong that even now, when all such feelings should be repressed, they are seeking rather to *gratify their political* animosities than encourage true patriotism, have been making loud boasts that Democrats, whom they denounce as traitors, shall alone be drafted, in order to get them out of the way, and leave those pestilent Abolition agitators at home to manage the elections and politics generally. But we can hardly believe that the officers of the Government will listen to such dishonest and dangerous counsels. Should they do so, *the terrible retribution of an outraged people would soon overtake them.* Let the draft be conducted with strict justice and impartiality.—*Reading Gazette.*

☞ The political news from all parts of the State is heartily encouraging. The Democratic masses are fully awake to their duty, and determined to persevere in their faith, in spite of all the imprecations, falsehoods and base libels heaped upon them. From the State Convention, down to that in the remotest county, every meeting of the Democracy that *has been held this year has been signally* harmonious and enthusiastic. The Opposition will find that persecution of Democrats, instead of making them timid and cringing, has *only* united them in a stronger devotion to their faith than ever.

☞ The *Sentinel* alludes to a speech of Senator Wright, of Indiana, in the Senate, some time ago, in which he condemned the introduction of "party" into the management of the war. Does not the *Sentinel* know that that speech was intended to rebuke the Abolition radicalists who were endeavoring to pervert the war into a struggle for the accomplishment of their *party* ends? If not, our neighbor is not as clear in the comprehension of language and circumstances as we gave him credit for.

TO THE DEMOCRATS

AND ALL OTHER FRIENDS OF THE

Constitution & Union in Pennsylvania.

At the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held the 29th ult., the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Chairman call upon the loyal men of Pennsylvania, through the Democratic Standing Committees of the several counties, to meet in the several cities and counties of the State, at such places as shall be designated by the said Standing Committees respectively, on the 17th of September next, to celebrate that day as the anniversary of the day of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Pursuant to this resolution, I call upon the Democratic Standing Committees respectively in the several cities and counties of Pennsylvania to request the Democrats and all the other loyal citizens to convene in mass meetings at such places and at such hours as they respectively may designate, on the 17th of September next, to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Since the 17th of September, 1787, there has been no period in the history of America when it was so eminently fitting and important as the present to bring to the attention of the American people, great fundamental principles, which must underlie any Government where civil and religious liberty exist, and especially those that underlie the Government of this Union—a Union which rests for its foundation upon that Constitution which affirms and proposes to make sacred and perpetual those principles. That Constitution and that Union—"one and inseparable"—are now assailed by foes throughout the whole land; by Secessionists in the South and by Abolitionists in the North. The former by a bold, organized, armed movement, strike directly *and avowedly at the whole sovereignty* and existence of our Constitutional Government. The latter by equally direct efforts, but from under the cloak of recently declared friendship and patriotism, are seeking to thrust their traitorous stilettoes into the heart's blood of the nation.

The people of this land are the source of all power. They made Constitutions, and they can, and (unless they would become the victims of despotism or anarchy) must uphold them. The great fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty asserted in the American Constitution are essential to secure us in the enjoyment of life and property, and in the pursuit of happiness. Among these are "the freedom of speech and of the Press," "the right of the people peaceably to assemble," "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures," that "no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation;" "*that no* person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in a time of war or public danger;" that no citizen shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;" that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State or District where the crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." "That the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

Among "the powers not delegated to the United States," but "reserved to the States respectively or to the people," is the right to hold elections and to determine upon and fix the qualifications of voters. With the people of Pennsylvania this great right is fixed by the Constitution of the State, and no power but that Constitution, and laws enacted in pursuance thereof, can prohibit the exercise of, or limit or restrain that right—a right most inestimable to our people, and "formidable to tyrants only."

Fellow countrymen, on the coming anniversary of the day of the adoption of the American Constitution, in the exercise of "the right of the people peaceably to assemble," let us all solemnly and reverently, in the face of all men and before Heaven, declare our firm determination "to pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Let us afford to President Lincoln the most indubitable evidence that, in the observance of his oath of office to do the same thing, we will uphold and support him, just as readily as we have already shown him that in filling up from our ranks the great bulk of the army, now and heretofore in the field, we have always been ready at whatever sacrifice to strike down open and armed defiances to the execution of the laws and to the sovereignty of the Government. As Democrats, and as therefore loyal men, we can know no other principle of political action, but to uphold the Government and obey the laws, and that the best evidence of our firm purpose to do so is, that as a part of the people, we will demand the maintenance of the Constitution in all its parts and the preservation of the Union in its perfect integrity, and that we will hold all men, North as well as South, who assail our Constitution, in whole or in part, as disloyal men, and the enemies of the Union of these States. President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, quoting the entire provision in the Constitution of the United States, relative to the return of fugitives from labor from any State, truly said that he found that provision "as plainly written in the Constitution as any other," and in the same address he justly declared, "I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere 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." Yet the Abolitionists of the North are to-day bringing to bear upon President Lincoln a fearful pressure to induce him to exert all the power which his official position in present circumstances affords, to act counter to this plain provision in the Constitution and to his own pledges *to the American people. This pressure has* been so great that the President, in his high position, was induced to appeal to the Union-loving Congressmen from the Border Slave States for relief. Let the whole loyal people of the State of Pennsylvania come forward in mass meetings, and with one patriotic and determined voice give assurance to President Lincoln of that relief which he seeks. Let us assure him that the only relief he can ever obtain is from the loyal masses, numbering at least 300,000 men in Pennsylvania alone, who are firmly resolved that as they are the source of all power, and *are* the supreme power in the land, they intend to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," against all its foes, whether Abolitionists or Secessionists.

Come, fellow-countrymen, as you value the great principles of the Constitution—as you love the Union of these States—as you would avert despotism or anarchy—as it is your right to defend the Constitution against all its foes, and as you have the power to do so, devote the 17th of September next to such demonstrations of the popular heart as will give moral support to all the friends of the country and serve to guide the policy of the officers of the government in opposition to deadly and fatal councils. *I need not add*, the counsels which the abolitionists seek to give. Next to the possession of our constitutional rights, we should strive to secure the most thorough observance of order, and the personal rights of every citizen. Our enemies seek to impute to us a willingness to produce a collision of forces. If, by this, is meant merely a determination to have our rights under the Constitution at whatever sacrifice, let us assure them that while we feel that to surrender these rights would degrade our manhood, and, therefore, no such surrender ever will be made, yet as good citizens we will yield everything but our honor and these rights to avert such collision. We will appeal to, we have the right to expect, and I trust and hope, yea, believe, we shall have the help of the officers of the Government to aid us in protecting our rights and averting such collision. Let us show these enemies that we well understand the baseness of the hearts that, determined upon monstrous wrong, would persist in such wrong, and impute direful catastrophies which they may thus occasion to the friends of the Constitution—of the laws, and therefore to the preservation of perfect order. Standing up as we do, only to resist aggression upon our rights, upon the heads of the aggressors must be the responsibility of any consequences of evil. But, which may you, my countrymen, and the officers of the Government co-operating, guided by kind Heaven—avert.

F. W. HUGHES,
Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14th, 1862.

APPLYING THE TEST.

The following dialogue occurred on the sidewalk of one of the streets in this city, yesterday morning, between a Democrat and Republican who happened to meet:—

Rep.—I have heard it said repeatedly that you are secesh.

Dem.—Probably you have. But let us see who is secesh, you or me. I propose that we both go before a Notary Public and each take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution as it is, and of fidelity to the Union as it was before secession began. Will you do it?

Rep.—Hem! Well, I don't know. I think it's hardly worth while.

Dem.—(*Starting*)—Come along. I am ready to take the oath, and if you are not a secessionist, you certainly are. Come, it is but a step to 'Squire Miller's office, and it will not take ten minutes. I will pay for both. (Republican moves off.) Are you not for the Constitution and the Union?

Rep.—Hem! Yes, if slavery is abolished.

Dem.—Then you are not for the Constitution as it is, for that recognizes the existence of slavery in the Union. You are, therefore, a secessionist. If you are not, you will go with me and take the oath of allegiance to the old Constitution and the old Union. (Exit Republican, sneaking off with both hands behind him, pressing down his coat tail.)—*Ohio Statesman.*

☞ The attempt of the Republican papers to palm Judge Knox upon the public as a Democrat is absurd. He does not even profess to have been a supporter of either the measures or the nominees of the Democratic party since 1854. He is an Abolitionist of the Tioga county school, and in politics has ever been a follower of Wilmot.

THE FASTEST MILE EVER TROTTED TO WAGON—On Saturday last Hiram Woodruff drove Mr. Bonner's gray mare, to wagon, one mile in two minutes, twenty-three seconds, and a quarter, which is the fastest time any horse ever trotted to wagon. Flora Temple's fastest mile to wagon is 2.25. We understand that Mr. Bonner paid $5,500 to a Baltimore broker for this mare, about two years ago. Hiram Woodruff says she is the fastest horse in the world. For racing purposes she is now estimated to be worth $15,000.—*N. Y. Times.*

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan has just issued a general order, carrying out the order of the President in relation to rebel property, which fully accords with the previous practice of the General of the Army of the Potomac. This order is admirable. It is that of a statesman, as well as a general and a Christian. In the course of the order Gen. McClellan says:

"The idea that private property may be plundered with impunity is, perhaps, the very worst that can pervade an army. Marauding degrades as men and demoralizes as soldiers all who engage in it, and returns them to their homes unfitted for the pursuits of honest industry. This army is composed mostly of young men; and the General commanding, to whose care they are entrusted, owes it to the parents who have sent their sons, and to the communities that have sent the flower of their youth into the military service of their country, to warn and restrain them from an evil so pernicious.

"The General Commanding takes this occasion *to remind the officers* and soldiers of this army that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge or subjugation; that this is not a contest against populations, but against armed forces and political organization; that it is a struggle carried on within the United States, and should be conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization.

This is sound philosophy, Christianity and common sense, which will find but little favor with the godless crew of Abolitionists, radicals, socialists, infidels and atheists, who are bent on overthrowing our institutions and inaugurating a reign of terror, substituting political chaos for constitutions and written laws.—*Constitutional Union.*

IS IT SO?

We have been informed, upon what we deem good authority, that the office of Surgeon General of the army is a most extensive swindling establishment. The hospital at Alexandria contains about *six thousand* sick and wounded soldiers. There is one chief, or Surgeon General, who receives a stated salary, besides *forty cents per day for each patient* in the hospital. He visits the hospitals once a week, and has under him an army of "cadets," or students, who are expected to visit the patients twice a day.—The chief of this department is a sordid creature, and no patient can get a discharge as unfit for duty without his signature, and he refuses to grant a discharge because it lessens his perquisites $2,80 per week. He keeps consumptives, lame, halt and blind, to suffer in a loathsome pen until life is extinct, rather than give up his daily fee. The cadets or students are paid large salaries besides. The emoluments of the chief physician are enormous. If there are six thousand patients, as that is about the average in the hospital, his fees besides his salary are *two thousand four hundred dollars per day, or eight hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars per year.* This is but one item of stealings in one hospital, and if the hundred hospitals are of the same character, the swindling of the tax payers in this one branch of the army is of itself enough to impoverish the nation. —*Argus.*

GENS. BUTLER AND PHELPS.

Gen. Butler has a sharp way of dealing with the fools who are our friends as with the knaves who are our enemies. His correspondence with General Phelps is not less creditable to his good sense and his shrewdness, than was his famous decision on the contraband question. It seems that Gen. Phelps, without authority, was arming negroes that were needed for wood chopping. Gen. Butler ordered him to stop it, and he then threw up his commission because he would not be a slave-driver after coveting the position of slave-leader. He was then politely told that his resignation would not be accepted, and that the negroes whom he wants to arm are needed to chop down forests to open range for the gunboats.

This Phelps began his career by a proclamation so silly that even the *Tribune* was compelled to blush for the stupidity of its abolition disciple. He has striven to end his career by a melodramatic martyrdom. Gen. Butler denies him the happiness of suicide, and cuts the rope. It is to be hoped that the President will promptly put him out of his misery.

☞ The Abolitionists of New England, at their meeting at Island Grove, near Boston, on Tuesday, seemed to have vied with each other, in denouncing the President, and abusing Gen. McClellan, for not converting the war for the Union into a war for the Negro, and for Negro Equality. The President was called a "moral coward," a "tortoise," a "bromstick," and other names, which even the rebel editors and orators of Richmond or Charleston would be ashamed of. One of the speakers went so far as to urge that we let the South go, unless emancipation be proclaimed and enforced. And this, beyond doubt, is the marrow of the whole matter. These people do not want a Constitutional Union—the Union that Washington, and Jefferson, and Adams, and Franklin framed,—but some sort of a black Republic, after the San Domingo or Hayti negro equality pattern. If it is treason to discourage enlistments, then every man who spoke at that Grove Island meeting is a traitor. Men have been sent to Forts Warren and Lafayette for saying things far less treasonable than these New England Abolition utterances. Those men were Democrats, we know—but are Democrats to be punished, while the Abolitionists are permitted to go scot free?—*Reading Gazette.*

Wiping Out the Cause of the War.—The following is a pretty good "take off" on the plea that slavery is the cause of the war, and therefore slavery must be "wiped out" before the war can end:

"Sambo sensibly argues that ef slav'ry am de cause of de war, and ought to be wiped out, den de nigga am de cause of slav'ry, and ought to be wiped out too; kase thar would be no war widout slav'ry, and thar would be no slav'ry widout de nigga. Take kar dat yer don't wipe out too much."

Assailing the Irish.—Forney's "Press" of Thursday has an editorial article in which it very illiberally assails the Irish, their religion and their church. And the same paper contains another article favoring the use of negroes as soldiers!—*Jeffersonian.*

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Republicans Caught!

The county meeting of the Democracy of Chester, on Monday last, was a truly grand and glorious demonstration, worthy of the best days of the party, in numbers, character and spirit, and affording gratifying evidence that true men, loyal to the Constitution and Union, can never be overawed and intimidated by the threats and denunciations of Abolition traitor presses, or street-corner Abolition "bushwhackers."

The speeches of Messrs. Brinton, Rutter, and Monaghan were excellent; nothing could have been more satisfactory in tone and sentiment, and they were in entire accord with the other proceedings. Mr. Monaghan, before entering on his speech, took rather a snap judgment on some Republicans who were present. Pointing to the National Flag which was prominent and conspicuous upon the stand, with stars representing not a part, but all the States—the whole Union—he called for "three cheers for the flag," and hoped the Republicans would show their patriotism by joining in. The cheers were given, in united voice, and with a will. He then called attention to some of the mottoes on the flag—"The Constitution"—"The Union"—and demanded "three cheers for the Constitution," and asked the Republicans to participate. The Democracy and a very few Republicans responded with enthusiasm, but a number of Republicans who had cheered for the flag refused to rise, although directly appealed to by persons in their vicinity. These patriots couldn't and wouldn't go for the Constitution, but they can be great war *champions*, on the street corners, and slander and vilify their neighbor Democrats, as "traitors" and "secession sympathizers!" He next asked, "three cheers for the Union," and the Democrats, one and all, gave a most enthusiastic response. Some Abolitionist near the gallery then called out, "Three cheers for President Lincoln." Mr. Monaghan caught the idea at once, and remarked that, as all true Democrats were patriots, and true to the Constitution and Union, and as the President had done some constitutional acts, and refused, as yet, to do some acts violative of that instrument, he would therefore say, "Three cheers for the President's constitutional acts;" and they were given; —Republicans of the Fremont-Hickman stripe shaking their heads and singing dumb!

The meeting passed off most admirably, and at its close the Democrats from the various sections of the county left for home, highly gratified by the proceedings in which they had participated.—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

War Meeting at Altoona—John Covode Creating Discord.—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* has a letter from Altona, descriptive of an enthusiastic war meeting in that place, on the evening of the 4th inst., where Republicans and Democrats, laying aside all party piques and prejudices, had met for the furtherance of, our common cause. Eloquent and well timed speeches were made the Hon. George Taylor and John G. Miles, of Huntingdon; Messrs. Franklin and Hirst, of Philadelphia; R. L. Johnson, of Ebensburg, and Capt. Dick Crozier. Everything went on swimmingly, the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailing, until, by some *unmanagement on his part*, the "great Investigator," *John Covode, got the stand.* His speech was full of stale abuse of the Democratic party, and was marked by the frequent recurrence of the pronoun "I," "Bleeding Kansas," the "Utah Rebellion," "Buchanan's Administration," and all the partyisms of the past ten years were duly commented on; but the attempt to cast the "apple of discord" into the assembly was an utter failure, for Republicans, as well as Democrats, were utterly disgusted with the ill-timed and inappropriate remarks, and would have given John a short but emphatic notice to quit had he not deemed it prudent from certain indications of a gathering storm to conclude his egotistical political harangue. After Covode concluded, that staunch old patriot, John G. Miles, in a few fit words condemned the speech as "ill timed, inappropriate, and entirely out of place."—During the time the latter gentleman was speaking there were frequent and loud cries of "give him fits!—go in, Miles!—go in!"

THE GOVERNMENT AND TREASON.

The Baltimore *American*, in commenting upon the course of the Government in relation to treason, quotes from WENDELL PHILLIPS and others who are outspoken in their treason, and very justly remarks:

"If it assumes to deal with traitors in these States, let it not determine its policy by mere parallels of latitude, but let that treason which crops out so unmistakably in Ohio and Massachusetts cease to vex the hearts of the loyal elsewhere. In the end sought, struggled for, there is nothing to choose betwixt the treason of Charleston and that of Boston, unless that which makes its appearance bold, and with arms in its hands, challenges a greater respect." "Let the Government confess its inability to deal with traitors like Phillips and Dr. Olds, or lay a heavy hand on these men whose accursed utterances are costing the life blood of the nation. *If they cannot be reached, let minor offenders be excused, since no Government can long be respected which fails to mete out even handed justice to all.*"

☞ The only unconditional loyalists are those who respect the Constitution, obey the laws, and support the Government in every lawful endeavor to suppress the rebellion against the Constitution and the Government. The man who seeks any other guide than the Constitution will become entangled in a labyrinth of errors.—His loyalty will become as fitful as the winds—as changeable as the weather. To follow Sumner, or Wade, or Phillips, or Greeley, or Forney, or any of the blind guides who arrogate to themselves the leadership of the loyal hosts, is to stumble about among quagmires and pitfalls—to plunge from one morass into another, and finally to sink into the depths of anarchy.

☞ All the negroes that come into our camps are "invited to work, but do not appear inclined to accept the invitation. Gen. McClellan employes all he can find, and says he does not have enough. So with other Generals, except those who keep negro academies."

☞ The Republican papers would have it believed that there are traitors here in the North who require to be held in check. If this *news* were conveyed South, and the Rebels could be induced to believe the lie, nothing could give them more "aid and comfort!"

MOB LAW IN WISCONSIN—LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A number of citizens of Green county, Wisconsin, held a meeting in Monroe, on the 29th ult., and adopted resolutions requesting all persons in that vicinity to take a prescribed oath of allegiance: declaring that any person who refused to do so should be expelled from the community: appointing a committee to investigate and take cognizance of such refusals and organizing a Home Guard to execute the decrees of that committee.

Governor Salomon thereupon addressed the following letter to the committee:

MADISON, August 7.

GENTLEMEN: There has been presented to my attention a handbill headed "Notice to traitors," containing proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Monroe, Green county, on the 29th ult., in which a certain oath was prescribed to be taken, and a committee was appointed, of which you are members, to carry out the objects of the meeting.

I need hardly say to persons of your intelligence that such proceedings are entirely unauthorized, extra judicial. In my judgment such proceedings are prejudicial to the interests of the country, tend to exasperate the feelings of many citizens, unnecessary and uncalled for; and, as the Executive of the State, I feel it my duty to urge and that all proceedings under contemplation of the meeting referred to be immediately abandoned.

If any citizen of Wisconsin should be so lost to all sense of patriotism, and honor and duty, as to engage himself, by overt acts, in the cause of the rebellion, by taking pains to discourage enlistments in the army of the United States, the attention of the constituted authorities of the country will be called to the case without a moment's delay, and the blow of its insulted sovereignty will fall quickly, surely and severely. Traitors in Wisconsin, the existence of whom I must doubt until it is positively established by proper investigation, must and shall be silenced or punished; but it cannot be the work of self-constituted local committees.

An appeal to me for protection from mob violence, threatened by virtue of the authority of the meeting referred to, has already been made, and I cannot hesitate a moment in my action.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

POLITICAL PREACHERS.—There is preaching of the gospel, and there is preaching of politics. Aaron preached politics in Egypt, Peter preached politics when he cut off an ear at Jerusalem: our imitators of great men, without their worth, and without their courage, preach politics to sympathetic women at safe distances from the seat of war.

Because Hildebrand wielded the sword, they think they can, and with the propensity of ignorant students from their offices, to write belligerent sentiments, they are causing strife where strife is unnecessary, and preaching blood when they pretend to be ministers of the Lamb.

These impertinent clerical babblers are destroying religion, and doing more to destroy the country than all the other causes combined. Religion, as we understand it, is not of the sword. We have always supposed that religious men looked forward to the time when the sickle and the ploughshare should supplant warlike instruments, when the lion and the lamb should lie down together, when universal brotherhood should prevail, when the earnest prayer of a common humanity should be peace and good will to all; and until this savage civil war occurred, we fondly hoped our people had been educated up to this point. But it seems that *some of our clergymen consider* muskets better than the kiss of holy peace, and with imbecile hands, seeking to grasp the sword of Hildebrand, look less to the religion of the Lamb and more to that of Sathaniel.

☞ Many months ago, says the New York Times, several members of the Maryland Legislature were arrested upon a charge of being concerned in a plot to carry Maryland into the line of secession. It was claimed that Mr. S. T. Wallis, one of the members, had prepared an act of secession, to be passed at the ensuing session. The government professed to have intercepted this document, and to have the original in the handwriting of Mr. Wallis in their possession. Hence, the members suspected of favoring it were arrested at their residences in the night by a military force and carried to Fort McHenry; afterwards they were removed to Fort Lafayette, and since that time to Fort Warren, where most of them are at present. About two months since *Reverdy Johnson, a Union man*, and a friend of Mr Wallis, proved from his knowledge of Mr. W's handwriting, that the *ordinance was a forgery*, and we see it stated that there is a strong probability that it was prepared by some clerks in one of the Departments in Washington. On this mistaken inference from a fact, which turned out not to be a fact, the members of the Legislature have not only been arrested for a few days, but detained in prison for many months. The government, since the discovery, has tried to get rid of the odium of the transaction by offering these members their freedom upon giving their parole, but the majority of them have refused freedom upon such a condition.

Changing their Minds.—We are informed by an old friend and veteran Democrat that four of the most upright and intelligent Republicans in Centre township have lately declared their intention to vote hereafter with the National Democracy. One of them is a man of 65 years, and all of them are of mature age and ripe judgment. They have been disgusted with the "niggerism" of their leaders, and the rapid degeneration of the Republican party into radical Abolitionism. This wholesome change of political opinion and relation is but "the beginning of the end" in this county and throughout the country.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

"FOUR!" Is that all? Why we could give our brothers of the *Messenger* a list containing scores of good and true men who are tired following the Wendell Phillips-Sumner-Wade Nigger "shriekers."—*Washington Review.*

☞ One of the blue laws of Connecticut was as follows:

"Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall be set in the stocks and be whipped fifteen stripes."

What a terrible time there would be with certain Republican editors we know of were this law now in force.

☞ The *soldiers* who return from the fields of battle, all speak but one sentiment. Every man of them is affectionately devoted to Gen. McClellan, and equally bitter in his feelings against his enemies. None of them will hereafter act with the class of men who have wronged and slandered their dearly loved General, and put their own lives in danger, for the sake of gratifying their spleen against him.

A Bit of Advice.—Senator Sumner, in his hypocritical letter to the New York meeting, says:

"What I can do let me do. There is no work which I will not undertake, there is nothing I will not renounce, if so I can serve my country."

Well, says the St. Louis *Republican*, he can serve his country by a very easy performance. Let him resign his seat in the Senate and announce that he will not be a candidate for re-election, and then go into the army as a volunteer and take the front rank.

☞ The Raleigh Standard of July 23d contains a letter written last June by Hon. George E. Badger to Mr. Ely, M. C. He denies that there is any Union feeling in North Carolina. He says that there was a love for the Union there until Mr. Lincoln, in April, 1861, called for troops. From that moment there was no difference among them.—Hence the State placed nearly sixty regiments in the field, and not a conscript or drafted man amongst them. A voluntary return to the Union will not be accepted on any terms. They would rather far that the State should be a colony of England, France or Sardinia.